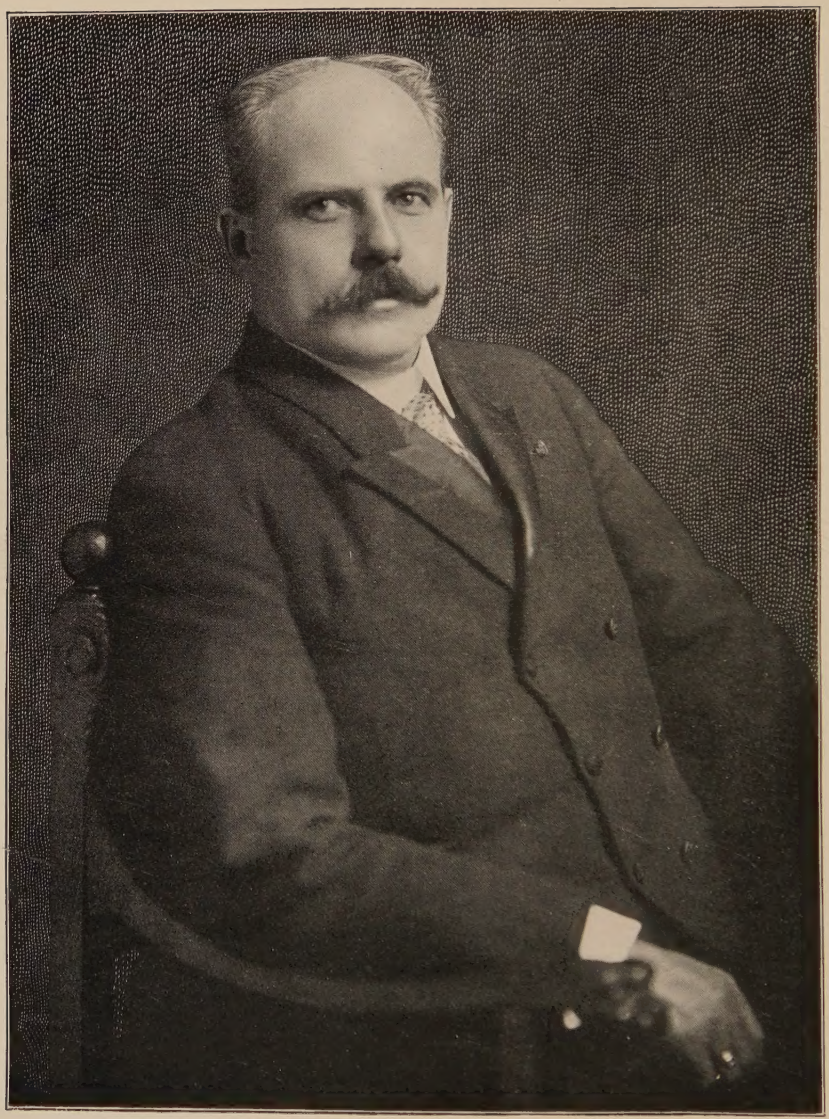
GILLHAM LODGE, No. 809.



Geo. H. Moulton

M. W. Grand Master 1902-1903

SIXTY-FOURTH ANNUAL COMMUNICATION, HELD AT CHICAGO, OCTOBER 6, 7 and 8, 1903.

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

MOST WORSHIPFUL

GRAND LODGE

...OF...

ANCIENT FREE AND ACCEPTED MASONS

OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS

WM. B. WRIGHT, M. W. GRAND MASTER
J. H. C. DILL, R. W. GRAND SECRETARY

BLOOMINGTON, ILLINOIS
Pantagraph Printing and Stationery Co.
1903

OFFICERS OF THE MOST WORSHIPFUL

GRAND LODGE

OF

ANCIENT FREE AND ACCEPTED MASONS

OF THE

STATE OF ILLINOIS

1903-4.

WM. B. WRIGHT	*M.W. Grand Master*	Effingham
CHESTER E. ALLEN	*R.W. Deputy Grand Master.*	Galesburg
ALEXANDER H. BELL	*R.W. Senior Grand Warden*	Carlinville
A. B. ASHLEY	*R.W. Junior Grand Warden*	La Grange
L. A. GODDARD	*R.W. Grand Treasurer*	Chicago
J. H. C. DILL	*R.W. Grand Secretary*	Bloomington
JOSEPH STOLZ	*R.W. Grand Chaplain*	Chicago
WM. A. NORTHCOTT	*R.W. Grand Orator*	Greenville
GEORGE A. STADLER	*W. Deputy Grand Secretary*	Decatur
HENRY L. WHIPPLE	*W. Grand Pursuivant*	Quincy
LOUIS ZINGER	*W. Grand Marshal*	Pekin
W. H. PEAK	*W. Grand Standard Bearer.*	Jonesboro
J. R. ENNIS	*W. Grand Sword Bearer*	Burnt Prairie
WALTER WATSON	*W. Senior Grand Deacon*	Mt. Vernon
WM. H. LATHROP	*W. Junior Grand Deacon*	Newton
W. M. BURBANK	*W. Grand Steward*	Chicago
GEO. W. HAMILTON	*W. Grand Steward*	Prairie City
W. B. GRIMES	*W. Grand Steward*	Pittsfield
C. ROHRBOUGH	*W. Grand Steward*	Kinmundy
WM. L. ORR	*Bro. Grand Tyler*	Chicago

PROCEEDINGS OF THE MOST WORSHIPFUL

GRAND LODGE

OF

ANCIENT FREE AND ACCEPTED MASONS

OF THE

STATE OF ILLINOIS.

AT ITS SIXTY-FOURTH ANNUAL COMMUNICATION.

In compliance with the provisions of the Constitution and By-Laws of the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons of the State of Illinois, the Sixty-fourth Annual Communication was held at Studebaker Hall, in the city of Chicago, commencing on Tuesday, the sixth day of October, A.D. 1903, A.L. 5903, at 10 o'clock a.m.

The M.W. Grand Master proceeded to open the M.W. Grand Lodge of Illinois in AMPLE FORM.

PRAYER—By R.W. Grand Chaplain.

We thank Thee, Almighty God, that Thou hast made us workers. We thank Thee that we are workers together with God, that God works in us good to will and to do of His good pleasure. We thank Thee for all the possibilities and blessings of fellowship. We thank Thee for fellowship with Nature, and that from Nature we may go up to human brotherhood, and from Nature and brotherhood up to Nature's God. We thank Thee that thou dost permit us to stand shoulder to shoulder in the conflict of life, and in the darkness, so that we may not fall out of the great army of the true and the good. And we thank Thee that we are identified with this sublime fraternity, not only by its signs, and passwords and external

regulations, but by the transformation of our lives in accordance with its great fundamental principles we are linked with the noble and good of all the ages past, and with the hopes of immortality in the future. We thank Thee for the sublime possibility of moving in rhythmic measure with the Eternal and keeping step with the Infinite, and we pray that this law may be written upon our hearts and may be wrought out in association with our fellow men. We pray Thee that like Abram we may be the friends of God. We thank thee for that good providence which has spared our lives and permitted us to meet again in this goodly fellowship of the Grand Lodge of the State of Illinois. We pray Thy blessing to rest upon the jurisdictions here represented—upon the obscurest member in the obscurest lodge of this state, for we realize that the greatest results are wrought out in civilization by obscure workers; that no great battle was ever won without the common soldier; that as the coral reefs are uplifted in midocean by unseen and diminutive toilers, the world's work is accomplished, civilization is advanced, humanity glorified, by the unheralded yet majestic movements of the common workers.

We pray Thy blessing may rest especially upon the Grand Master and upon the Officers of the Grand Lodge, and upon every member of this body, and upon every visitor, and may the deliberations of these hours be for the good of Masonry—and for Thy Name's honor and glory—Amen.

A very pleasing innovation were the musical exercises incident to the opening of the M.W. Grand Lodge, presented with the compliments of St. Cecilia Lodge No. 865, A.F. and A.M., whose members compose the orchestra and the Lexington Quartette.

PROGRAM.

Tannhauser March ..... Wagner
Lexington Quartette ..... Selection
Consecration of the Temple ..... Keler-Bela
Lexington Quartette ..... Selection
Largo ..... Handel

At the close of these exercises St. Cecilia Orchestra and the Lexington Quartette were tendered the thanks of the M.W. Grand Lodge.

ROLL CALL.

On roll call, by the R.W. Grand Secretary, all of the Grand Officers and District Deputy Grand Masters were

found to be present. The following Permanent Members were absent:

Wm. H. Scott.
John R. Thomas.
John C. Baker.
Wm. J. A. Delancey.

REPORT—Committee on Credentials.

Brother James I. McClintock, chairman of the Committee on Credentials, announced that Representatives from a constitutional number of Lodges were present, and presented his report. On motion the report was adopted and further time given the committee to make additions to it.

To the M. W. Grand Lodge of Illinois, A. F. and A. Masons:

Your Committee on Credentials fraternally report that the following brethren whose names appear in this report are present and entitled to seats in this Grand Lodge:

GRAND OFFICERS.

Bro. George M. Moulton.....*M.W. Grand Master.*
Bro. Wm. B. Wright.....*R.W. Deputy Grand Master.*
Bro. Chester E. Allen.....*R.W. Senior Grand Warden.*
Bro. Alexander H. Bell.....*R.W. Junior Grand Warden.*
Bro. Leroy A. Goddard.....*R.W. Grand Treasurer.*
Bro. J. H. C. Dill.....*R.W. Grand Secretary.*
Bro. J. P. Brushingham.....*R.W. Grand Chaplain.*
Bro. J. B. McFatrich.....*R.W. Grand Orator.*
Bro. G. A. Stadler.....*W. Deputy Grand Secretary.*
Bro. Henry L. Whipple.....*W. Grand Pursuivant.*
Bro. Walter Watson .....*W. Grand Marshal.*
Bro. Herbert Preston .....*W. Grand Standard Bearer.*
Bro. Louis Zinger .....*W. Grand Sword Bearer.*
Bro. Joseph D. Everett.....*W. Senior Grand Deacon.*
Bro. James McCredie.....*W. Junior Grand Deacon.*
Bro. C. Rohrbough.....*W. Grand Steward.*
Bro. Geo. W. Hamilton.....*W. Grand Steward.*
Bro. W. B. Grimes .....*W. Grand Steward.*
Bro. W. M. Burbank .....*W. Grand Steward.*
Bro. William L. Orr.....*Bro. Grand Tyler.*

PAST GRAND OFFICERS.

Bro. Joseph Robbins ..... *Past M.W. Grand Master.*
Bro. John C. Smith ..... *Past M.W. Grand Master.*
Bro. John M. Pearson ..... *Past M.W. Grand Master.*
Bro. Monroe C. Crawford ..... *Past M.W. Grand Master.*
Bro. Owen Scott ..... *Past M.W. Grand Master.*
Bro. Edward Cook ..... *Past M.W. Grand Master.*
Bro. Charles F. Hitchcock ..... *Past M.W. Grand Master.*
Bro. Charles Fisher ..... *Past R.W. Deputy Grand Master.*
Bro. Henry E. Hamilton ..... *Past R.W. Senior Grand Warden.*

R. W. DISTRICT DEPUTY GRAND MASTERS.

Bro. Henry McCall ..... *First District.*
Bro. Robert R. Jampolis ..... *Second District.*
Bro. Elmer E. Beach ..... *Third District.*
Bro. J. L. Brewster ..... *Fourth District.*
Bro. A. G. Everett ..... *Fifth District.*
Bro. C. E. Grove ..... *Sixth District.*
Bro. D. D. Hunt ..... *Seventh District.*
Bro. Jno. B. Fithian ..... *Eighth District.*
Bro. Wm. D. Fullerton ..... *Ninth District.*
Bro. T. Van Antwerp ..... *Tenth District.*
Bro. J. S. Burns ..... *Eleventh District.*
Bro. Emerson Clark ..... *Twelfth District.*
Bro. C. T. Holmes ..... *Thirteenth District.*
Bro. G. O. Friedrich ..... *Fourteenth District.*
Bro. W. N. Ewing ..... *Fifteenth District.*
Bro. W. H. McClain ..... *Sixteenth District.*
Bro. David E. Bruffett ..... *Seventeenth District.*
Bro. C. F. Tenney ..... *Eighteenth District.*
Bro. Frank Hudson ..... *Nineteenth District.*
Bro. D. B. Hutchison ..... *Twentieth District.*
Bro. Chas. C. Marsh ..... *Twenty-first District.*
Bro. P. F. Clark ..... *Twenty-second District.*
Bro. Jno. W. Rose ..... *Twenty-third District.*
Bro. Chas. H. Martin ..... *Twenty-fourth District.*
Bro. Anthony Doherty ..... *Twenty-fifth District.*
Bro. William Montgomery ..... *Twenty-sixth District.*
Bro. Geo. S. Caughlan ..... *Twenty-seventh District.*
Bro. J. M. Burkhart ..... *Twenty-eighth District.*
Bro. Henry T. Goddard ..... *Twenty-ninth District.*
Bro. W. Y. Smith ..... *Thirtieth District.*

REPRESENTATIVES OF OTHER GRAND LODGES.

Bro. C. E. Allen ..... *Alabama.*
Bro. Monroe C. Crawford ..... *Arizona.*
Bro. Roswell T. Spencer ..... *Arkansas.*
Bro. S. O. Spring ..... *Canada.*
Bro. Albert Roullier ..... *Colorado.*
Bro. Chas. F. Hitchcock ..... *Connecticut.*
Bro. Geo. M. Moulton ..... *Cuba.*
Bro. P. W. Barclay ..... *District of Columbia.*
Bro. John Corson Smith ..... *England.*
Bro. John Corson Smith ..... *Florida.*
Bro. Wm. B. Wright ..... *Indiana.*
Bro. Delmar D. Darrah ..... *Indian Territory.*
Bro. Loyal L. Munn ..... *Iowa.*
Bro. Thos. E. Miller ..... *Ireland.*
Bro. Geo. M. Moulton ..... *Kansas.*
Bro. Leroy A. Goddard ..... *Louisiana.*
Bro. Chas. H. Brenan ..... *Maine.*
Bro. Hugh R. Stewart ..... *Manitoba.*
Bro. M. Bates Iott ..... *Maryland.*
Bro. William Johnston ..... *Minnesota.*
Bro. Geo. A. Stadler ..... *Missouri.*
Bro. A. B. Ashley ..... *Montana.*
Bro. John Corson Smith ..... *Nevada.*
Bro. Robt. F. Thorogood ..... *New Brunswick.*
Bro. Henry E. Hamilton ..... *New Hampshire.*
Bro. W. B. Grimes ..... *New Jersey.*
Bro. Henry E. Hamilton ..... *New Mexico.*
Bro. Walter A. Stevens ..... *New York.*
Bro. Roswell T. Spencer ..... *New South Wales.*
Bro. John M. Pearson ..... *New Zealand.*
Bro. L. B. Dixon ..... *Nova Scotia.*
Bro. J. H. C. Dill ..... *Oklahoma.*
Bro. John Johnston ..... *Quebec.*
Bro. Joseph Robbins ..... *Scotland.*
Bro. Elmer E. Beach ..... *South Carolina.*
Bro. Alexander H. Bell ..... *Tennessee.*
Bro. Edward Cook ..... *Texas.*
Bro. Owen Scott ..... *Utah.*
Bro. Amos. Pettibone ..... *Virginia.*
Bro. Gil. W. Barnard ..... *Wisconsin.*
Bro. Roswell T. Spencer ..... *Victoria.*

COMMITTEES.

Appeals and Grieances.

Bro. Monroe C. Crawford ..... *Jonesboro.*
Bro. Joseph E. Dyas ..... *Paris.*
Bro. H. E. Hamilton ..... *Chicago.*
Bro. W. S. Cantrell ..... *Benton.*
Bro. Jas. R. Ennis ..... *Burnt Prairie.*

Masonic Correspondence.

Bro. Joseph Robbins ..... *Quincy.*

Finance.

Bro. Samuel W. Waddle ..... *Bloomington.*
Bro. Gil. W. Barnard ..... *Chicago.*
Bro. Delmar D. Darrah ..... *Bloomington.*

Lodges Under Dispensation.

Bro. H. C. Mitchell ..... *Carbondale.*
Bro. Roswell T. Spencer ..... *Chicago.*
Bro. John Johnston ..... *Chicago.*
Bro. I. H. Todd ..... *East St. Louis.*

Mileage and Per Diem.

Bro. Geo. W. Cyrus ..... *Camp Point.*
Bro. John A. Ladd ..... *Sterling.*
Bro. C. H. Morrell ..... *Chicago.*

Petitions.

Bro. C. M. Forman ..... *Chester.*
Bro. Ben Hagle ..... *Louisville.*
Bro. Charles G. Young ..... *Taylorville.*

Chartered Lodges.

Bro. James L. Scott ..... *Mattoon.*
Bro. Thomas Wilson ..... *Springfield.*
Bro. W. W. Watson ..... *Barry.*
Bro. L. K. Byers ..... *Altoona.*
Bro. S. O. Spring ..... *Peoria.*

Credentials.

Bro. J. I. McClintock ..... *Carmi.*
Bro. P. W. Barclay ..... *Cairo.*
Bro. W. F. Beck ..... *Olney.*

Grand Master's Address.

Bro. Wm. E. Ginther ..... *Charleston.*
Bro. J. H. Mitchell ..... *Mt. Vernon.*
Bro. W. A. Stevens ..... *Chicago.*

Masonic Jurisprudence.

Bro. John M. Pearson ..... *Godfrey.*
Bro. John C. Smith ..... *Chicago.*
Bro. Owen Scott ..... *Decatur.*
Bro. Edward Cook ..... *Chicago.*
Bro. Wm. L. Sharp ..... *Chicago.*

Obituaries.

Bro. Henry H. Blake ..... *Chicago.*
Bro. H. G. Diener ..... *Elgin.*
Bro. B. Mendenhall ..... *Dallas City.*

Railroads and Transportation.

Bro. J. O. Clifford ..... *Wheaton.*
Bro. John Whitley ..... *Englewood.*

To Examine Visitors.

Bro. A. B. Ashley ..... *La Grange.*
Bro. H. T. Burnap ..... *Upper Alton.*
Bro. Hugh A. Snell ..... *Litchfield.*
Bro. Isaac Cutter ..... *Camp Point.*
Bro. M. Bates Iott ..... *Chicago.*

Special Committee on Masonic Home.

Bro. C. F. Hitchcock ..... *Peoria.*
Bro. L. L. Munn ..... *Freeport.*
Bro. W. G. Cochran ..... *Sullivan.*

REPRESENTATIVES OF LODGES.

NO.	NAMES.	
1	Joseph I. Foreman	W.M.
2	Marshall R. Moore	"
3	H. D. Atkins	"
	C. P. Ross*	S. W.
4	L. L. Mutter	W.M.
7	Chas. F. Willey	"
8	L. F. Armstrong	"
	W. A. Dixon*	J. W.
9	Herman H. Brown	W.M.
13	Chas. Nadler	"
14	F. E. Robinson	S. W.
15	John H. Dunlap	W.M.
16	Eugene Stapp	"
17	J. W. Bailey	"
19	Chas. D. McDougall	"
	Samuel L. Watkins*	S. W.
20	W. C. Hamilton	W.M.
	J. A. Jackson	S. W.
23	H. L. Black	W.M.
24	W. A. Hough	"
25	J. G. Seitz	"
27	Geo. T. Davis	"
29	A. D. Dancey	"
31	Moss Maxey	"
33	Geo. T. Wiedinger	"
	Chas. B. Pavlicek	J. W.
34	H. L. Langerhaus	W.M.
35	T. T. Shuemaker	"
	F. G. Hudson	S. W.
36	John C. McKenzie	W.M.
37	D. Van Muys	"
38	Frank L. Davies	"
	C. S. Sandusky	S. W.
39	Samuel McAfee Mann	W.M.
40	J. P. Rodgers	"
42	Thomas Stevenson	"
43	C. M. White	"
44	S. A. Hubbard	"
45	Fred H. Farrand	"
46	Chester D. Clarkson	"
47	Fred Hood	"
48	F. P. Haviland	"
49	S. H. Burrows	"
	J. V. Streed	S. W.
50	H. H. Montgomery	W.M.
51	Josiah Bixler	"
52	F. A. Neville	"
53	A. L. Ward	"
55	W. O. Weihe	"
57	Edward B. Kreis	"
58	James T. Vent	"
59	Ed. L. Willits	"
60	M. E. Dorn	"
61	William Klevesat	"
63	H. J. Bygert	"
64	F. H. Stamper	"
65	Alvin Scott, Jr.	"
66	C. E. Epley	"
	H. H. Beamer*	S. W.
67	John G. Haage	W.M.
69	Wm. F. Tenges	"
71	Geo. D. Parkin	"
72	Louis B. Torrence	"
74	J. W. Armstrong	"
75	James McDowell	"

NO.	NAMES.	
75	E. H. Glasman	S. W.
76	James E. Wooters	W.M.
77	L. W. McGoldrick*	"
78	Lyman C. West	"
	Alva L. Rogers	S. W.
	Robert E. Shoor	J. W.
79	F. P. Bacon	W.M.
80	L. W. Manker	"
81	C. C. Miller*	"
84	E. B. Mitchell	"
85	W. H. Watson	"
86	Philip Rothmier*	"
87	R. D. Clark	"
88	Albert Gordon*	"
	Matthew Bollan*	J. W.
89	W. D. Abney	W.M.
90	Arthur L. Page	"
	C. D. Money	S. W.
91	C. P. Treat	W.M.
92	Chas. M. Morton	"
	J. E. West	S. W.
	Joseph Dobbs	J. W.
93	W. T. Hall	W.M.
95	J. A. James	"
96	R. C. McCredie	"
97	R. D. Kuehner	"
98	C. P. Cress	"
99	Clarence C. Corbett	"
100	T. B. Songer	S. W.
102	R. A. Shepherd*	W.M.
103	William Moffett	"
104	J. E. Breckenridge	"
105	Ralph M. Riggs	"
106	G. M. Saylor	"
108	H. T. Williams	"
109	James M. Hill	"
110	C. E. Chamberlin	"
111	J. Will Laws	"
112	A. C. Vedder	"
113	E. J. Glancey	"
114	Joseph Welling	S. W.
115	C. J. Wightman	W.M.
	William Heard	S. W.
	Clinton Toll*	J. W.
116	John Brinton	"
117	Arthur S. Marsh	W.M.
118	C. F. Wempe	S. W.
119	Elmer Quinn	W.M.
122	Fred H. Bly	"
123	Louis I. Hutchins	"
124	John Ray	"
125	H. M. Winslow	S. W.
126	E. G. Mulvey	W.M.
127	Henry Patch	"
128	C. H. Gore	"
129	Ed. P. Metcalf	"
130	Joe M. Morrow	"
131	J. H. Benham	"
132	H. W. Hill	"
	E. M. Garlick*	S. W.
133	J. D. Shoemaker	W.M.
134	S. T. Armstrong*	"
	Fred Allen	S. W.
135	A. B. Leeper	W.M.
136	Jacob B. Cato	"

*Proxy.

REPRESENTATIVES OF LODGES.

NO.	NAMES.		NO.	NAMES.	
137	Sam M. Schoemann	W.M.	204	H. C. Michels	W.M.
138	Lester Barber	"	205	C. F. Preston	"
139	P. M. Wuillemen	S. W.	206	Wm. S. Lawrence	"
140	H. Godeke	W.M.	207	W. H. Evans	"
141	R. D. Doerle	"	208	John Atkinson	"
142	C. C. Pervier	"	209	M. H. Martin	"
	A. R. Rieder	S. W.		O. B. Conklin	S. W.
143	J. T. Bower	W.M.		H. M. Schloesser	J. W.
144	W. F. Pierce	"	210	Alfred V. Purinton	W.M.
145	F. G. Stiles	J. W.		C. E. Clarke*	S. W.
146	James E. Gray	W.M.	211	William Gibson	W.M.
147	T. E. Jefferson	"		John McKeown	S. W.
148	J. E. Ellis	J. W.		E. C. Jackson	J. W.
149	David L. Wright	W.M.	212	L. D. Smith	W.M.
150	Newton J. Benson	"	214	D. A. Hays	"
151	James G. Rumbolz	"	216	W. H. Lathrop	"
	John H. Simmons*	S. W.	217	J. L. Goddard	"
152	James P. Roodhouse	W.M.	218	D. Cover	"
	W. R. Bradley*	S. W.	219	F. C. Winkler	S. W.
153	Ered B. Thon	W.M.	220	J. W. Starling*	W.M.
154	John M. Hickman	"	221	John B. Chick	"
155	H. C. Yetter	"	222	J. Weaver	"
156	W. H. Lightner	"	226	R. C. Danford	"
157	Wm. H. Webb	"	227	Geo. E. Myers	"
158	S. S. Chapell	"	228	Austin G. Wood	"
159	Harry R. Clears	"		Wm. G. Cochran*	S. W.
160	Henry E. Van Loon	"	229	M. H. Smith	W.M.
	Wm. H. Constantine	S. W.	230	I. A. Foster	"
	William Cooke*	J. W.	231	O. R Everett	"
161	W. K. Bowling	W.M.	232	Robert Adkins	"
162	John C. Simpson*	"	233	John O. Oakman	"
164	J. B. Stout	"	234	J. W. Hemenway	"
165	A. C. Haines	"		P. H. Humphry	S. W.
166	A. W. Banks	S. W.	235	A. P. Layton	W.M.
168	E. W. Scott	W.M.	236	E. C. Burnell	J. W.
169	H. L. Patten	"	237	Phil C. Barclay	W.M.
170	W. T. Rawleigh	"	238	R. S. Gordon	"
171	Philip Flood	"	239	E. F. Michhorn	"
172	E. L. Hoffman	"	240	H. W. Berks	"
173	H. A. Keister	"	241	J. N. Howell	"
174	Will L. Boeke	J. W.	243	V. A. Wigren	"
175	Frank W. Wheeler	W.M.		L. Johnson*	J. W.
176	Jacob Scheidenhelm*	"	244	Jas. E. Barber	W.M.
177	W. P. Wall	"	245	E. E. Cox	"
178	J. P. Johnson	"	246	C. C. McWilliams	"
179	W. C. Abell	"		D. Dunn*	S. W.
	W. M. Deckard	S. W.	247	A. C. Fort	W.M.
180	S. S. Clapper	W.M.		C. E. Morgan	S. W.
182	F. W. Thomson	"	248	Eeden E. James*	W.M.
185	Charles E. Slagle	"	249	F. W. Froelick	"
	F. G. Stiles	J. W.	250	A. G. Meserve	"
187	J. H. Donaldson	W.M.		J. B. Crowley*	J. W.
189	D. C. Atherton	"	251	C. C. Colwell	W.M.
190	A. E. Arvedson	"	252	G. A. Cooke	"
192	A. G. Morse	"		J. M. Davis*	J. W.
193	David Mayes	"	253	C. B. Warner	W.M.
194	Camillus McClure	"	254	H. G. Gabel	"
195	James C. Mayor	"	255	W. H. Young	"
196	A. J. Ikemire	"	257	J. W. Marsh	"
197	E. A. Culver	"	260	F. M. Beals*	"
199	J. Stengle*	"	261	E. M. McPherson	"
200	W. H. Gilbert	"	262	L. Gaskill	S. W.
201	N. M. Rexford	"	263	J. C. Weis	W.M.
	C. C. Davis	S. W.	264	F. M. Banker	W.M.
203	Z. B. Bates	W.M.	265	G. N. Kelsheimer	"

*Proxy.

REPRESENTATIVES OF LODGES.

NO.	NAMES.	
266	L. M. Morrison	W.M.
267	Thomas S. Carlin	"
268	F. F. Hager	"
269	W. V. Lamb	"
271	H. D. Fraser	"
272	T. H. Land	S. W.
273	D. B. Blewett	W. M.
274	L. Dexter	"
275	J. A. Miller	"
276	W. G. Gullett	"
277	H. F. Friedrich	"
278	Geo. E. Stickney	"
279	C. G. Richmond	"
280	W. S. Brown	"
282	A. E. Bennett	S. W.
283	F. C. Poust	W.M.
285	A. Jones	"
286	F. L. Smith	"
287	M. Kelley	"
288	C. A. Brown	"
291	C. W. Merrill	"
292	M. Monroe	J. W.
293	F. Hutchinson	W.M.
294	W. E. Herbert	S. W.
295	E. L. Charpentier	W.M.
296	E. G. Horner*	"
297	Benjamin T. Earl	"
301	J. H. Bauder*	"
302	E. A. Hill	"
303	Lewis P. Voss	S. W.
305	Franklin Ward*	W.M.
306	W. A. Davidson	"
307	M. T. Walker	"
308	E. G. Mallon	"
	Julius Kline*	S. W.
	Smyth Crooks	J. W.
309	William Chapman*	W.M.
310	L. T. Tennent	"
	A. J. Hewlings	S. W.
	Alva W. Cain	J. W.
311	Ben F. Martin	W.M.
	Charles M. Eddy	S. W.
	Thomas G. Farmer	J. W.
312	James H. Gregor	W.M.
313	John A. Keller	"
314	Robert Mosser	"
316	A. A. Hutchinson	"
318	Edgar N. Winfield	"
319	George E. Carlson	S. W.
320	F. E. Gammon	W.M.
321	Fred C. Barnum	"
322	Hugh S. Lilly	"
323	Charles S. Moore	"
325	Thomas W. Marrow	"
327	A. A. Adkinson	"
330	D. N. McMaster	"
331	J. W. Hedrick	"
332	William T. Roberts*	"
333	H. B. Davidson	"
334	B. F. Hockman*	"
335	C. H. Kammann	"
336	W. A. Robins	"
337	C. V. Conyers*	"
339	James Carlton*	"
340	Royal Butcher	"
341	John T. Waggoner	W.M.
	H. L. Slaten*	S. W.
342	J. H. Hewitt	W.M.
345	T. N. Fleming*	"
346	John Sewalt	J. W.
347	William Hays.	W.M.
348	Thomas Longdon	"
350	William B. Mays	"
351	A. H. Birch	"
352	George F. Landes*	"
353	George W. Lawrence	"
354	J. F. Hummel	"
355	J. H. Pahlmun	"
356	John H. Strawn	"
358	David A. Hewitt	"
359	John Thompson	"
360	Sherman T. Henry	"
361	Peter W. Lill	"
362	Joseph Palmer	"
363	W. H. Miller*	"
364	L. A. Kaiser*	"
365	William E. Fisher	"
	A. C. Stadler	S. W.
366	O. H. Woodworth	W.M.
367	H. H. Sherwood	"
368	M. V. B. Montgomery	"
369	Joseph Vandine*	"
371	Vinton E. Wright	"
373	S. J. Hobbs	"
374	M. Bloomingdale	"
378	H. P. Lowe	"
379	W. L. Hollenbeak	"
380	A. H. D. Butz	"
382	Charles W. Potter	"
383	Frank E. Dayton	"
384	E. N. Cook	"
385	C. D. Crouse	"
386	J. F. Schrader	"
388	A. J. Brown	"
389	W. J. Martin	"
390	J. E. Dudley	"
391	A. B. Campbell	"
392	J. W. Heckethorn	"
393	Frank L. May	"
	Walter E. Anderson	S. W.
394	William F. Searls	"
396	H. McPherson	W.M.
397	Albert Krause	"
398	A. M. Allen	"
399	Benj. A. Mosher	"
401	E. M. Vaughn*	"
402	H. G. Burgess	"
403	J. B. Abbott	"
404	William Clark*	"
405	E. P. Staff	"
406	Jacob Frey	"
408	C. F. Shirley	"
409	James E. Evans	"
410	Henry Steinbock	"
411	Sidney F. Beech	"
	Ulysses J. Grim	S. W.
	Andrew McNally	J. W.
412	J. S. Heller	S. W.
414	C. M. Briggs	W.M.
415	J. A. Titus	"

*Proxy.

REPRESENTATIVES OF LODGES.

NO.	NAMES.	
416	E. A. Gardner*	W.M.
	E. A. Gardner*	S. W.
	E. A. Gardner*	J. W.
417	David Samuels*	W.M.
418	Chris. Heiligenstein	"
419	R. A. Cavitt	"
420	W. J. Emerson	"
421	Charles H. Ireland	"
422	William T. Davies	"
	A. S. Irvine	S. W.
	James W. Dunlap	J. W.
423	H. Reid Staley	W.M.
424	M. G. Leib	"
426	John Fanning	"
427	John J. Fox	"
428	A. E. Hinckley	"
	J. R. Freebern	S. W.
429	S. R. Walker	W.M.
430	John E. Wilson	"
431	J. E. Batchelder	"
432	Walter Hanback	"
433	Edwin Everett, Jr.	"
434	Oliver McKinzie	"
	J. F. Koberts*	S. W.
436	Julius Linke	W.M.
437	Emil Espen	"
	J. M. Loeb	S. W.
	S. M. Frankland*	J. W
440	Thomas F. Edmonston	J. W.
441	Timothy E. Gapen*	W M.
442	W. S. Lowry	"
443	Vernon P. Doty	"
444	H. H. Trayser	"
445	J. J. Leach	"
	S. A. Huffman	J. W.
446	Samuel Loveridge	W.M.
447	John Wampler	"
448	M. W. Thomson	S. W.
449	G. F. Warner	W.M.
450	John Lowry	J. W.
451	George Hutchinson	W.M.
453	W. J. Cunningham	"
454	W. T. McLean	"
455	C. B. McKinney	"
456	D. H. Zepp	"
458	H. J. Fuller	J. W.
460	W. E. Morgan	W.M.
461	W. N. Dilliard	"
462	L. E. Rollofson	"
463	L. W. Linder	J. W.
464	H. D. Seigfreid	W.M.
465	W. E. Phelps	"
466	R. H. Lawrence	"
467	H. R. Woodcock	"
468	George L. Jackson	"
	J. M. Rugless, Jr.	J. W.
469	W. W. Harris	W.M.
470	G. W. Mauley	"
471	W. E Kennett*	S W.
472	A. L Hamilton	W.M.
473	Hubert V. Weise	J. W.
474	Henry Reichenbach, Jr.	W.M.
475	E. B. Strange	"
476	James A. McComas	"
477	J. S. Webber	S. W.
478	Hans Rasmussen	W.M.
	Thomas E. Koeser	S. W.
	Thomas Cerny	J. W.
479	A. J Wrigley	S W.
481	Charles B. Astle	W.M.
482	G. H. Rue	"
	A. H. Scrogin*	S. W.
	W. J. Faulk	W.M.
484	Asher R. Cox*	"
485	Harry B Marsh	"
486	George W. Williard	"
487	W. F. Dransfield	"
488	L. C. Stewart	"
489	W. E. Earlenbaugh	"
490	George Fleischman	"
491	Guy H. Houchen	"
493	R. M. Roper	"
495	H. L. Burford	"
496	E. Bertshear	S. W.
	Frank Harris	W.M.
497	Harris Levy	"
498	Sidney S. Breese	"
500	Edgar S. Leport	"
501	Walter O. Davis	"
502	S. D. Phillips	"
503	William Kirkwood	"
504	Edward F. Gates*	"
505	J. B. Salkeld	"
506	H. M. Whiteman	S. W.
	Frank Strickler*	J. W.
	John A. Kleine	W.M.
508	Louis J. Frahm	S. W.
	E. K. Bennington	J. W.
509	Charles H. Sharp	W.M.
510	S. C. Swalley	"
512	E. D. Salisbury	S. W.
514	Gilman J. Shaw	W.M.
	H. C. Priebe*	S. W.
516	John D. Walton	W.M.
517	W. H. Tinklepaugh	"
518	C. H. Mundorff	"
519	W. A. Carr	"
520	Wesley Henderson	"
521	Winfield M Close	"
	Pierce P. Correll	S. W.
	R. T. Spencer*	J. W.
522	W. J. Pr ce	W.M.
523	George E. Bunker	"
524	John M. James	"
525	Foster J. Davis	"
526	Paul G. Dunn	"
	David Mahaffy	J. W.
527	Charles Reiff	W.M.
528	W. A. Thayer	"
	William Randell*	J. W.
529	I. M. Larimore	W.M.
530	Charles F. Maple	"
531	J. C. Wetzel	"
532	J. C. Lammey	"
533	Fred Naumer	"
534	S. C Duffie	"
535	G. H. Wayne	"
536	A. E. Mottinger	"
537	J. O. Goodman	"
538	H. A. Kettering	S. W.

*Proxy.

REPRESENTATIVES OF LODGES.

NO.	NAMES.	
539	Philip Simpson	W.M.
541	J. B. Singer	"
542	Samuel Marsh	"
543	W. R. Freek	"
544	J. A. McGee	S. W.
547	Thomas R. Lees	W.M.
	H. R. Martin	J. W.
550	P. W. Reynolds	W.M.
552	Charles N. Howell	S. W.
554	P. M. Rindesbacher	W.M.
555	Fred A. Hatheway	"
555	John McGinnis	"
557	Phillip Maas*	"
558	U. N. Thornton	"
	J. G. Aleth-Hansen*	S. W.
559	A. D. Melondy	"
560	Henry Scharf	W.M.
562	Hall Whitaker	"
564	J. B. Fuller	"
565	W. E. Bybee	"
566	J. W. Langford*	"
567	J. H. Simpson	"
569	C. E. Bagby	"
570	E. E. Crabtree	"
572	W. W. Hendricks	"
573	H. W. Burger	"
574	M. H. Shrinker	"
575	W. R. Marriett	"
576	Andrew Moore	"
577	Charles C Miller	"
578	George H. White	"
580	John W. Carlin*	"
581	W. L. McLane	"
583	Emil Wilde	"
584	George Sanderson	S. W.
	Fred Dukon	J. W.
585	H. C. Porter	W.M.
587	T. P. Streeter*	"
588	F. W. Sanders	"
590	George W. Shultz	"
591	George L. Harris	"
592	Charles W. Brown	J. W.
595	D. W. Chamberlin	W.M.
	John H. Curry	S. W.
600	A. C. Doyle	W.M.
601	J. W. Lackey	"
602	George T. Austin	"
603	Harry de Lashmutt	"
604	W. M. Millar	"
607	C. Y. Austin	"
608	Clair A. McClain*	"
609	George S. Hummer*	"
610	Walter C. Avery	"
	Gustav R Lott*	S. W.
	Charles P. Taylor	J. W.
611	G. P. Marquis	S. W.
	W. G. Nourse	J. W.
612	W. P. Benson	W.M.
613	W. W. Murfin	"
614	E. A. Eignus	"
616	Charles R. Wawne	S. W.
	James Kennedy	J. W.
617	G. A. Lackens	W.M.
618	Wm. Priessman	"
619	P. H. Shelton	"

NO.	NAMES.	
620	James Snyder	W.M.
622	H. M. Brighton	"
623	George Ritscher	"
627	Alfred H. Brooks	"
630	John S. Neighbors	"
631	D. B. Keighin	"
	P. M. Ravenskild	J. W.
632	C. M. Harrold	W.M.
633	E. J. Hartwell*	"
635	T. D. Farrell	"
636	A. E. Harken	"
639	Louis A. Becker	S. W.
	Charles Sladek	J. W.
641	R. C. Crihfield	S. W.
	S. P. Smith	"
642	Raymond N. West	W.M.
	Benjamin M. Lovell	S. W.
	Andrew Adams	J. W.
643	J. O. Glaman	W.M
	E. C. Duersing	S. W.
	Charles E. Larson*	J. W.
644	George W. Shire	W.M.
645	J. W. Arington	"
647	L. C. Carlin	"
648	M. E Cady	"
651	Charles Harshbarger	"
	W. E. Carroll	S. W.
653	J. H. Stone	W.M.
655	W. C. Stilson	"
656	Herman G. Quosick	"
657	C. D. Gardiner	"
658	C. I. Pederson	"
659	W. M. Cable	"
660	J. M. Jones	"
662	H. P. Daemicke	"
664	James A. Agrae	"
665	G. W. Tipsword	"
666	James T. Athey	"
667	S. A. Eddy	"
668	George E. Jessop	S. W.
669	Gustav Schatz	W.M.
	William J. Krace	J. W.
670	H. S. Short	W.M.
672	E. S. Barger	"
673	Bert R. McReynolds	"
674	Frank Dober	"
675	H. E. Farnam	"
676	William J. Obee	"
677	A. P. Gowdy	"
679	E L. Marston	"
680	Charles E. Knorr	"
681	R. C. McCanley	"
682	N. M. Mesnard	"
	T. J. Upchurch*	S. W.
683	J. E. Pershin	W.M.
684	H. N. Ryan	"
685	G. W. Ernst	"
686	Frank G. Phegley	"
	Oscar H. Ahrens	S. W
	John Johnston*	J. W.
687	R. W. Moore*	W.M.
688	N. T. Stevens	"
	G. M. Brock	S. W.
	W. H. Sellers	J. W.
690	Robert C. McManus	W.M.

*Proxy.

REPRESENTATIVES OF LODGES.

NO.	NAMES.	
690	Alfred Guthrie	S. W.
	Charles H. Lovewell	J. W.
691	E. F. Patrick	W.M.
692	D. W. Starr	"
693	C. H. Pope	"
695	H. Shaw	"
696	W. R. Ross	"
697	O. C. Heine	"
	William D Wharrie	S. W.
	Thomas Ackerby*	J. W.
698	Z. C. Jones	W.M.
700	W. H. Dozand	"
701	George S. Dodd	"
702	Fred H. Blayney	"
704	James A. Smith	"
705	W. C. Link*	S. W.
706	F. L. Heath	W.M.
709	Robert Deem*	"
710	E. A. Williams*	"
711	Arthur G. Goodridge*	J. W.
712	W. E. Hadley	W.M.
713	Charles E. Johnson	"
714	Z. S. Saylor	"
	J. M. Howard*	S. W.
715	S. A. Symonds	W.M.
716	Alden P. Peirce	"
717	R. H. Leeder	"
	Robert E. McCloy	S. W.
	Varean J. Fuller	J. W.
718	William M. Boyd	W.M.
719	I. N. Lentz	"
721	R. F. Casey	"
722	A. E. Burress	"
723	H. P. Kinsall*	"
724	Herman Rethorn	"
725	A. E. Schwartz	"
726	Julius Butzon	"
727	John D. Piper	"
728	William C. Whilford*	"
729	M. Ozment	"
730	D. L. Wood	"
731	George Carter*	"
732	G. W. Howell*	"
733	L. E. Rockwood	"
	George P. Schlosser*	S. W.
734	George W. Brant	W.M.
735	G. C. Happ*	"
737	A. G. Barnes	"
738	P. H. Lannon	"
739	Charles T. Spence	"
	E. J. Veach	S. W.
741	James Peters	"
742	M. B. Munsell	W.M.
743	Charles C. Haws	J. W.
744	G. W. Dye	W.M.
745	Clarence P. Coolidge	"
746	James Rainey	"
747	Glenn Robinson	"
748	J. F. Koerner	"
749	J. J. Bundy	"
750	P. C. Riley	"
752	W. F. Courter	"
754	H. V. Cardiff	"
755	W. W. Wilmerton	"
756	John Mulvane	"

NO.	NAMES.	
757	Nathan Small	W.M.
	Fred Harford	S. W.
758	Lewis Dinkelacker	W.M.
759	Wright W. Reid	"
761	P. P. Anderson	"
762	J. S. Graham	S. W.
763	T. V. Davies*	"
764	James W. Steele	W.M.
765	E. J. Burger	"
	F. J. Page	S. W.
	H. W. Rath	J. W.
766	P. M. Powell	W.M.
767	Alfred E. Treen	"
	Arthur F Hanson	S. W.
	Cambell Mathie	J. W.
768	Allen Middleton	W.M.
	A. C. McKey	S. W.
	C. F. Leming	J. W.
769	M. M. Deiwert	W.M.
770	C. M. Babbitt	"
	F. A. Crane	S. W.
	J. L. Windsor	J. W.
771	James M. Pryor	W.M.
772	O. A. Wise	"
773	H. A. Steel	"
774	Nicholas E. Ford	"
	John Nelson	S. W.
	Charles F. Bruning	J. W.
776	W. J. McElroy	W.M.
	C. M. White	S. W.
	L. E. Simons	J. W.
777	J. Roy Andrews	W.M.
	P. J. Ford	S. W.
	R. G. C. Schultz	J. W.
778	G. W. A. Hazel*	W.M.
779	E. Kopriva	"
780	William Bathatchet	"
782	John A. Littler	"
783	Charles Unverzagt	"
784	L. T. Childs	"
	Alfred Hall	S. W.
	L. O. Slemen*	J. W.
786	C. F. Churchill	W.M.
787	H. C. Voris	"
	C W. Hartman	S. W.
788	J. F. Brimberg	W.M.
789	John T. Colvin	"
790	O. O. Hemenway	"
791	D. P. McIntyre	"
792	James H. DeLong	"
793	Hunter Muir	"
794	J. A. Womack	"
795	Martin Allexan	"
	Dexter A. Smith	S. W.
	Richard C. Faunt	J. W.
790	F. P. Armstrong	W.M.
797	G. W. Weipplert	"
	G. H. Parker	S. W.
	O. L. Etneer	J. W.
798	J. G. Rice	"
799	C. M. Forsyth	W.M.
	Thomas E. Lincoln	J. W.
800	Paul Wickert	W.M
	James H. Prothers	S. W.
	Richard A. Miller	J. W.

*Proxy.

REPRESENTATIVES OF LODGES.

NO.	NAMES.		NO.	NAMES.	
801	Harry L. Kelly	W.M.	837	C. L. Watson	W.M.
	A. S. Kimble*	S. W.	838	W. D. Holmes	"
802	A. A. McMurray	W.M.	839	Charles A. Bader	"
803	C. M. Carpenter	"		George H. Anderson	S. W.
804	C. J. Knyper	S. W.		Frank I. Abbott	J. W.
805	W. A. Fowler	W.M	840	A. J. Canble	W.M.
806	I. L. Lemmon	"	841	William Rothmann	"
807	G. W. Boster	"		William H. Bied	S. W.
808	Miles A. Leach	"		Alfred Grove	J. W.
	C. F. Lanham*	S. W.	842	D. L. Jones	W.M.
809	Daniel R. Llano	W.M.		M. Anderson	S. W.
810	Arthur B. Ramsdell	"	843	Elmer D. Brothers	W.M.
	Frank E. Meek	S. W.	844	Albert Kohler	"
	Clarence D. Hiller	J. W.	845	A. C. Behlke*	"
811	A. O. McMahon	"	846	J. F. Wilson	"
812	Timothy F. Deveney	S. W.	847	A. W. Aplin	"
813	L. B. Dyer	W.M.	848	W. T. Shreves	"
	J. C. Clemmenson	S. W.	849	J. S. Thompson	"
	Alfred Fox	J. W.		J. B. Flannery*	J. W.
814	P. P. Michael	W.M.	850	John P. Garner	W.M.
815	M. Bruggemyer	S. W.		Howard A. Baldwin	S. W.
816	L. C. Trousdale	J. W.		John M. Simpson	J. W.
817	J. L. Gulley	W.M.	851	George H. Fuller.	W.M.
818	Andrew N. Engle*	"	852	E. W. Cannady	"
819	Charles M. Hovey	"	853	O. J. Lucas	"
	Tom Wilson	S. W.	854	John Legate*	"
	Charles B. Goldsmith	J. W.	855	C. P. Ekblom	"
820	Fred Simeraugh	S. W.		Oscar D. Olson	S. W.
821	M. D. Massie	W.M.	856	Charles L. Wood	W.M.
822	H. O. Williams	"	857	R. B. Spiers	"
823	C. R. Yeager	"	858	K. W. Leland	"
824	John H. Griffiths	"		N. J. Cary*	S. W.
825	C. F. Jenne	"	859	George V. Lichtenberger.	W.M.
826	Frank E. Hewitt*	"	860	Charles Woodward	"
827	A. N. Tiffany	"		Harry B. Schriner	S. W.
829	H. E. Shepherd	"	861	C. T. Gibson	W.M.
830	W. J. Garner	"	862	John C. Smith, Jr.	"
631	E. E. Earp	"		James W. Castle	J. W.
832	E. G. Ruthrauff	"	863	Albert Davis	W.M.
	Lloyd A. Dalton	S. W.		William Gardner	S. W.
	Silas E. Ryder	J. W.	864	Eugene T. Pearce*	W.M.
833	Roger Walwark	W.M.		Charles P. Maurvarring	S. W.
834	R. H. Smith	"		F. W. Conkey	J. W.
835	E. W. Hilker	"	865	A. Roullier	W.M.
	J. W. Mills	S. W.	866	J. A. Grace	"
	W. C. Urban	J. W.	867	Albert A. Foster	"
836	W. B. Stone	W.M.		William H. Baker	S. W.
	Elmer E. Buchan	S. W.		George O. Hersey	J. W.
	Edgar E. Armstrong	J. W.			

Proxy.

RECAPITULATION.

Grand Officers	20
Past Grand Officers not otherwise enumerated	1
Representatives of other Grand Lodges not otherwise enumerated	2
District Deputy Grand Masters	29
Members of Committees	48
Representatives of Lodges	876
Total	976
Number of Lodges represented	715

All of which is fraternally submitted.

J. I. McClintock,
P. W. Barclay,
W. F. Beck,
Committee.

Tuesday, October 6, A. D. 1903, A. L. 5903.

MOTION—To Dispense with Reading of Minutes.

The motion of Brother Joseph Robbins, that printed copies of the last Annual Communication being in the hands of the brethren, reading of the same be dispensed with, was carried.

ADDRESS OF THE M.W. GRAND MASTER.

The M.W. Grand Master then delivered his Annual Address, as follows:

Brethren of the M. W. Grand Lodge:

Amid the blessings of peace, health and plenty, we have assembled today to participate in the Sixty-Fourth Annual Communication of this august body, in which is vested supreme authority regarding all that pertains to Ancient Craft Masonry and which exercises its sovereign Masonic power throughout the length and breadth of the State of Illinois.

Seven hundred and twenty-nine chartered lodges are, or should be, here represented, constituting one of the most brilliant of constellations in the world's Masonic firmament. There are stars among them of the first magnitude, and stars of lesser magnitude in varying degree, but all are radiant with Brotherly Love, Relief and Truth and all perform their silent, yet effective, operations under the watchful eye and guardianship of the Supreme Grand Master of the Universe, to whom be all honor and glory and praise forevermore.

With bowed heads, yet thankful hearts, we have rendered our obeisance to the Supreme Ruler of heaven and earth, and given expression of our gratitude, that we are permitted to gather here and engage in the important duties which have been entrusted to our fulfillment.

With unfeigned pleasure, I welcome you one and all upon this occasion of supreme fraternal enjoyment, the meeting of the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge, which is ever hailed with glad acclaim by the brethren who compose it. During the year which has elapsed since the gavel sounded the close of its labor, until the present hour, much has been accomplished for the welfare and perpetuity of the institution of Masonry here in this State and elsewhere. Peace and harmony prevail among the craft, and between the several lodges, in an exceptional degree, and almost universally. With this happy condition is united that of increased strength and stability. The annual reports filed with the R. W. Grand Secretary will show a net increase in membership for the year of nearly 3,600: not only the greatest aggregate annual increase in the history of the M. W.

Grand Lodge, but representing the largest percentage of annual increase recorded in our history, viz.: five and seven-tenths per cent; and showing on June 30, 1903, that almost 67,000 good men and true were then enrolled upon the rosters of our lodges.

With mingled feelings of pride, pleasure and gratitude, I address today this mighty army through its chosen representatives, and bring tidings of the year's accomplishment, that you may be the better prepared for that wise legislation which will prove beneficial to the fraternity for the future, and add to the glory of past achievements.

OBITUARY.

Not all the faces are present which we have been accustomed to greet at our Annual Communications. The dread messenger of death has been a frequent visitor among us since last we were assembled in this hall. Several beloved brethren whose cheery voices we have heard for years in response to the annual roll call have been summoned to their eternal home and no more on earth will they be recorded "Here."

There are now engraved upon the tablets of our memory the names of two who had been exalted to the highest stations in Ancient Craft Masonry which is possible for man to achieve; another who for more than a score of years was the custodian of our funds and property; and yet another active officer who for years in company with his venerable associates had occupied his station near the South with unfailing regularity, and fulfilled his duty with fidelity.

Brother Henry P. H. Bromwell, Past M. W. Grand Master, died at his home in Denver, Colorado, January 9, 1903, in the eightieth year of his temporal life after a protracted illness of several years duration. He was elected in 1865 as M. W. Grand Master of A. F. and A. Masons in Illinois, having previously served as R. W. Deputy Grand Master and Senior Grand Warden.

Brother Daniel Monroe Browning, loved and honored by the entire craft, crowned by them with its highest honors by election in 1882 as M. W. Grand Master; serving as such with distinguished honor for two terms; his services always freely at the disposal of his brethren both before and after his administration as chief among his equals; departed this life January 30, 1903, at his home in East St. Louis, Ill.

An Emergent Grand Lodge was convened at Benton, February 3, 1903, and the mortal remains of our beloved brother were laid to rest with the funeral honors of the craft he had loved and served so well.

Following is the official roster of the Emergent Grand Lodge convened for the obsequies of Brother Browning:

Brother Wm. B. Wright, as M. W. Grand Master.
Brother Monroe C. Crawford, as R. W. Deputy Grand Master.
Brother Chester E. Allen, R. W. Senior Grand Warden.
Brother C. M. Forman, as R. W. Junior Grand Warden.
Brother L. A. Goddard, R. W. Grand Treasurer.
Brother T. H. Humphrey, as R. W. Grand Secretary.
Brother Marion Teague, as R. W. Grand Chaplain.
Brother L. H. Hite, as R. W. Grand Orator.
Brother J. H. Mitchell, as W. Deputy Grand Secretary.
Brother C. S. Lambert, as W. Grand Pursuivant.
Brother Walter Watson, W. Grand Marshal.
Brother J. M. Burkhart, as W. Grand Standard Bearer.
Brother Alonzo Wilderman, as W. Grand Sword Bearer.
Bother H. T. Parsons, as W. Senior Grand Deacon.
Brother S. L. Woodruff, as W. Junior Grand Deacon.
Brother A. G. Orr, as W. Grand Steward.
Brother R. D. Kirkpatrick, as W. Grand Steward.
Brother W. D. Jackson, as Brother Grand Tyler.

On February 12, 1903, Brother Wiley M. Egan, R. W. Grand Treasurer of this Grand Lodge from 1880 until within a few days prior to his death, passed from his labor on earth to eternal refreshment in the paradise of God. His mortal remains were laid to rest in Rosehill Cemetery, Chicago, with the ritual of the craft he loved so well, rendered by Cleveland Lodge No. 211, to whose birth and honorable career he had materially contributed.

Brother Eli B. Ames, who at the time of his decease, was the dean of the surviving Past Grand Masters of this jurisdiction, having been elected to that exalted station in 1852, departed this life February 12, 1898. For many years this venerable brother had resided in Minnesota, and it was only by diligent search that the particulars of his death were ascertained.

Brother Joseph S. McClelland, W. Grand Steward since 1896, died at his home in Decatur on Christmas day of last year.

Among the brethren who have served as R. W. District Deputy Grand Masters, two have been summoned from their earthly abode and entered into the spiritual life "where the wicked cease from troubling and the weary shall find rest."

Brother Joseph H. Sampson, of Jonesboro Lodge No. 111, who had in charge the Thirtieth District during 1893 and 1894, died December 31,

1902, and Brother Canute R. Matson, of Blair Lodge No. 393, who was assigned to the Third District for the years 1900 and 1901, died January 14, 1903.

To the foregoing long roll of deceased brethren who had served as officers of this M. W. Grand Lodge, must be added the name of Brother William Hartzell, of Chester Lodge No. 72, who died August 14, 1903, and who was W. Grand Marshal in 1895.

Also Brother Joseph E. Evans, of Fraternal Lodge No. 58 of Monticello, who died March 8, 1903, and Brother Edward C. Pace, of Clay Lodge No. 153, who died May 7, 1903.

These two latter brethren were as well known personally throughout the jurisdiction as was possible for two men to be. Both of them had served for many years upon standing committees. Brother Evans had been an instructor in the Standard Work for over twenty years, and as R. W. Grand Lecturer was member of the Board of Grand Examiners for eleven years subsequent to 1890, and was a regular and faithful attendant upon the many Schools of Instruction held since 1882.

Brother Pace achieved the highest distinction in Capitular Masonry and the Order of Knights Templar which was possible in their respective State organizations, besides being prominent in civil and political affairs.

Brother Lisle Cummins Waters, Grand Representative of the M. W. Grand Lodge of Colorado, and for many years a zealous advocate and instructor of the Standard Work, bearing commission as W. Deputy Grand Lecturer, died in Chicago April 30, 1903. At the time of his death he was Chaplain of St. Cecilia Lodge No. 865.

From the reports filed by our lodges with the R. W. Grand Secretary we are advised of the demise of ninety-six of our brethren who have presided in the Oriental Chair by election. These chosen of our brethren have joined the elect in the Celestial Lodge above, where our Supreme Grand Master forever presides. Let us reverently attend to the reading of their names.

NAME	LODGE	DIED
Amsden, George W.	Charter Oak No. 236	May 9, 1903.
Angelo, Thomas M.	Gill No. 382	March 15, 1903.
Ash, John	Hibbard No. 249	January 31, 1903.
Babcock, Charles F.	Richard Cole No. 697	March 21, 1903.
Bacon, Robert H.	La Prairie No. 267	October 19, 1902.
Barrett, George J.	Central No. 71	August 31, 1903.
Batterman, Henry C.	Palatine No. 314	
Blade, Alexander I.	Excelsior No. 97	May 26, 1903.
Bennett, James	Illinois No. 263	March 1, 1903.
Browning, Daniel M.	Benton No 64	January 30, 1903.
Cabeen, R. Cyrus	Alexandria No. 702	November 28, 1902.
Campbell, Napoleon	Mackinaw No. 132	May 1, 1903.
Chapin, Seneca D.	Whitehall No. 80	February 24, 1903.
Collan, John B. A.	Western Star No. 240	November 22, 1902.
Cory, Alphonso L.	Mystic Star No. 758	September 25, 1902.
Curtin, W. H.	Scott No. 79	February 10, 1903.
Dalling, David	Mystic Star No. 758	August 19, 1903.
Dana, Ezra O.	Excelsior No. 97	November 10, 1902.
Davis, Addison M.	Rossville No. 527	July 1, 1902.
Dean, Obed. A.	Shiloh Hill No. 695	August 2, 1902.
Degen, Solomon.	Occidental No. 40	January 4, 1903.
Dolan, Peter	Wataga No. 291.	September 8, 1902.
Dripps, Calvin T.	Staunton No. 177	August 22, 1902.
Dyer, Edward L.	Waukegan No. 78	February 24, 1903.
Egan, Wiley M.	Cleveland No. 211	February 12, 1903.
Evans, John V.	Acacia No. 67	March 21, 1903.
Evans, Joseph E.	Fraternal No. 58	March 8, 1903.
Faulkner, Lucas W.	Western Star No. 240	April 19, 1903.
Fletcher, James P.	Ridge Farm No. 632	November 22, 1902.
Foster, Stephen E.	Acacia No. 67	July 15, 1902.
W. J. Frisbee	T. J. Picket No. 307	September 26, 1903.
Godfrey, Jacob	Full Moon No. 341	April 29, 1903.
Gruaz, Timothy	Highland No. 583	March 4, 1903.
Gurver, John C	E. F. W. Ellis No. 633	November 30, 1901.
Hartzell, William	Chester No. 72	August 14, 1903.
Hammer, William L.	Macon No. 8	April 11, 1903.
Harris, Edwin	Rob Morris No. 247	October 5, 1902.
Harris, Franklin	Adams No. 529	December 11, 1902.
Hargrave, James A.	Eldorado No. 730	February 14, 1903.
Hemenway, Luke E.	Doric No. 319	April 27, 1903.
Holton, George	Centralia No. 201	May 25, 1903.
Horn, Simeon M.	Raleigh No. 128	June 5, 1903.
Jackson, William J.	Wadley No. 616	May 25, 1903.
Johnson, Edward S.	Meteor No. 283	March 22, 1903.
Johnson, D. M.	Wabash No. 179	March 13, 1903.
Keil, Moritz	Lessing No. 557	June 21, 1903.
Kennedy, Albert E.	Dunlap No. 321	October 2, 1902.
Lamar, John P.	Farmers No. 232.	March 15, 1903.
Lee, George H	Hardin No. 44	June 8, 1903.

NAME	LODGE	DIED
LeMay, J. C.	Gillespie No. 214.	March 12, 1903.
Lister, Samuel G.	May No. 664.	February, 1903.
Madden, Frank J.	Scotland No. 743.	April 17, 1903.
Matson, Canute R.	Blair No. 393.	January 14, 1903.
McClurg, Aaron H.	Hesperia No. 411.	August 25, 1901.
McClelland, Joseph S.	Ionic No. 312.	December 25, 1902.
McMurtrie, John.	Kendall No. 471.	December 19, 1902.
Nickel, David.	Cedar No. 124.	March 7, 1903.
Nimmo, A. J.	Jonesboro No. 111	July 21, 1902.
Ohelschlager, Henry.	Herman No. 39.	June 26, 1903.
Owen, William J. K.	Red Bud No. 427.	July 25, 1902.
Pace, Edward C.	Clay No. 153.	May 7, 1903.
Pate Lafayette P.	Catlin No. 285.	February 14, 1903.
Patton, James.	Harbor No. 731.	February 15, 1903.
Peters, Herman.	Accordia No. 277.	January 6, 1903.
Pierce, Frank W.	Apollo No. 642.	July 29, 1902.
Plautz, Charles H.	D. C. Cregier No. 613.	August 9, 1901.
Pyle, Nicholas.	Tadmor No. 794.	April 4, 1903.
Quckenbush, M.	Dundee No. 190.	April 18, 1903.
Railing, Philip.	Olney No. 140.	April 16, 1903.
Raymond, Charles.	Evans No. 524.	May 3, 1903.
Rich, Pitt C.	Ashlar No. 308.	April 22, 1903.
Richardson, Frank M.	Wyoming No. 479.	February 17, 1903.
Richardson, William W.	Kenwood No. 800.	February 27, 1903.
Richmond, Ernest H.	Fillmore No. 670.	January 16, 1903.
Rogers, Herbert A.	Garden City No. 141.	October 25, 1902.
Sampson, Joseph H.	Jonesboro No. 111.	December 31, 1902.
Seaman, Hiram M.	Union Park No. 610.	April 14, 1903.
Secamb, John C.	Union Park No. 610.	March 31, 1903.
Shumway, Hiram P.	Mound No. 122.	April 30, 1903.
Signor, M. H.	Meridian No. 183.	October 21, 1902.
Stevens, Charles C.	A. W. Rawson No. 145.	December 20, 1902.
Swick, Martin.	Palatine No. 314.	January 31, 1903.
Swissler, William.	Lessing No. 557.	May 16, 1903.
Taylor, Sampson.	S. D. Monroe No. 447.	August 4, 1903.
Tifft, Jonathan.	Elgin No. 117.	May 26, 1903.
Toler, Benjamin C.	Astoria No. 100.	December 1, 1902.
Wood, Hannibal P.	Wataga No. 291.	January 1, 1903.
Washburn, Walter A.	Bradford No. 514.	July 28, 1902.
Watts, William W.	Washington No. 55.	November 26, 1902.
Waters, Lisle C.	St. Cecilia No. 865.	April 30, 1903.
Webb, Charles F.	Bloomington No. 43.	October 11, 1902.
Webb, Franklin D.	Buda No. 399.	August 30, 1902.
Wilcox, H. M.	Garden City No. 141.	April 25, 1903.
Wilson, John W.	Olney No. 140.	April 26, 1903.
Woolums, B. F.	Woodhull No. 502.	October 15, 1902.
Zerenberg, F. L.	Pleasant Hill No. 565.	May 10, 1903.

The grim reaper has garnered his accustomed harvest in other jurisdictions as in our own. Official advices have been received from sister jurisdictions of distinguished craftsmen who have passed away as follows:

ALABAMA: Brother Henry Hart Brown, Past M. W. Grand Master, who died in East Lake, Ala., January 9, 1903.

ARIZONA: Brother George W. Cheyney, Past M. W. Grand Master, who died in San Francisco, Cal., August 14, 1903, and Brother John Y. T. Smith, Past R. W. Deputy Grand Master, who died in Los Angeles, Cal., July 15, 1903.

CANADA: Brother John James Mason, the R. W. Grand Secretary, who died in Hamilton, Ont., June 15, 1903.

COLORADO: Brother Roger Williams Woodbury, Past M. W. Grand Master, who died in Sedalia, Col., July 11, 1903.

CONNECTICUT: Brother William Wallace Lee, Past M. W. Grand Master, who died in Meriden, Conn., September 14, 1903.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA: Brother Noble Danforth Larner, Past M. W. Grand Master, who died in Washington, D. C., March 19, 1903.

GEORGIA: Brother James M. Mobley, Past M. W. Grand Master, who died in Hamilton, Ga., May 9, 1903.

MAINE: Brother Josiah H. Drummond, Past M. W. Grand Master, who died in Portland, Me., October 25, 1902.

MICHIGAN: Brother Jefferson S. Connover, R. W. Grand Secretary, who died in Ann Arbor, Mich., April 5, 1903, and Brother George H. Durand, Past M. W. Grand Master, who died in Flint, Mich., June 8, 1903.

MINNESOTA: Brother Royal Hatch Gove, Past M. W. Grand Master, who died in Rochester, Minn., February 28, 1903.

MISSISSIPPI: Brother John Lloyd Spinks, Past M. W. Grand Master, who died in Meridian, Miss., April 25, 1903.

MISSOURI: Brother John Campbell Yocum, the M. W. Grand Master, who died in Kansas City, Mo., April 26, 1903.

MONTANA: Brother Charles H. Gould, Past M. W. Grand Master, who died in Lincoln, Neb., June 5, 1903.

NEW YORK: Brother Clinton F. Paige, Past M. W. Grand Master, who died in Binghamton, N. Y., November 13, 1902.

NEVADA: Brother Henry Lyman Fish, Past M. W. Grand Master, who died in Reno, Nev., October 21, 1902.

RHODE ISLAND: Brother Stillman White, Past M. W. Grand Master, who died in Providence, R. I., April 3, 1903.

SOUTH CAROLINA: Brother Andrew Hutchinson White, Past M. W. Grand Master, who died in Rock Hill, S. C., January 19, 1903.

TENNESSEE: Brother Bernard Francis Price, Past M. W. Grand Master, who died in Memphis, Tenn., May 4, 1903.

OREGON: Brother Francis Henry Alliston, the R. W. Grand Treasurer, who died in Portland, Ore., March 1, 1903.

WYOMING: Brother DeForest Richards, Past M. W. Grand Master, who died in Cheyenne, April 28, 1903.

So endeth the mortuary record of the past year. Though gone before, the memory of our departed brethren will abide in the hearts of their associates while life lasts. There is consolation in the thought to which one of our American poets gives expression:

> There is no Death; what seems so is transition;
> This life of mortal breath
> Is but the suburb of the life elysian,
> Whose portal we call Death.

The spirits of our beloved brethren still live and will continue to exercise their sweet and helpful influence in the years to come.

APPOINTMENT OF GRAND LODGE OFFICERS.

Mention has already been made of the demise of our well-beloved brother, Wiley M. Egan, who was unanimously reelected to the office of Grand Treasurer at the last Annual Communication of the M. W. Grand Lodge. Early in the present year, by reason of failing health, he became impressed with the thought that he should be relieved of the burden and responsibility of the office which he for so many years had so faithfully and efficiently conducted. Accordingly, on January 12, 1903, he tendered his resignation as Grand Treasurer, which I regretfully accepted, as follows:

January 14, 1903.

Brother Wiley M. Egan, R. W. Grand Treasurer, M. W. Grand Lodge, A. F. and A. M., State of Illinois, Chicago, Ill.

DEAR BROTHER EGAN:—I am in due receipt of the tender of your resignation as our R. W. Grand Treasurer of the M. W. Grand Lodge, A. F. and A. M., of the State of Illinois, under date of January 12, 1903.

I regret very much indeed to hear that the condition of your health is such as makes it seem necessary to you to sever your official connection as indicated, after so many years of faithful and efficient service. I assure you, my dear Brother, that you have the sympathy and well wishes

THOMAS J. PICKETT

Elected M. W. Grand Master 1851

of the entire craft of this jurisdiction. The honorable record you have made in administering the trust imposed upon you continuously since 1880, being without a single blot or blemish; neither lapse nor error appearing anywhere or at any time; and characterized at all times by the utmost accommodating spirit and genial disposition, has endeared you to the hearts of the brethren of Illinois in the highest and most lasting degree.

For the invaluable service which you have freely and ably rendered in general to Ancient Craft Masonry, the brethren are indebted to you beyond the power of my words to express.

We earnestly trust that the Supreme Architect of the Universe may vouchsafe to you a renewal in some degree of your former health and vigor, to the end that for a number of years to come you may enjoy not only the delights of a companionship with family and friends, but "the happy reflection consequent upon a well-spent life," and to participate upon convenient occasions in our counsels and deliberations.

With profound regret for the apparent necessity of acceding to your wishes, I accept the resignation which you have tendered, to take effect upon the transfer of funds and property to your successor, in the person of Brother Leroy A. Goddard, Past M. W. Grand Master, who will be prepared to accept the transfer and responsibilities of the office you have so ably conducted at 2 o'clock this day at your office in Chicago.

Fraternally yours,

GEO. M. MOULTON,
Grand Master.

I thereupon relieved Brother Leroy A. Goddard, P. G. M., from duty, upon the Finance Committee, appointing Brother Samuel W. Waddle in his stead, and appointed Brother Goddard as R. W. Grand Treasurer, who qualified at once, giving surety bond for $30,000, and received in charge the funds and fiscal property of the M. W. Grand Lodge.

I had the personal pleasure of installing Brother Goddard to his new office in Chicago Lodge No. 437 on the evening of January 16, 1903.

To fill the vacancy caused by the death of Brother J. S. McClelland, I appointed Brother C. Rohrbough of Kinmundy Lodge No. 398 as W. Grand Steward. He was installed to office in Kinmundy Lodge No. 398, September 19, 1903, by Brother A. M. Allen, W. M., acting as my proxy.

DISTRICT DEPUTY GRAND MASTERS.

The established division of the jurisdiction into thirty Masonic Districts has been maintained and a R. W. District Deputy Grand Master assigned to each as provided by law. The names and assignments of these brethren appear on page 192 of the Grand Lodge Proceedings of 1902.

One change in the personnel became necessary by reason of the removal from our State of Brother Charles W. Prouty of the Nineteenth District. On receipt of his resignation I appointed Brother Frank Hud-

son his successor. The fact that he at once qualified for a commission as Deputy Grand Lecturer is evidence of the zeal with which he entered upon the discharge of his duty as District Deputy Grand Master.

The several reports of these valued officers have been regularly submitted and will appear as an appendix hereto. They present a uniformly gratifying condition of affairs in the respective districts; are replete with interesting incidents, and well worth the perusal of the brethren. I take this opportunity of placing upon record my keen and thorough appreciation of the valued services of each and every one of these efficient officers.

LODGES CONSTITUTED.

Pursuant to the action of the M. W. Grand Lodge at its last Annual Communication, charters were duly issued to Riverside Lodge, located at Riverside; St. Andrew's Lodge, Olympia Lodge, and St. Cecilia Lodge, located at Chicago; West Salem Lodge, located at West Salem; and Chadwick Lodge, located at Chadwick.

Accordingly, in company with Brother Grand Tyler, and with the assistance of local and visiting brethren, I constituted these lodges in person, according to ancient form and usage, upon the following named dates, to-wit:

Riverside Lodge No. 862, October 31, 1902.
St. Andrew's Lodge No. 863, October 10, 1902.
Olympia Lodge No. 864, October 21, 1902.
St. Cecilia Lodge No. 865, October 21, 1902.
West Salem Lodge No. 866, November 17, 1902.
Chadwick Lodge No. 867, November 5, 1902.

The official roster of the several Occasional Grand Lodges convened for these ceremonies will appear as appendices hereto.

LODGES U. D.

The following named lodges, instituted under dispensation last year, just prior to the Annual Communication of the M. W. Grand Lodge in 1902, were continued under dispensation, to-wit:

Cornell Lodge, instituted at Cornell August 15, 1902.
Argenta Lodge, instituted at Argenta August 21, 1902.
Maywood Lodge, instituted at Maywood September 23, 1902.

The work of these lodges will be brought up for your inspection at this Annual Communication in the hope that they will be entitled to receive charters and be accorded a permanent place upon our register.

March 7, 1903, upon proper petition, approved by the R. W. District Deputy Grand Master, and all the requirements of law having been complied with, I granted my dispensation to form and open a new lodge at Lostant, Ill., to Brothers Josiah Marvin Hannum as W. M., Alfred Henry Bell as S. W., William Grundy Wilson as J. W., and eighteen others. This lodge was instituted March 18, 1903, by Brother W. D. Fullerton, R. W. D. D. G. M. Ninth District. This lodge will also doubtless petition for a charter, and I commend its claim to your favorable consideration.

Several requests for dispensation to establish new lodges have been denied for what seemed to me good and sufficient reasons. The preliminary steps are now in process for the formation of new lodges at Oakwood, Springerton and Chicago. Proper petitions from these places will probably be presented to my successor in due time for his disposition.

DEDICATION OF MASONIC HALLS.

December 17, 1902, it was my pleasure to dedicate the Hall of Hopedale Lodge No. 622 at Hopedale, Ill., to the uses and purposes of Freemasonry.

June 9, 1903, I performed a like service at LeRoy, Ill., for LeRoy Lodge No. 221.

June 17, 1903, I visited DeKalb, Ill., and there dedicated the new and commodious Hall of DeKalb Lodge No. 144, according to ancient form and custom of our fraternity.

Upon each of these pleasurable occasions I was ably assisted by local and visiting brethren. The ceremonies were conducted in public and seemed to be enjoyable and interesting to those in attendance, who filled the halls to their utmost capacity. The official roster of the Occasional Grand Lodges convened upon these occasions will appear as appendices hereto.

CORNER STONE CEREMONIES.

Upon request of the proper authorities and with the loyal assistance of the brethren in attendance, I have officiated at the laying of the corner stone of the following named structures:

Harrisburg High School, November 3, 1902, at Harrisburg, Ill.
Harrisburg M. E. Church, December 15, 1902, at Harrisburg, Ill.
Illinois Masonic Home, June 24, 1903, at Sullivan, Ill.
Grand Crossing Masonic Temple, July 11, 1903, at Grand Crossing, Ill.
Piatt County Court House, September 22, 1903, at Monticello, Ill.

The organization of the Occasional Grand Lodges for the conduct of these ceremonies appear as appendices hereto. These occasions uniformly attracted public notice and interest, even to the extent in Sullivan and Monticello of causing almost entire cessation of the ordinary business pursuits of the community.

The most notable ceremony and the one which will appeal to the heart of every Mason of this great jurisdiction, was that which marked the practical inception of the great and glorious charitable work which you by your votes authorized at our last Annual Communication. The laying of this corner stone was most assuredly a memorable event, embodying as it does in the event and the results to follow those excellent tenets of our institution, Brotherly Love, Relief and Truth in the highest degree. Fully three thousand brethren, and as many more of the public, by their presence testified to the deep interest which this work has excited within and without the fraternity, and gives assurance of its lasting and generous support. Eight Commanderies of Knights Templar, with bands, combined to make the demonstration unequalled in the annals of our history. All of the elective officers of the M. W. Grand Lodge together with the R. W. Grand Orator and Bro. Grand Tyler were in attendance.

The oration delivered upon this memorable occasion by Brother James B. McFatrich should be preserved in our archives and is therefore here presented:

"Forty years ago two millions of men, then the boys of American homes, went to battle, to die if need be, for country, liberty, posterity and the flag of flags. From every gaping wound and bursting shell, and whistling ball and dying groan went up the prayer: May the star spangled banner, in all its radiant glory and holy significance, shade and cover the cradles of America forever, and today that flag is laughing like a sunbeam of the morning over every home, and the cooing babe in the humblest cradle that rocks, is the child of liberty and the ward of the great republic. Far from war's alarms, where love warms, and hate hides its blighting breath and deadly glare, we are assembled to supplement, amidst the calm and splendor of peace, the heroic work of the patriot and soldier upon American battlefields. We stoop to lift from the cradle the babe whose cry is falling upon the deaf ears, and appealing to the still heart of father or mother; and folding it in the strong and tender arms of love and wrapping it in the flag, through which no man dares to shoot, and which not even nations dare insult, we proclaim it absolutely safe. It is a distinct Americanism that this corner-stone represents.

"It is a portrayal in stone of American sentiment expressed by Theodore Roosevelt: Better all men up than any man down. It is an outburst of the magnificent patriotism and loyalty to God and the human race that distinguished the life and death of the beloved McKinley. All men up, we would emblazon above the portals of this Home; up into magnificent manhood; up on the splendid heights on which purity and exalted character sit, the peerless, brightest, loveliest ornaments of the race; up where the flag floats, on the summit of liberty, among the stars,

touching eternal thought, immutable justice and the conquering, invulnerable right; up where the world brightens until it looks like the blush of a summer's day; up, Nearer my God to thee, nearer to thee. Among the stars of immortality that will glow like suns, in the bright eternities, we may pluck the sweetest and loveliest from deserted cradles and set them in the midst of the brilliant constellation. Out in the dim future when lingering tyranny crushes and disheartens, and some voice is necessary to strike the keynote of liberty, and some hand is needed to plant another starry emblem of independent manhood upon the heights and fling it to the winds, perhaps they may come from this institution, and thrill the universe with their melody and deeds.

"The possibilities that lie wrapped in the drapery or scant covering of any cradle are beyond the power of conjecture. The rhythmic rocking of the cradle never told the story of George Washington at Valley Forge; the rude cradle of Kentucky never bore the picture of Abraham Lincoln at Gettysburg; the modest rocking couch of the babe never suggested Grant in the wilderness; the mother who rocked and sang him to sleep never dreamed that nestling in the blankets of his little bed was the great McKinley, the charming flower of character of the nineteenth century and the hero of the most famous death chamber of history. The cradles of the state and nation are mines of inexhaustible wealth and beauty, and this great order is planning to preserve every gem that they contain; and scattered from now through the everlasting ages, amid the myriad worlds that flash in limitless space, amidst the decay of matter and the storms and clouds of the years, there will be brilliants, brighter than the sun, lovelier than the stars, and more winning than all the pearls of the sea or the gems of the mountain, the men and women who like the flowers in the garden, will bud and blossom here into charming maturity.

"My thought, however, goes distinctly further than the humanity and brotherhood that are represented by these ceremonies today. As already intimated, I regard this enterprise as one of splendid patriotism, and as I stand here looking out upon the magnificent contribution which this home will make to liberty and the glory of the American Republic, I rejoice that I am a Mason, a citizen of Illinois, and a Masonic American. It is splendid manhood and womanhood that has made proud America, and it will be splendid manhood and womanhood that will make the great republic a richer, more brilliant gem of the ocean than it has ever been. It will be the strong, unyielding, courageous patriotism of the future that will repeat the command, "If any man pull down the American flag, shoot him on the spot,' and that will keep alive the immortal sentiment, liberty and union, now and forever, one and inseparable. It will be the Barbara Fritchies, who will flaunt the old flag of '76 and of '61, the flag of Bunker Hill and of Appomattox, and the flag of brave sires and of patriot sons, the flag that has shaded the patriot living and been the winding sheet of the patriot dead, it is the woman who like Barbara Fritchie will hang out this flag in the face of treason, and dare the enemies of country and liberty to shoot at its defiant stripes and sovereign stars. And this hour we pledge the resources of Masonry to a steady contribution to this brilliant republican manhood and womanhood. Let the future sing, 'Columbia, the Gem of the Ocean,' and rejoice that this institution has contributed some of the most brilliant tints to the priceless jewel; and when posterity shall shake the grand old mountains with the chorus of 500,000,000 voices, blending in the song, 'My country, 'tis of thee, Sweet land of liberty,' we

have the right to fancy that among those who will strike the highest notes will be some who have been trained within the walls that shall rise upon this corner stone; and if these brilliant expectations shall be realized, this spot will become a holy shrine of the patriot, this building will be a monument to liberty, and Masonry will be a star among the stars that glow in the blue union of the flag of universal freedom."

The interest in the consecration of the stone was enhanced by the fact that a portion of the corn, wine and oil that were used was the actual product from the Holy Land, presented for the occasion by Bro. John C. Smith, P. G. M. The contents of this casket placed within the corner stone embraced the following:

Proceedings of the Grand Lodge 1901-1902.
Grand Orator's address at the laying of the corner-stone.
Certified copy of the last will and testament of Robt. A. Miller and the documents connected with its probation.
Certified copy of the resolutions of the Grand Lodge, A. F. and A. M., of Illinois, and that part of the Grand Master's address pertaining to the bequest.
Biography of Robert A. Miller.
List of charter members and officers, and present members of the Sullivan lodge.
History of the Illinois Masonic Home.
Names of officers and Board of Trustees and name of architect.
Copy of the constitution and by-laws of the Grand Lodge.
Card of W. F. Benson, contractor and builder of Home.
Program of exercises June 24, 1903.
Copies of *Moultrie County News*, dated June 19, 1903, and *Sullivan Democrat*, June 18, 1903.
Coins of 1903.

PROXIES.

During the year I have had occasion to issue the following proxies: December 13, 1902, to Brother W. D. Fullerton, R. W. D. D. G. M. Ninth District, to open Marseilles Lodge No. 417, in the absence of the Worshipful Master and Wardens, and preside therein for the transaction of business and election of officers.

January 24, 1903, to Bro. Frank S. Wood, P. M., to open Lambert Lodge No. 659, in the absence of the Worshipful Master and Wardens and preside therein for the transaction of business and work.

May 15, 1903, to Brother H. M. Witt, P. M., to open Thomas J. Turner Lodge No. 409, in the absence of the Worshipful Master and Wardens and preside therein for the transaction of business and work.

September 9, 1903, to Bro. A. M. Allen, W. M. Kinmundy Lodge No. 398, to install Bro. C. Rohrbough as Grand Steward.

Due returns were made by all these brethren indicating a faithful discharge of the duties imposed upon them.

DUPLICATE CHARTERS.

The following lodges have had the misfortune during the past year of losing their hall, furniture and other property, including charter, by fire:

Kingston Lodge No. 266, on December 4, 1902.
Sullivan Lodge No. 764, on December 13, 1902.
Bardolph Lodge No. 572, on January 29, 1903.
Stonefort Lodge No. 495, on July 7, 1903.

These lodges have been supplied with duplicate charters free of charge, as provided by law. There being no suitable hall in Fairweather where Kingston Lodge is located, permission was given this lodge to meet in Beverly until their new hall at Fairweather was completed.

CHARTER SURRENDERED.

Being in receipt of advices that Stanford Lodge No. 785 had determined to voluntarily surrender its charter, I instructed Bro. Wm. N. Ewing, R. W. D. D. G. M. Fifteenth District, on April 30, 1903, to proceed to Stanford, take possession of the charter, and other property of the lodge, and transmit the same to our R. W. Grand Secretary which duty was executed promptly and due returns made. The net cash proceeds received from the lodge amounted to $53.83, which have been paid into the Grand Lodge Charity Fund, as will appear in report of the R. W. Grand Secretary. I would fraternally recommend that the name and number of Stanford Lodge be stricken from the register of active lodges.

SPECIAL DISPENSATIONS.

For good and sufficient reasons, special dispensations have been granted and fees collected during the year under the provisions of our By-Laws, viz: March 7, 1903, to form Lostant Lodge, and to chartered lodges for the purposes indicated as follows:

Olive Branch No. 38, to hold special election	$2 00
Olive Branch No. 38, to ballot and confer E. A. degree in less than the statutory time	20 00
Kenwood No. 800, to confer degrees of F. C. and M. M. on same day and to waive examination for proficiency in F. C. degree	7 00
Waubansia No. 160, to dispense with Stated Communication	2 00
Woodhull No. 502, to postpone Annual Communication	2 00
Plainfield No. 536, to postpone Annual Communication	2 00
Milford No. 168, to postpone Annual Communication	2 00
Pleiades No. 478, to dispense with two Stated Communications	4 00
Fieldon No. 592, to postpone Annual Communication	2 00
Chebanse No. 429, to postpone Annual Communication	2 00

Arcola No. 366, to postpone Annual Communication	$2 00
Germania No. 182, to dispense with Stated Communication	2 00
Germania No. 182, to hold special election	2 00
Grand Chain No. 660, to postpone Annual Communication	2 00
Gillespie No. 214, to postpone Annual Communication	2 00
Havana No. 88, to postpone Annual Communication	2 00
Caledonia No. 47, to postpone Annual Communication	2 00
Star No. 709, to postpone Annual Communication	2 00
Ionic No. 312, to hold special election	2 00
Olympia No. 864, to dispense with Stated Communication	2 00
Newtown No. 714, to hold special election	2 00
A. O. Fay No. 676, to ballot and confer E. A. degree in less than the statutory time	20 00
A. W. Rawson No. 145, to hold special election	2 00
Caledonia No. 47, to hold special election	2 00
Shabbona No. 374, to ballot and confer E. A. degree in less than the statutory time	20 00
Troy No. 588, to postpone Annual Communication	2 00
Littleton No. 766, to postpone Annual Communication	2 00
Chambersburg No. 373, to postpone Annual Communication	2 00
New Holland No. 741, to hold special election	2 00
Temperance No. 16, to permit six brethren to attend funeral of deceased brother, in Masonic clothing	2 00
Columbia No. 474, to hold special election	2 00
Chandlerville No. 724, to hold special election	2 00
Doric No. 319, to hold special election	2 00
Marcelline No. 114, to hold special election	2 00
Pontiac No. 294, to hold special election	2 00
Waukegan No. 78, to hold special election	2 00
Olympia No. 864, to dispense with Stated Communication	2 00
Chicago No. 437, to hold special election	2 00
New Canton No. 821, to hold special election	2 00
Columbian No. 819, to hold special election	2 00
Johnsonville No. 713, to hold special election	2 00
Odin No. 508, to hold special election	2 00
Illinois No. 263, to hold special election	2 00
Illinois No. 263, to hold special election	2 00
Garden City No. 141, to hold special election	2 00
Scotland No. 743, to hold special election	2 00
Temperance No. 16, to hold special election	2 00
Rob Morris No. 247, to transact business at Special Communication	2 00
Evans No. 524, to hold special election	2 00
Tower Hill No. 493, to appear in public to attend divine service	2 00
Germania No. 182, to dispense with certain Stated Communications	2 00

Accordia No. 277, to dispense with certain Stated Communications.	$ 2 00
Kensington No. 804, to dispense with certain Stated Communications	2 00
Waldeck No. 674, to dispense with certain Stated Communications.	2 00
Mithra No. 410, to dispense with certain Stated Communications..	2 00
Edwardsville No. 99, to appear in public to attend divine service..	2 00
Nunda No. 169, to dispense with certain Stated Communications....	2 00
Mt. Moriah No. 51, to ballot and confer the E. A. degree in less than statutory time	20 00
D. C. Cregier No. 643, to dispense with certain Stated Communications	2 00
Herder No. 669, to dispense with certain Stated Communications...	2 00
Home No. 508, to dispense with certain Stated Communications....	2 00
Apollo No. 642, to dispense with certain Stated Communications....	2 00
El Paso No. 246, to ballot and confer the E. A. Degree in less than statutory time	20 00
Kinmundy No. 398, to hold special election	2 00
Farmington No. 192, to transact business at Special Communication	2 00
Gore No. 824, to hold special election	2 00
A. O. Fay No. 676, to hold special election	2 00
Prophetstown No. 293, to confer two degrees in less than statutory time	10 00
Mithra Lodge No. 410 to hold Stated Communications second and fourth Wednesdays of each month instead of first and third Wednesdays, until January 1, 1904	2 00
Total	$243 00

The fees for the foregoing dispensations, amounting in the aggregate to $343, have been collected and regularly paid to the R. W. Grand Secretary. The last two items of $10 and $2 were received too late to appear in the report of the R. W. Grand Secretary for this year and will be reported by him with the receipts of the coming year.

The following dispensations were granted and fees remitted for the reason that the desired action in each instance was clearly for the general welfare of the Craft, and the promotion of its best interest in facilitating the work of the Schools of Instruction:

Flora No. 204, to confer F. C. degree, waiving examination in preceding degree.

Jacksonville No. 570, to dispense with holding Stated Communication.

Friendship No. 7, to confer the M. M. degree waiving examination in preceding degree.

Certificates were subsequently furnished that the candidates whose examination had been waived, were proficient and had passed satisfactory examinations in open lodge in the lectures of all the degrees.

FINANCIAL.

The reports of the R. W. Grand Treasurer and R. W. Grand Secretary will be presented as usual for your consideration and will undoubtedly record a gratifying condition of affairs.

Aside from the amount of $53.83 received from Stanford Lodge No. 785, of which mention has already been made, the Grand Lodge Charity Fund received a substantial addition in the sum of $210.35, being the proceeds from the sale of the property formerly owned by Hiram Lodge No. 26 (defunct), deed having been executed and delivered conveying the real estate to the purchaser.

The transfer of the property of the Illinois Masonic Home for the Aged, hereinafter referred to, placed in the Grand Lodge Treasury,

Four Lake Street Elevated Railway Company Bonds.
Three West Chicago Street Railroad Company Bonds, and
One Wabash Railroad Company Bond.

Each of said bonds being of the par value of $1,000; and making an aggregate sum in cash and securities of $8,800, which under the conditions of the transfer will be retained in a permanent fund, only the interest accruing thereon to be expended in the support of aged Masons, their wives and widows.

From the Illinois Masonic Orphans' Home there has been received in cash and securities, in addition to the real estate property conveyed by deed, the sum of $15,000 in cash and negotiable securities of the par value of $34,000, as follows:

4 per cent Mattoon township refunding bonds	$ 8,000 00
6 per cent Chicago real estate mortgage	1,000 00
4 per cent Chicago Sanitary District bonds	20,000 00
4 per cent Chicago River Improvement bonds	5,000 00
Total	$34,000 00

These funds, like those received from the Home for the Aged, are conditioned to be retained in a permanent fund of which only the interest accruing thereon may be expended in maintaining the trust which has been assumed by the M. W. Grand Lodge.

The Illinois Masonic Orphans' Home is in active operation, and it is therefore incumbent upon us at this Annual Communication to make adequate appropriation from our Charity Fund for the maintenance of the Home during the coming year. This will undoubtedly engage the attention of the Finance Committee and in due time you will have the benefit of their recommendation in the premises.

There has also been paid into the Grand Lodge Treasury $1,000, being net rental received from the Miller farm at Sullivan.

Thus far our efforts to secure a purchaser for the remnant of Missouri lands in our possession as directed at the last Annual Communication have failed of success, but Brother Pearson who has been our land commissioner in this matter for so many years is hopeful of effecting a satisfactory disposition of this asset in the near future.

A renewal of insurance upon the Grand Lodge paraphernalia in Chicago in amount of $500 has been effected.

The special appropriation of $100 in favor of Mrs. George E. Lounsbury was not paid from the Treasury, she having died the day before the order for that amount reached the city where she had resided.

Payment has been made and due acknowledgment received of the $1,000 appropriated at the last Annual Communication in favor of the World's Fair Fraternal Building Association of St. Louis.

Aside from the usual sources of revenue and disbursement the foregoing comprises all the financial transactions of the year, the details of same being more fully set forth in the respective reports of the R. W. Grand Treasurer and Secretary.

DECISIONS.

The usual amount of correspondence with reference to interpretation or construction of our laws has transpired during the year. There appear to be but two items which should require the consideration and action of the M. W. Grand Lodge.

Section 7, Article 31, of Part II Grand Lodge By-Laws, provides that where lodges hold concurrent jurisdiction the Secretary of each lodge shall notify all other lodges in the same city or town of *all* petitions received or rejected, stating the name in full, age, occupation and place of residence of the petitioner, and further providing for an alternative to such notice between lodges occupying the same hall, in the form of a register accessible to all of said lodges. The words "all petitions" would seem to require that such notice be extended of petitions for membership as well as for the degrees in Masonry.

Inasmuch as Section 2, Article 6, Part I of Grand Lodge By-Laws, expressly prohibits the publication at any time or in any manner the names of brethren who have been rejected for membership, I have ruled as follows on this subject:

The provisions of Section 1, Article 31, Part II of Grand Lodge By-Laws, are not applicable to petitions for membership.

Having been advised that Cleveland Lodge No. 211, of Chicago, had adopted the following as one of its By-Laws, to-wit:

"Every member except those who have become life members under former By-Laws shall pay as lodge dues the sum of ($4.00) Four Dollars per annum to become due and payable on or before the Annual Communication of each year: Provided, that all members (except life members as above) who have been members of this lodge continuously for twenty years shall thereafter only be charged ($1.00) One Dollar per year as annual dues."

The lodge was informed that the entire proviso included in this by law was in conflict with Grand Lodge By-Laws, being an indirect remission of dues to certain members for unauthorized cause, and was therefore null and void. It was accordingly ordered that until such time as the M. W. Grand Lodge might reverse this decision and sanction the action of the lodge, that all resident members of the lodge (except life members created prior to October 5, 1898) should pay dues to the lodge in like amount annually, each with the other.

The M. W. Grand Lodge in 1899 by approving the decision of Bro. Edward Cook, then M. W. Grand Master, decided that poverty was the only lawful reason for remission of dues. To avoid conflict it would seem advisable to amend Section 1, Article 8, Part III of Grand Lodge By-Laws, which was adopted in its present form in 1898 by striking out the proviso as it now stands and substituting the following:

"Provided, however, that a lodge by a majority vote may remit the whole or any portion of the accrued dues of any of its members who by reason of poverty is unable to meet the obligation.

"All resident members of the lodge shall be taxed equally for annual dues, it being permissible, however, to charge a lesser amount to non-resident members provided each and every such non-resident member is taxed a like amount."

REVISION OF GRAND LODGE BY-LAWS.

The present edition of the Blue Book, published in 1897, when the last revision of the By-Laws was accomplished, is almost exhausted. Numerous decisions relative to the construction of and interpretation of these laws have been made subsequent thereto, and approved by the M. W. Grand Lodge. Much important legislation which should of right be incorporated in the body of the law appears in the form of foot-notes which are quite apt to be overlooked by Masters in their search for light. It seems to me highly desirable that the entire code be revised so as to embrace all the legislation which has been enacted to the present time and I therefore most earnestly recommend the appointment of a Special Committee for that purpose to report at the next Annual Communication.

PETITIONS.

Petitions in proper form have been filed with the R. W. Grand Secretary for restoration from sentence of expulsion by their respective lodges from,

Brother John R. Harrison, Bradford Lodge No. 514.
Brother James W. Patterson, Matteson Lodge No. 175.
Brother Sanford M. Hunt, Hinsdale Lodge (defunct.)
Brother David Denton Hull, Kinderhook Lodge No. 353.
Also Brother Henry W. Sprague, who stands indefinitely suspended by Garfield Lodge No. 686.

Petition has also been filed in behalf of Brother Adam Spengler, of Arlington Lodge No. 346, at Dixon, Mo., for refund of amount paid to Keeney Lodge (defunct) of this jurisdiction as fee for M. M. degree, which degree had not been conferred upon him by said lodge prior to its dissolution.

I would fraternally recommend that these petitions be referred to the Committee on Petitions for their consideration and report.

APPEALS.

Appeals have been filed in proper form from the action taken in trial proceedings by the following lodges, to-wit: Yorktown Lodge No. 655, Dills Lodge No. 295, Keystone Lodge No. 639, Hancock Lodge No. 20, Griggsville Lodge No. 45.

In addition to the foregoing, Brother A. H. C. Barber of DeWitt Lodge No. 84, has filed a voluminous statement of his grievance occasioned by lack of opportunity to vote upon certain matters of business before his lodge while he was serving in his office as tiler of the lodge. The proceeding he complained of formed the basis of the decision approved last year by the M. W. Grand Lodge with reference to the right of Tiler to vote.

In view of the enactment of this Supreme Governing Body of the institution at its last Annual Communication it is not apparent that the brother has cause for complaint. The facts alleged by Brother Barber were all considered by Committee on Jurisprudence, and were fully discussed when the report of that committee was before the M. W. Grand Lodge for action, with the result that the ruling of the W. M. of DeWitt Lodge, subsequently approved and confirmed by the M. W. Grand Master, was sustained by the M. W. Grand Lodge. The appeal therefore of Brother Barber at this time can only be considered an appeal from the action of this body.

I would fraternally recommend that all of these cases be referred to the Committee on Appeals and Grievances.

GRIEVANCES.

It is quite natural and to be expected that in the administration of the affairs of 67,000 interested persons, operating in 729 distinct organizations, that some instances should occur, where a grievance might arise, differences between the brethren or their respective lodges to originate, or the necessity for some disciplinary proceedings to occur.

There is abundant cause for hearty congratulation that so few cases of this nature have transpired.

The most prolific cause of trouble has arisen from invasion of jurisdiction mostly through oversight and carelessness. The prevailing loyal and fraternal spirit among the brethren has enabled these differences to be happily adjusted through the medium of the District Deputy Grand Master.

I am not aware of any action taken of a disciplinary nature from this station, or adjustment of differences which has not been accepted with cheerful acquiescence.

Without mentioning the names of either lodge or individual, I deem it proper to mention the most important cases, trusting that the action taken may cause the avoidance of similar occurrences in the future and be a precedent for succeeding administrations, should such action happily meet with your approval.

A lodge having elected a petitioner possessing a physical defect to the extent that he was required to wear a steel brace on his left foot some six or seven inches in height, I declared the action void and ordered petition and fee accompanying to be returned to the petitioner.

A lodge elected a petitioner who had previously been rejected by another lodge of this jurisdiction without securing necessary waiver of jurisdiction from the rejecting lodge. The petitioner was elected and initiated before the lapse was discovered. By my order the candidate was placed on trial and acquitted of guilty complicity in the proceedings. His status was fixed as an Entered Apprentice of the lodge wherein he had been initiated. It was further ordered that before the E. A. could advance, waiver of jurisdiction must be secured from the lodge wherein his petition had been previously rejected, and that he should then be balloted upon again subject to the same provisions as attach to an original petition.

A grave case of invasion of jurisdiction was reported wherein four petitioners were elected without proper waiver being secured, two of whom had previously been rejected by the lodge having jurisdiction. Unfortunately the degrees had all been conferred upon the petitioners before the

unlawful procedure was made known to me. The matter was referred to the R. W. Deputy Grand Master, who made thorough investigation. Upon his findings, I ordered that the entire fees collected by the offending lodge, amounting to $100, be paid to the lodge having jurisdiction, and further ordered that the two petitioners who had previously been rejected, together with the brethren recommending their petition, also the brethren composing the investigating committee, should be placed on trial for un-Masonic conduct. The fees were paid as ordered and the trials resulted in the indefinite suspension of the brother who was mainly instrumental in securing and presenting the unlawful petitions.

The other brethren were acquitted presumably because they had no guilty knowledge of the existing conditions and acted thoughtlessly in recommending the unlawful material.

Being advised that a certain brother was trafficking in publications purporting to be exposes, or descriptive of the esoteric ritualistic forms, ceremonies and work of Ancient Craft Masonry, I ordered that he be placed on trial in his lodge, which resulted in his indefinite suspension from the fraternity.

Several cases were reported of evident intention to circumvent the rights of members by what might well be termed as sharp practice in the introduction of members. Investigation followed in each case and invariably where there was reason to believe that such was the intention, it was ordered that the status attained by the candidate be confirmed, (provided it did not appear that he was implicated in any unworthy manner) and that ballot be taken on his advancement at a notified meeting of the lodge subject to the same conditions and restrictions as apply to an original petitioner. In addition thereto some wholesome advice was administered which approached very nearly to censure in some aggravated cases.

A lodge found a brother guilty of charges preferred upon due trial but failed to award any punishment, whereupon I nullified so much of the record of the lodge as failed to fix punishment for the accused, and ordered that the lodge at a notified meeting should comply with the law and fix a form of punishment which should be promptly put into execution.

Upon being advised that certain members of a lodge organized under the name of "Singing Section" advertised by circular announcement a picnic to be held on Sunday under the auspices of the "Singing Section" of ———— Lodge No. ———, at which liquid refreshments were to be dispensed, I took occasion to vigorously denounce the project for two reasons, viz: that no portion of the membership of the lodge, no matter what its organized designation might be, was justified in using the name

of the lodge as sponsor for any of its entertainments without first properly securing the consent of the lodge and further that it was contrary to the spirit, tradition and custom of the fraternity to hold public entertainments by a Masonic lodge on the day which is set apart for rest and divine worship.

At this time I know of no differences between brethren or lodges which have not been adjusted and disposed of. The correspondence and reports, together with the orders promulgated, with reference to the foregoing cases are in my office files for reference if needed.

FOREIGN RELATIONS AND CORRESPONDENCE.

Our relations with all the recognized Grand Lodge jurisdictions of the world are altogether harmonious and pleasing. The several communications which have been interchanged relate to routine matters and mainly refer to waivers of jurisdiction, or requests for conferring of degrees upon sojourning brethren as a matter of fraternal courtesy.

Cordial invitations were received to attend the ceremonies incident to the celebraton of the Sesqui-centennial Anniversary of the M. W. Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, and the Golden Anniversary of the M. W. Grand Lodge of Minnesota, neither of which was it possible for me to accept. The World's Fair Fraternity Association honored this jurisdiction by conferring honorary membership upon me, which courtesy was suitably acknowledged.

REPRESENTATIVES NEAR OTHER GRAND LODGES.

Upon the recommendation of the respective M. W. Grand Masters, I have appointed and commissioned as our representatives near the M. W. Grand Lodges thereof the following named brethren:

George E. Parsons, Connecticut, vice John Walter Mix, deceased.
E. George Guthrie, North Dakota, reappointèd.
David C. Avery, Maryland, vice John S. Berry, deceased.
George B. Norton, Arkansas, vice R. J. Laughlin, deceased.
Murdoch McLean, New Zealand, vice William Beilby, deceased.

It has been my esteemed privilege to have recommended the following named brethren as representatives near our M. W. Grand Lodge from the jurisdictions hereafter named:

Sylvester O. Spring, Canada, vice Wiley M. Egan, deceased.
Amos Pettibone, Virginia, vice Daniel M. Browning, deceased.
Thomas E. Miller, Ireland, vice Wiley M. Egan, deceased.
P. W. Barclay, District of Columbia, vice Daniel M. Browning, deceased.

ELI B. AMES

Elected M. W. Grand Master 1852

James B. McFatrich, North Carolina, vice Edward C. Pace, deceased.

Albert Roullier, Colorado, vice L. C. Waters, deceased.

Commissions have been duly received by these brethren who will doubtless present them at this Annual Communication to the end that they may be duly accredited.

SCHOOLS OF INSTRUCTION.

Following the now well established custom of this jurisdiction I established during the year five Schools of Instruction, and placed them in charge of the R. W. Grand Lecturers, constituting them as a Board of Grand Examiners.

The schools were in progress for three days each, three sessions daily, at the following places and on the dates indicated:

East St. Louis, January 6, 7 and 8, 1903.
Flora, January 20, 21 and 22, 1903.
Jacksonville, February 3, 4 and 5, 1903.
Urbana, February 17, 18 and 19, 1903.
Dixon, March 3, 4 and 5, 1903.

Much to my regret I was unable to be present at the East St. Louis School, but was privileged to attend the remaining four Schools where the customary zeal and interest was manifested, and most profitable results secured.

Two hundred and sixty-nine of our lodges were represented at these schools, which were also attended by representatives from ten of our sister jurisdictions. The register of attendance bears the names of 1,156 brethren, indicating the widespread and well sustained interest in the effort to secure uniform and approximately perfect ritualtistic work in our lodges.

Each succeeding year shows manifest improvement in this direction, and I feel sure that the good work accomplished by the R. W. Grand Lecturers at the several Schools of Instruction is an essential factor in the accomplishment of this desire.

The annual report of the Board of Grand Examiners has been filed and will appear in the proceedings of this Annual Communication. It is entitled to your attentive perusal. Besides other interesting data it gives the location of all Schools of Instruction which have been held during the past ten years.

DEPUTY GRAND LECTURERS.

Upon the unanimous recommendation of the Board of Grand Examiners, I have renewed or issued original commissions as W. Deputy Grand Lecturers of the brethren whose names appear in the roll published on page 193 of our Grand Lodge Proceedings for 1902, eighty-nine in all.

Upon similar recommendations I have renewed the commissions of the following brethren: Charles G. Young, Taylorville; W. O. Butler, LaHarpe; W. J. Frisbee, Bushnell; W. H. Stevens, Steelville; W. K. Bowling, Thayer.

And issued original commissions to the following zealous advocates of the Standard Work:

Albert Davis, Chicago; E. D. Brothers, Chicago; Albert Roullier, Chicago; Edward C. Rohrer, Chicago, L. B. Dyer, Chicago; Norman S. Mesnard, Boody; Albert W. West, Abingdon; John C. Weis, Peoria; Richard H. Gulley, Chicago; Adam Schmidt, Chicago; Frank Hudson, Springfield; William Balhatchet, Chicago; Henry E. VanLoon, Chicago; William M. Coble, Quincy; Charles E. Slagle, Abingdon; Emile E. Eggman, East St. Louis.

Making a corps of duly authorized instructors numbering one hundred and ten in addition to the five R. W. Grand Lecturers constituting the Board of Grand Examiners.

With very few exceptions each of the thirty Masonic Districts of the jurisdiction have one or more representatives in this roll of honor. It is to be hoped that there may be no exceptions to this rule within the near future.

While it is freely conceded that ritualistic form and ceremony constitute but a minor element in the institution of Freemasonry, it nevertheless must be conceded that those lodges in which interest is manifested in the beauty, impressiveness and exactness of conferring the several degrees, and maintaining the integrity of the Standard Work, are the lodges which are not only prosperous, strong in membership and financial resource, but are the freest from internal dissension, and the least liable to deviate from our established laws and customs.

The attendance upon some of these lodges in recent years merely to witness the conferring of degrees is something phenomenal, and must certainly conduce to the growth and welfare of the institution.

FRATERNAL ASSISTANCE.

The cry of the distressed has been heard during the year appealing for relief. Nor has it been made in vain. Each appeal has been duly investigated and where the conditions seemed to justify the case was

referred to the Charity Committee for recommendation. In accordance therewith orders have been drawn upon the Charity Fund in favor of the following:

Mrs. S. J. Ditterline, account Temple Hill Lodge No. 701	$ 50 00
Mrs. Andrew Orme, account National Lodge (defunct)	25 00
Brother John B. Campbell, account Huntsville Lodge No. 465	25 00
Anvil Masonic Club of Alaska	100 00
Brother Geo. W. Staley, account Kaskaskia Lodge No. 86 (4th appeal)	100 00
Bro. J. M. Brayfield, account Goode Lodge No. 747 (2nd appeal)	50 00
Mrs. Samuel Marshall, account Iola Lodge No. 691	50 00
Mrs. Harrison Dills, widow of Past M. W. Grand Master Dills	50 00
Total	$450 00

Mrs. Dills now resides in Redfield, Kansas. She is of advanced age, infirm and in indigent circumstances. The older members of the M. W. Grand Lodge will remember that Brother Harrison Dills was our M. W. Grand Master in 1857 and served as R. W. Grand Treasurer, 1863 to 1865. His widow will not long survive beyond the present time and I would fraternally recommend that the sum of $5 be remitted to her from the Charity Fund each month so long as she lives or until otherwise ordered.

Early in June I was advised of great distress occasioned at East St. Louis, Chester and vicinity, by reason of the extreme floods and high water of the Mississippi River. Among the five or six thousand people affected were numerous brethren of our fraternity who were rendered homeless, and some were financially ruined. After a conference with members of the Charity Committee it was determined to remit $1,000 for the relief of our suffering brethren.

I thereupon appointed Brother Geo. S. Caughlan, William Montgomery, and I. H. Todd as a Relief Committee and telegraphed to them the amount appropriated. This committee most diligently and faithfully discharged the duty imposed upon them. A detailed report of these disbursements was subsequently filed and will appear as an appendix hereto indicating the individuals who were aided, with amount of relief extended to each, receipts for same being filed with the report.

BOARD OF RELIEF.

A movement is now in process of development, originating in the Past Masters Association of Cook county, having for its object the re-establishment of a Board of Relief in the city of Chicago, mainly for extending aid in urgent cases to sojourning brethren and emergent relief

to the widows of Master Masons who were not affiliated with Illinois lodges. This effort should meet with the cordial and generous support of all the lodges of our jurisdiction.

The appeal which will soon be sent to your lodges to become identified as contributing members in this organization should receive a prompt and hearty response.

The insignificant sum of ten cents per capita annually can easily be spared and thus an equitable distribution be effected of the obligation which rests upon us all to contribute to the relief of worthy distressed brother Master Masons, their widows and orphans according to their necessities and our ability, besides guarding against imposition or inequity in the dispensing of our alms, through organized and systematic investigation and record.

MASONIC HOMES.

At our last Annual Communication it was determined that the M. W. Grand Lodge should assume the ownership in trust, and thereafter supervise and control the Illinois Masonic Home for the Aged and Illinois Masonic Orphans Home under certain conditions. These conditions have been complied with. The fiscal property of the Illinois Masonic Home for the Aged has passed into our possession and that corporation has been dissolved. Until the Illinois Masonic Home at Sullivan has been completed it is unnecessary to legislate with reference to this fund.

The Illinois Masonic Orphans' Home in operation at Chicago has likewise by deed and other indentures conveyed to the M. W. Grand Lodge all of the property of which it was possessed.

This institution under the conditions of transfer must be maintained at or near the city of Chicago. For the present and during the coming year it would be wise to continue the supervision of this Home under the existing Board of Trustees and I have therefore duly appointed them as your representatives to conduct the affairs of this Home, recommending that they be continued in office until the Annual Communication of the M. W. Grand Lodge October, 1904.

The report of the Board of Trustees of the Illinois Masonic Home at Sullivan, Ill., will be submitted for your consideration. Inasmuch as it will contain complete information relative to its condition, progress and requirements, I will refrain from any extended mention regarding it at this time.

The necessity exists for an additional appropriation of $15,000 with which to complete the building now in process of erection, and I most earnestly recommend its passage.

RECOGNITION OF FOREIGN GRAND LODGES.

One of the most important subjects which will engage your attention at this Annual Communication will be the resolution offered in 1900 with reference to extending fraternal recognition to certain foreign grand lodges.

This resolution was referred to Committee on Correspondence who reported thereon in 1901. Action thereon was deferred until 1902 and again until this year. The question should be disposed of at this Annual Communication and doubtless will be fully and ably discussed. The original resolution proposed fraternal relations and exchange of representatives with the following named Grand Lodges:

Grand Lodge of Norway (at Christiana).
Grand Lodge of Sweden (at Stockholm).
Grand National Lodge of Denmark (at Copenhagen).
Grand Lodge of the Republic of Peru.
Grand Lodge Valle de Mexico (at Mexico).
National Grand Lodge of Spain (at Madrid).
National Grand Lodge of Egypt (at Cairo).
Symbolic Grand Lodge of Hungary (at Budapest).
Grand Lodge of Saxony (at Dresden).
Grand Lodge of the Eclectic Union (at Frankfort on the Main).
Grand Lodge of Prussia (at Berlin).
Grand National Lodge of Freemasons of Germany (at Berlin).
Grand Lodge of the Three Globes (at Berlin).
Grand Lodge of Switzerland (at Berne).
Grand Lodge of Holland (at The Hague).

The Committee on Correspondence to whom the resolution was referred reported adversely. The adoption or otherwise of this report is the question which will first receive your consideration.

Communications have been received during the year from other foreign Grand Lodges requesting fraternal recognition at our hands and exchange of representatives. They are enumerated as follows:

Grand Lodge "Ignacio Ramirez" State of Tamaulipas (at Tampico).
United Grand Lodge of Mexico.
Grand Orient Argentine del Rito Azul (at Buenos Ayres.)
Grand Lodge of Costa Rica (at San Jose).
Grand Lodge Valle de Mexico (at Mexico).

The latter named Grand Lodge is included in the original resolution now under consideration; the others are additional thereto.

I would fraternally recommend that these requests be referred to the Committee on Correspondence for report at this Annual Communication.

CLANDESTINE MASONRY.

Early in the present year a determined as well as persistent effort was instituted to establish clandestine lodges in the city of Chicago, by an emissary of that organization which styles itself as "The M. W. Grand Lodge of the Most Ancient and Honorable Fraternity of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons of the State of Ohio, Hon. Justin Pinney, Grand Master." Advertisements were published in the daily papers soliciting applicants indicating that those who applied early would receive the benefit of greatly reduced rates.

Those who were engaged in this disreputable undertaking were careful not to make any statements whereby they could be reached through the law for obtaining money under false pretenses but boldly claimed that they were dispensing the genuine Masonic light on very favorable terms and exhibited a charter from the State of Ohio which gave their organization a legal existence.

Learning that their efforts in gulling the unwary were meeting with some degree of success, I caused the following warning notice to be published in the Chicago papers upon two occasions:

WARNING.

Members of the Masonic fraternity and all good citizens in general, are hereby notified and warned that the advertisement recently published in one of the local newspapers, the purport of which is to solicit persons to become Masons, also the circular letter issued to applicants replying to the said advertisement, are both entirely unauthorized from any legitimate or lawful source. The organization referred to in the advertisement and circular is considered by all regular Mastons to be irregular, spurious and clandestine.

Persons who respond to the overtures contained in said advertisement and circular cannot receive any valid equivalent for any money paid. No one can legitimately be made a Mason in the state of Illinois except in a regular lodge of A. F. and A. M. Masons working in obedience to the M. W. Grand Lodge A. F. and A. Masons of the State of Illinois of which the undersigned is Grand Master. GEO. M. MOULTON.

In order to further thwart the efforts of these unprincipled interlopers and especially to safe-guard our lodge rooms against the possible admission of their accomplices or dupes, I issued an encyclical to the lodes throughout our jurisdiction from which I quote as follows:

FROM THE EAST OF THE MOST WORSHIPFUL GRAND LODGE OF ANCIENT FREE AND ACCEPTED MASONS OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS

To the Worshipful Masters, Wardens and Brethren of the Constituent Lodges of our Jurisdiction:

BRETHREN:—Certain advertisements have recently appeared in the daily papers of Chicago, and circular letters issued by one J. E. Furniss, the purport of which is to induce applications from the unwary to become

charter members or otherwise, of an alleged lodge of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons under the "authority of the Grand Lodge of A. F. and A. Masons of Ohio of which one Justin Pinney claims to be Grand Master. The principal inducement offered seems to be a reduction in fees, although even the minor sum acceptable to this degree-monger far exceeds the value of his wares, the worth of which is merely represented by the gratification of a morbid curiosity to know something of the forms and ceremonies of our institution.

The organization referred to, which is engaged in the reprehensible practice of violating the traditions, obligations and regulations of Ancient Craft Masonry, although permitted to have a corporate existence by the laws of the state of Ohio, from a Masonic standpoint is clandestine and irregular, and the Masonry which its emissary seeks to impart is spurious. The so-called Grand Lodge which he represents is originally composed entirely of seceders from the regularly organized and duly recognized *Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of the State of Ohio,* who from pique, disappointed ambition, mental weakness, or other unworthy motive, have deliberately violated their obligations, and shown utter disregard of the landmarks of Masonry. Their dupes may be objects of pity but their mission is too contemptible to be adequately characterized in words.

All genuine brethren will discountenance these dissenters from the original plan of Masonry and their work. Should any of your friends inquire of you regarding the solicitations and efforts of these disturbers of harmony, warn them of the illegitimacy of their organization, and that no genuine brother or regular lodge of Ancient Craft Masonry, will accord them recognition as Masons; neither will any of the recognized organizations of the Masonic system, Chapter, Commandery or Scottish Rite admit them to their membership.

Until otherwise ordered, all lodges will require from visiting brethren who are not regularly vouched for, in addition to the usual "strict trial and due examination," competent documentary evidence that they are members of, or have regularly withdrawn from, some regular lodge working under the authority of, and in obedience to, some Grand Lodge which has received fraternal recognition from our M. W. Grand Lodge, before admitting them to the communications of the lodge.

The pamphlet enclosed gives a list of the regular lodges of the several grand jurisdictions. Examining Committees will invariably assure themselves that a visiting brother gives convincing proof of being or having been a member of one of these regular lodges before recommending his admission to their lodge.

A copy of this encyclical was mailed to every individual Mason affiliated with the lodges in Cook county, and I feel assured that the knowledge thus so widely disseminated in the community materially aided in exposing the nefarious workings of these spurious degree-mongers.

The pamphlet referred to was received with general rejoicing among the lodges, supplying a want which has long been experienced. I trust that this issue may not only receive your formal approval but that it be revised and issued annually to the lodges, bearing the instruction that no lodge will admit any visitor to their communication without their first

giving convincing evidence of being a member of or having legally withdrawn from one of the lodges named therein.

In further endeavor to thoroughly enlighten our brethren regarding these spurious organizations I directed our R. W. Grand Secretary to send with his quarterly circular issued March 1, 1903, a list of the existing clandestine lodges so far as their names and locations were known to us.

I have been informed that there are five of these clandestine lodges formed in Chicago, known as Justin Lodge No. 204, York Lodge No. 212, Lafayette No. 214, Immanuel Lodge No. 357, and Amalia Lodge No. 377.

The condition is one regarding which it is only required that the craft should be thoroughly enlightened, and the exercise of patience and moderation will bring about the remedy in due time.

OFFICIAL VISITATIONS.

It has been my esteemed privilege and great pleasure to meet and greet the brethren throughout the state in their respective lodge rooms on numerous occasions all of which were uniformly characterized by the utmost fraternal feeling, willing courtesy and loyal regard.

The lodges which I have had the good fortune to visit during the past year are enumerated as follows:

Elgin No. 117, Lessing No. 557, Riverside No. 862, Harrisburg No. 325, Chadwick No. 867, Sullivan No. 764, Ben Hur No. 818, West Salem No. 866, Lessing No. 557, St. Andrews No. 863, Humboldt Park No. 813, Garfield No. 686, Waubansia No. 160, Harrisburg No. 325, Hopedale No. 622, Park No. 643, Covenant No. 526, Blair No. 393, King Oscar No. 855, Horicon No. 244, Mystic Tie No. 187, Chicago No. 437, Flora No. 204, Harmony No. 3, Jacksonville No. 570, St. Andrews No. 863, Urbana No.157, St. Cecilia No.865, Lakeside No.739, Normal Park No.797, Friendship No. 7, St. Cecilia No. 865, Lincoln Park No. 611, Landmark No. 422, Tracy No. 810, LeRoy No. 221, DeKalb No. 144, Sullivan No. 764, Woodlawn Park No. 841, Olmypia No. 864, Home No. 508, Grand Crossing No. 776, Aurora No. 254, Jerusalem Temple No. 90, Fraternal No. 58, Chicago No. 437, and St. Cecilia No. 865, making forty-seven visits in all, the memory of which will abide with me as among my most pleasant experiences of my Masonic career.

I wish that I could have extended this pleasant fraternal duty so as to embrace more members of our Masonic fold feeling assured that such amenities between the brethren and their chosen chief are productive of mutual pleasure and profit.

VALEDICTORY.

Having thus my brethren presented a resume of my official acts, with such other thoughts as seem appropriate, I submit the work accomplished, trusting that it may meet with your approval.

I have been the favored recipient of many and exalted honors, even the utmost which is in your power to bestow, for which distinction I am, and ever will be, deeply grateful.

The loyal constant support, and ever ready response to every fraternal call, by the craft has been keenly appreciated and been of material assistance in the discharge of the important trust which was confided in me.

To all of my associate officers, especially our faithful and indefatigable R. W. Grand Secretary, I return my sincere and heartfelt thanks for their valued assistance and support.

In return for all the honors which have been my portion, I can only pledge to you a continuous effort to earnestly and consistently promote the welfare of our beloved institution at all times and in all places.

In retiring from the exalted official station to which I have been elected through your generous partiality, conscious of having striven to perform my full duty so far as lay within my power, I shall feel fully compensated, even rewarded, for all the time, energy and effort expended, if only my brethren are content with the result.

GEO. M. MOULTON,
Grand Master.

APPENDICES TO M. W. GRAND MASTER'S ADDRESS.

OCCASIONAL GRAND LODGE A. F. AND A. M.,
STATE OF ILLINOIS.

Convened at Chicago, October 10, 1902, for the ceremony of constituting St. Andrews Lodge No. 863.

Geo. M. Moulton, M. W. Grand Master.
Nelson N. Lampert, as R. W. Deputy Grand Master.
Geo. M. Abbott, as R. W. Senior Grand Warden
Wm. N. Eckhardt, as R. W. Junior Grand Warden.
Griffith H. Morgan, as R. W. Grand Treasurer.
L. L. Leon, as R. W. Grand Secretary.
Z. T. Griffin, as R. W. Grand Chaplain.
Wm. I. Marshall, as R. W. Grand Orator.
Peter Gray, as W. Grand Pursuivant.
M. Bates Iott, as W. Grand Marshal.
R. J. Daly, as W. Grand Standard Bearer.
Chas. Hirshfield, as W. G. Sword Bearer.
Samuel M. Frankland, as W. Senior Grand Deacon.
Albert Roullier, as W. Junior Grand Deacon.
John Moffatt, as W. Grand Steward.
S. M. St. Clair, as W. Grand Steward.
Wm. L. Orr, Bro. Grand Tyler.

Olney B. Stuart as Master of the oldest lodge, bore the Book of Constitutions, and Brothers Wm. Gardner, Jr., C. B. Davis, D. C. Butler and H. J. Berlizheimer were the bearers of the Lodge Symbol.

OCCASIONAL GRAND LODGE A. F. AND A. M.,
STATE OF ILLINOIS.

Convened at Chicago, October 21, 1902, for the ceremony of constituting Olympia Lodge No. 864.

Geo. M. Moulton, M. W. Grand Master.
Henry McCall, as R. W. Deputy Grand Master.
R. R. Jampolis, as R. W. Senior Grand Warden.
L. C. Waters, as R. W. Junior Grand Warden.
John Johnston, as R. W. Grand Treasurer.
Ralph H. Wheeler, as R. W. Grand Secretary.

Wm. White Wilson, as R. W. Grand Chaplain.
Geo. M. Abbott, as R. W. Grand Orator.
Albert Roullier, as W. Grand Pursuivant.
M. Bates Iott, as W. Grand Marshal.
Albert Jampolis, as W. Grand Standard Bearer.
Samuel M. Frankland, as W. Grand Sword Bearer.
Jos. D. Everett, as W. Senior Grand Deacon.
L. C. Amsden, as W. Junior Grand Deacon.
O. B. Stuart, as W. Grand Steward.
James Boyd, as W. Grand Steward.
Wm. K. Forsyth, as W. Grand Steward.
John Hosbury, as W. Grand Steward.
Wm. L. Orr, Bro. Grand Tyler.

Nelson N. Lambert as Master of the oldest lodge bore the Book of Constitutions, and Brothers E. G. Fish, Charles Krutzkopf, R. L. Waller and H. B. Cole were bearers of the Lodge Symbol.

Occasional Grand Lodge A. F. and A. M., State of Illinois.

Convened at Chicago, October 21, 1902, for the ceremony of constituting St. Cecilia Lodge No. 865.

Geo. M. Moulton, M. W. Grand Master.
R. R. Jampolis, as R. W. Deputy Grand Master.
Henry McCall, as R. W. Senior Grand Warden.
Elmer E. Beach, as R. W. Junior Grand Warden.
R. T. Spencer, as R. W. Grand Treasurer.
James John, as R. W. Grand Secretary.
John Johnston, as R. W. Grand Chaplain.
Geo. M. Abbott, as R. W. Grand Orator.
Jay L. Brewster, as W. Grand Pursuivant.
M. Bates Iott, as W. Grand Marshal.
Herbert Preston, as W. Grand Standard Bearer.
Samuel M. Frankland, as W. Grand Sword Bearer.
Jos. D. Everett, as W. Senior Grand Deacon.
James McCredie, W. Junior Grand Deacon.
Olney B. Stuart, as W. Grand Steward.
Albert Jampolis, as W. Grand Steward.
Griffith H. Morgan, as W. Grand Steward.
Clarence M. Babbitt, as W. Grand Steward.
Wm. L. Orr, Bro. Grand Tyler.

Brother L. Alexander as Master of oldest lodge bore the Book of Constitutions, and Brothers Axel Axelson, C. L. Hays, Edwd. W. Houser, and Albert Snoots were bearers of the Lodge Symbol.

OCCASIONAL GRAND LODGE A. F. AND A. M.,
STATE OF ILLINOIS.

Convened at Riverside, October 31, 1902, for the ceremony of constituting Riverside Lodge No. 862.

Geo. M. Moulton, M. W. Grand Master.
Robt. R. Jampolis, as R. W. Deputy Grand Master.
Henry McCall, as R. W. Senior Grand Warden.
L. C. Waters, as R. W. Junior Grand Warden.
R. T. Spencer, as R. W. Grand Treasurer.
E. D. Brothers, as R. W. Grand Secretary.
John Johnston, as R. W. Grand Chaplain.
Nelson N. Lambert, as R. W. Grand Orator.
Albert Jampolis, as W. Grand Pursuivant.
M. Bates Iott, as W. Grand Marshal.
James Boyd, as W. Grand Standard Bearer.
Edward W. Peterson, as W. Grand Sword Bearer.
Samuel M. Frankland, as W. Senior Grand Deacon.
Albert Roullier, as W. Junior Grand Deacon.
Smyth Crooks, as W. Grand Steward.
Wm. F. Struckman, as W. Grand Steward.
M. D. Hartley, as W. Grand Steward.
W. B. Porter, as W. Grand Steward.
Wm. L. Orr, Bro. Grand Tyler.

Brother L. Alexander as Master of oldest lodge bore the Book of Constitutions, and Brothers H. C. Vilas, John Klinka, F. W. Frisbie and C. D. Sherwin were bearers of the Lodge Symbol.

OCCASIONAL GRAND LODGE A. F. AND A. M.,
STATE OF ILLINOIS.

Convened at Harrisburg, November 3, 1902, for the ceremony of laying the corner-stone of the Harrisburg township high school.

Geo. M. Moulton, M. W. Grand Master.
P. C. Barclay, as R. W. Deputy Grand Master.
Thos. D. Gregg, as R. W. Senior Grand Warden.
A. H. Story, as R. W. Junior Grand Warden.
Wm. M. Gregg, as R. W. Grand Treasurer.
J. W. Richardson, as R. W. Grand Secretary.
W. D. McIlrath, as R. W. Grand Chaplain.
W. V. Choisser, as R. W. Grand Orator.
A. W. Lewis, as W. Grand Pursuivant.

J. S. Ferguson, as W. Grand Marshal.
J. L. Cook, as W. Grand Standard Bearer.
A. G. Abney, as W. Grand Sword Bearer.
Ownly Furman, as W. Senior Grand Deacon.
Geo. H. Dorris, as W. Junior Grand Deacon.
Jo. R. Pearce, as W. Grand Steward.
Geo. C. Stephens, as W. Grand Steward.
Will M. McGuire, as W. Grand Steward.
John T. Gaskins, as W. Grand Steward.
Wm. L. Orr, Bro. Grand Tyler.
Principal Architect, Bro. J. L. Harrell.

Master of oldest lodge, Brother F. M. Pickett.

Occasional Grand Lodge A. F. and A. M., State of Illinois.

Convened at Chadwick, November 5, 1902, for the purpose of constituting Chadwick Lodge No. 867.

Geo. M. Moulton, M. W. Grand Master.
Chas. E. Grove, as R. W. Deputy Grand Master.
Henry McCall, as R. W. Senior Grand Warden.
Albert Jampolis, as R. W. Junior Grand Warden.
G. W. Johnson, as R. W. Grand Treasurer.
E. D. Brothers, as R. W. Grand Secretary.
John Johnston, as R. W. Grand Chaplain.
I. N. Evans, as R. W. Grand Orator.
E. W. Peterson, as W. Grand Pursuivant.
M. Bates Iott, as W. Grand Marshal.
H. R. Staley, as W. Grand Standard Bearer.
M. M. Fike, as W. Grand Sword Bearer.
Samuel M. Frankland, as W. Senior Grand Deacon.
Albert Roullier, as W. Junior Grand Deacon.
Samuel Todd, as W. Grand Steward.
Frank Greenwald, as W. Grand Steward.
Wm. L. Orr, Bro. Grand Tyler.

Brother Y. E. Calkins as Master of the oldest lodge, bore the Book of Constitutions, and Brothers Chas. R. Woy, F. Daehler, John Mest, and R. H. Barclay were bearers of the Lodge Symbol.

OCCASIONAL GRAND LODGE A. F. AND A. M.,

STATE OF ILLINOIS.

Convened at West Salem, November 17, 1902, for the ceremony of constituting West Salem Lodge No. 866.

Geo. M. Moulton, M. W. Grand Master.
Henry T. Goddard, as R. W. Deputy Grand Master.
Charles A. Martin, as R. W. Senior Grand Warden.
W. M. Gregg, as R. W. Junior Grand Warden.
M. M. St. John, as R. W. Grand Treasurer.
Henry Godeke, as R. W. Grand Secretary.
Harry Griffin, as R. W. Grand Chaplain.
Nathan E. Smith, as R. W. Grand Orator.
F. M. Rash, as W. Grand Pursuivant.
W. F. Beck, as W. Grand Marshal.
W. H. Benefiel, as W. Grand Standard Bearer.
R. A. Marshall, as W. Grand Sword Bearer.
S. H. Barker, as W. Senior Grand Deacon.
John Heap, as W. Junior Grand Deacon.
T. Bacharach, as W. Grand Steward.
A. W. Hedrick, as W. Grand Steward.
Wm. L. Orr, Bro. Grand Tyler.

Brother M. D. Foster as Master of the oldest lodge, bore the Book of Constitutions, and Brothers C. L. Hainz, E. C. Clodfelter and H. L. Schaefer were bearers of the Lodge Symbol.

OCCASIONAL GRAND LODGE A. F. AND A. M.,

STATE OF ILLINOIS.

Convened at Harrisburg Monday, December 15, 1902, to lay the corner-stone of the Harrisburg M. E. church.

Geo. M. Moulton, M. W. Grand Master.
Jo. R. Pearce, as R. W. Deputy Grand Master.
T. W. Marron, as R. W. Senior Grand Warden.
M. S. Whitley, as R. W. Junior Grand Warden.
W. M. Gregg, as R. W. Grand Treasurer.
J. W. Richardson, as R. W. Grand Secretary.
J. Y. Reid, as R. W. Grand Chaplain.
R. D. Woodley, as R. W. Grand Orator.
A. W. Lewis, as W. Grand Pursuivant.
J. S. Ferguson, as W. Grand Marshal.
J. L. Cook, as W. Grand Standard Bearer.
A. G. Abney, as W. Grand Sword Bearer.

T. D. Gregg, as W. Senior Grand Deacon.
G. H. Dorris, as W. Junior Grand Deacon.
Orval Ferrell, as W. Grand Steward.
T. Y. Gregg, as W. Grand Steward.
J. T. Gaskins, as W. Grand Steward.
Wm. McGuire, as W. Grand Steward.
Wm. L. Orr, Bro. Grand Tyler.

Brother Robert King officiated as Principal Architect, and Brother W. A. McHaney as Master of the oldest lodge, bore the Book of Constitutions.

Occasional Grand Lodge A. F. and A. M.,
state of illinois.

Convened at Hopedale, December 17, 1902, for dedication of Masonic Hall to be occupied by Hopedale Lodge No. 622.

Geo. M. Moulton, M. W. Grand Master.
J. H. C. Dill, as R. W. Deputy Grand Master.
Otis Decker, as R. W. Senior Grand Warden.
R. C. Crihfield, as R. W. Junior Grand Warden.
Stephen Fisher, as R. W. Grand Treasurer.
R. J. Railsback, as R. W. Grand Secretary.
R. D. Roelofson, as R. W. Grand Chaplain.
R. E. Hodson, as R. W. Grand Orator.
J. H. Overtaker, as W. Grand Pursuivant.
J. Scott Weir, as W. Grand Marshal.
B. F. Wilson, as W. Grand Standard Bearer.
S. P. Smith, as W. Grand Sword Bearer.
L. E. Roelofson, as W. Senior Grand Deacon.
W. L. Unzicker, as W. Junior Grand Deacon.
O. E. Ogden, as W. Grand Steward.
John Nutty, as W. Grand Steward.
Wm. L. Orr, Bro. Grand Tyler.

Brother J. A. Mason, as Master of the oldest lodge, bore the Book of Constitutions, and Brothers J. L. Wilson, H. O. Smith, D. C. Hibarger, and J. V. Naffziger were bearers of the Lodge Symbol.

OCCASIONAL GRAND LODGE A. F. AND A. M.,
STATE OF ILLINOIS.

Convened at LeRoy, Ill., June 9, 1903, for dedication of Masonic Hall to be occupied by LeRoy Lodge No. 221.

Geo. M. Moulton, M. W. Grand Master.
W. N. Ewing, as R. W. Deputy Grand Master.
C. A. Buck, as R. W. Senior Grand Warden.
E. D. Riddle, as R. W. Junior Grand Warden.
C. A. Barclay, as R. W. Grand Treasurer.
J. H. C. Dill, R. W. Grand Secretary.
Thornton Clark, as R. W. Grand Chaplain.
W. M. Owen, as R. W. Grand Orator.
N. H. Beckham, as W. Grand Pursuivant.
J. M. Reed, as W. Grand Marshal.
S. R. Mitchell, as W. Grand Standard Bearer.
Nimrod Mace, as W. Grand Sword Bearer.
M. L. Weedman, as W. Senior Grand Deacon.
R. C. Hallowell, as W. Junior Grand Deacon.
Henry Williams, as W. Grand Steward.
J. E. Hyatt, as W. Grand Steward.
Wm. L. Orr, Bro. Grand Tyler.

Henry Funk, as master of oldest lodge, bore the Book of Constitutions; W. E. Leavitt served as Principal Architect, and Bros. G. Grant Smith, Jesse Smith, J. N. Kilgore, and W. H. Vert were bearers of the lodge symbol.

OCCASIONAL GRAND LODGE A. F. AND A. M.,
STATE OF ILLINOIS.

Convened at DeKalb, Ill., June 17, 1903, for dedication of Masonic Hall to be occupied by DeKalb Lodge No. 144.

Geo. M. Moulton, M. W. Grand Master.
D. D. Hunt, as R. W. Deputy Grand Master.
J. G. Gammon, as R. W. Senior Grand Warden.
W. C. Duncan, as R. W. Junior Grand Warden.
Wm. Husk, as R. W. Grand Treasurer.
O. D. Stark, as R. W. Grand Secretary.
E. J. Wiswall, as R. W. Grand Chaplain.
Jas. H. Carter, as R. W. Grand Secretary.
E. D. Bone, as W. Grand Pursuivant.
J. M. Everett, as W. Grand Marshal.
Daniel Cliffe, as W. Grand Standard Bearer.

E. H. Hunt, as W. Grand Sword Bearer.
C. E. Carlson, as W. Senior Grand Deacon.
B. J. Snow, as W. Junior Grand Deacon.
J. W. Corkings, as W. Grand Steward.
W. T. Wiltberger, as W. Junior Grand Steward.
Wm. L. Orr, Bro. Grand Tyler.

S. T. Armstrong as Master of the oldest lodge, bore the Book of Constitutions; W. F. Pierce served as Principal Architect; and Bros. Byron Howland, John H. Lewis, John Dunn, and D. D. Brown were bearers of the Lodge Symbol.

Occasional Grand Lodge A. F. and A. M.,
state of illinois.

Convened at Sullivan, Ill., St. John's Day, June 24, 1903, to lay the corner-stone of the Illinois Masonic Home.

Geo. M. Moulton, M. W. Grand Master.
Wm. B. Wright, R. W. Deputy Grand Master.
Chester E. Allen, R. W. Senior Grand Warden.
Alexander H. Bell, R. W. Junior Grand Warden.
L. A. Goddard, R. W. Grand Treasurer.
J. H. C. Dill, R. W. Grand Secretary.
W. G. Cochran, as R. W. Grand Chaplain.
J. B. McFatrich, R. W. Grand Orator.
Chas. C. Davis, as W Grand Pursuivant.
Geo. A. Stadler, as W. Grand Marshal.
Elmer E. Beach, as W. Standard Bearer.
Sydney S. Breese, as W. Grand Sword Bearer.
W. D. Wallace, as W. Senior Grand Deacon.
A. Jones, as W. Junior Grand Deacon.
Chas. G. Young, as W. Grand Steward.
W. H. Monroe, as W. Grand Steward.
H. L. Kelley, as W. Grand Steward.
Norman M Rexford, as W. Grand Steward.
Wm. L. Orr, Bro. Grand Tyler.

Brother I. A. Buckingham as Master of the oldest lodge, bore the Book of Constitutions. Brother Berkley Brandt was Principal Architect.

OCCASIONAL GRAND LODGE A. F. AND A. M.,

STATE OF ILLINOIS.

Convened at Grand Crossing, Ill., July 11, 1903, at 2 p. m., to lay the corner-stone of the Grand Crossing Masonic Temple.

Geo. M. Moulton, M. W. Grand Master.
Robt. R. Jampolis, as R. W. Deputy Grand Master.
Henry McCall, as R. W. Senior Grand Warden.
Elmer E. Beach, as R. W. Junior Grand Warden.
Wm. Rothmann, as R. W. Grand Treasurer.
Geo. M. Abbott, as R. W. Grand Secretary.
Lewis Pickett, as R. W. Grand Chaplain.
Chas. J. Jones, as R. W. Grand Orator.
R. T. Spencer, as W. Grand Pursuivant.
M. Bates Iott, as W. Grand Marshal.
A. G. Thistleton, as W. Grand Standard Bearer.
Albert Davis, as W. Grand Sword Bearer.
Samuel M. Frankland, as W. Senior Grand Deacon.
Emil Espen, as W. Junior Grand Deacon.
R. H. Gulley, as W. Grand Steward.
Oliver Apgar, as W. Grand Steward.
E. Harpfer, as W. Grand Steward.
Robert Porter, as W. Grand Steward.
Wm. L. Orr, Bro. Grand Tyler.

Brother H. W. Harvey as Master of the oldest lodge, bore the Book of Constitutions, and Brother L. E. Stanhope was Principal Architect.

OCCASIONAL GRAND LODGE A. F. AND A. M.,

STATE OF ILLINOIS.

Convened at Monticello, Ill., September 22, 1903, at 1:30 p. m., to lay the corner-stone of the Piatt county court house.

Geo. M. Moulton, M. W. Grand Master.
Chas. F. Tenney, as R. W. Deputy Grand Master.
David E. Bruffett, as R. W. Senior Grand Warden.
H. W. Berks, as R. W. Junior Grand Warden.
W. G. Cochran, as R. W. Grand Treasurer.
R. I. Tatman, as R. W. Grand Secretary.
H. G. Gleiser, as R. W. Grand Chaplain.
Owen Scott, as R. W. Grand Orator.
A. T. Pipher, as W. Grand Pursuivant.
G. A. Stadler, as W. Grand Marshal.

Homer E. Shaw, as W. Grand Standard Bearer.
C. J. Bear, as W. Grand Sword Bearer.
A. T. Willerton, as W. Senior Grand Deacon.
Jas. H. Gregor, as W. Junior Grand Deacon.
Henry Funk, as W. Grand Steward.
Byron Burns, as W. Grand Steward.
Geo. Dickinson, as W. Grand Steward.
Geo. R. Dawson, as W. Grand Steward.
Wm. L. Orr, Bro. Grand Tyler.

Brother J. T. Vent as Master of the oldest lodge, bore the Book of Constitutions, and Brother John N. Dighton was Principal Architect.

FROM THE EAST

OF THE

MOST WORSHIPFUL GRAND LODGE

ANCIENT FREE AND ACCEPTED MASONS

OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS.

To the Worshipful Master, Wardens and Brethren of the Constituent Lodges of this Jurisdiction and to all Regular Masons wheresoever dispensed:

BRETHREN:—The sorrowful tidings have reached this station of the death of Brother

HENRY P. H. BROMWELL,

Past Most Worshipful Grand Master of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons of the State of Illinois, who died at his home in Denver, Colorado, on Friday, January 9, 1903, in the eightieth year of his temporal life after a protracted illness of several years' duration.

He was born in the city of Baltimore, Md., August 26, 1823, and removed to Illinois in 1850, where he was admitted to the bar in 1853, and soon after was elected county judge.

Brother Bromwell was subsequently prominently identified with the political affairs of the state, being intimately associated with Abraham Lincoln; was a presidential elector in 1860, and was a member of Congress for two terms while residing at Charleston, Ill.

While Colorado was yet a territory he removed there and became a member of the territorial legislature, and subsequently was elected a member of the first state legislature.

Thus Brother Bromwell contributed materially in the formulation of the laws and history of two states of the Union, and of the nation at large.

He was famous for his eloquence as an orator, and achieved distinction as an author in both legal and Masonic lore. Being an earnest champion of the cause of woman suffrage, he was largely instrumental in securing the statutory recognition of the right to vote to the women of Colorado.

The only surviving member of his immediate family is the artist, Henrietta Bromwell, with whom our brother made his home for the last years of his life.

Brother Bromwell was elected to membership and to the office of Worshipful Master in Charleston Lodge No. 35, at Charleston, Illinois, in 1858, and thereafter was actively interested in Masonic work of Illinois, being elected to the office of Grand Master in 1865, having previously served as Deputy Grand Master and Senior Grand Warden.

His interest in Masonry continued to be active during his life in Colorado, and the record shows him to have been the only Honorary Past Grand Master ever elected in that jurisdiction.

The M. W. Grand Lodge of Illinois was favored several times by the scholarly and eloquent addresses of Brother Bromwell as R. W. Grand Orator.

He was honorary member of both Naval Lodge No. 4 and Pentelpha Lodge No. 25, of Washington, D. C.

Brother Bromwell possessed commanding ability as a student, lawmaker, jurist, author, and orator.

As a man he earned and received the commendation and admiration of all with whom he came in contact.

It may be truly said of him that he "lived respected and died regretted" by all who knew him.

As a tribute to his memory let this encylical be read at the next Stated Communication of the lodge after its reception and filed in the archives; and to the end that the virtues of his amiable and exemplary character may be deeply impressed upon the hearts of our brethren let your altars, and the gavels and rods of your officers, be draped with the emblem of sorrow, expressive of the great loss which our craft have sustained, until the expiration of one month after the date on which our beloved brother passed from our midst.

Done at the city of Chicago, on the nineteenth day of January, A. D. 1903, A. L. 5903.

GEO. M. MOULTON,
Grand Master.

ATTEST:

J. H. C. DILL,
Grand Secretary.

(Seal.)

FROM THE EAST

OF THE

MOST WORSHIPFUL GRAND LODGE

ANCIENT FREE AND ACCEPTED MASONS

OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS.

To the Worshipful Master, Wardens and Brethren of the Constituent Lodges of this Jurisdiction and to all Regular Masons wheresoever dispersed:

BRETHREN:—While our eyes are yet dimmed with the tears of sorrow, and the sable emblem of mourning in our halls betokens the recent passing from our midst of one of our most distinguished craftsmen, we are called to mourn the loss of another who has served the craft in its most exalted station.

Barely a month has elapsed since the tidings went forth that our good Brother Bromwell, full of years and honors, had passed away, and it now becomes our duty to announce the death of Brother

DANIEL MONROE BROWNING,

Past Most Worshipful Grand Master of Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons of the State of Illinois, whose spirit passed to the "sweet far off forever" on the thirtieth day of January last, at his home in East St. Louis, Illinois, in the fifty-seventh year of his age.

Brother Browning was born at Benton, Franklin county, Illinois, October 11, 1846, where his aged mother still resides. A widow and two children mourn the loss of a devoted husband and most affectionate father.

Our beloved brother chose the profession of law in early life, and so great was his aptitude and so superlative the esteem of the people of his county for his wise and well balanced judgment, upright character, and strict integrity, that he was chosen county judge at the age of twenty-three, to which office he was elected three times: the last term unanimously. He subsequently served six years as circuit judge, making sixteen years of honorable and distinguished service upon the judicial bench.

President Cleveland, at the beginning of his second term, appointed our beloved brother Commisisoner of Indian Affairs, which office he

occupied for four years, administering its vast affairs with consummate tact and ability.

At the time of his decease he was engaged in the practice of his profession in partnership with his life-long friend, Ex-Congressman W. S. Forman, in East St. Louis.

Brother Browning was raised to the sublime degree of Master Mason in Benton Lodge No. 64, March 27, 1869, and in 1871 became the Worshipful Master of his lodge, to which office he was subsequently re-elected four successive terms. In 1882 he was elected M. W. Grand Master and was re-elected the following year for a second term. Since the year 1872 Brother Browning has been a constant attendant upon the communications of our M. W. Grand Lodge, serving ably and faithfully with the Committee on Jurisprudence, of which for many years he has been the respected chairman.

The obsequies of our departed brother were solemnized February 3, 1903, at Benton, Brother Wm. B. Wright, R. W. Deputy Grand Master, officiating, assisted by an Occasional Grand Lodge specially convened, and attended by the representatives of twenty lodges, together with the family and a large assemblage of his friends and business associates, numbering more than a thousand.

The following tribute is from one of his dearest friends:

"No better man than Daniel M. Browning ever lived; kind, generous, wholly unselfish, he lived for those whom he loved. He died as he had lived, an honest man without a single enemy. His memory will ever be cherished by those who were fortunate enough to know him."

As a tribute to his memory let this encylical be read at the next Stated Communication of the lodge after its reception and filed in the archives; and to the end that the virtues of his amiable and exemplary character may be deeply impressed upon the hearts of our brethren let your altars, and the gavels and rods of your officers, be draped with the emblem of sorrow, expressive of the great loss which our craft have sustained, until the expiration of one month after the date on which our beloved brother passed from our midst.

Done at the city of Chicago, on the tenth day of February, A. D. 1903, A. L. 5903.

GEO. M. MOULTON,
Grand Master.

ATTEST:

J. H. C. DILL,
Grand Secretary.

(Seal.)

FROM THE EAST
OF THE
MOST WORSHIPFUL GRAND LODGE
ANCIENT FREE AND ACCEPTED MASONS
OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS.

To the Worshipful Master, Wardens and Brethren of the Constituent Lodges of this Jurisdiction and to all Regular Masons wheresoever dispersed:

BRETHREN:—While the echo of the funeral knell is still resounding throughout the length and breadth of our jurisdiction, the Supreme Architect of the Universe in his omnipotent wisdom has summoned into his presence the immortal spirit of another of our honored and distinguished craftsmen.

The mandate went forth and our beloved brother was found ready. Submissive to the summons, our well beloved Brother

WILEY M. EGAN,

our Right Worshipful Grand Treasurer, from 1880 to 1903, passed tranquilly into immortal life in the Celestial lodge above, on the twelfth day of the present month, at his home in Chicago, surrounded by family and loving friends.

He was born in Ballston, N. Y., August 1, 1827, and came to Chicago with his parents October 9, 1836, where since 1852, he has been prominently identified with the shipping interests of that great metropolis, and was an important factor in the grain transportation and marine insurance business.

Brother Egan was president of the Chicago Board of Trade in 1867-68, and at the time of his decease was its oldest living ex-president. He was a member of the General Assembly of Illinois, having been elected from the 95th district in 1871.

Our departed brother was an ardent and faithful worker in the institution of Masonry. Brought to light Masonically in Garden City Lodge No. 141, of Chicago, he demitted in 1855 for the purpose of assisting in the formation of Cleveland Lodge No. 211, and became a charter member thereof October 3, of that year. Having served as Junior and Senior Warden, he presided in the oriental chair during 1859 and 1860.

His zeal, fidelity, and executive ability received marked recognition in all the organizations of the Masonic system, founded upon Ancient Craft Masonry, receiving the highest honors which his brethren could bestow in Capitular and Chivalric Masonry.

May 31, 1880, he was appointed R. W. Grand Treasurer of the M. W. Grand Lodge to fill vacancy, and was subsequently elected with almost entire unanimity to that office at each succeeding Annual Communication of the M. W. Grand Lodge held prior to his death.

January 14 of this year, being impressed with the thought that the infirmities of age and bodily ailments would not permit him to render that thorough and efficient service which was ever characteristic of him. he voluntarily resigned his trust to another after twenty-three years of unblemished record.

Brother Egan was a Christian gentleman in the fullest meaning of the term; honorable to the utmost in all his dealings; urbane and genial to all whether of high or low estate; a man who commanded the esteem and regard of his fellow men to an exceptional degree.

His mortal remains were laid to rest in Rosehill cemetery, Chicago, on Sunday, February 15, 1903, with the ritual of the order he loved so well, rendered by the lodge to whose birth and honorable career he had materially contributed.

As a tribute to his memory let this encylical be read at the next Stated Communication after its reception and filed in the archives; and to the end that the virtues of his amiable and exemplary character may be deeply impressed upon the hearts of our brethren let your altars, and the gavels and rods of your officers, be draped with the emblem of sorrow, expressive of the great loss which our craft have sustained, until the expiration of one month after the date on which our beloved brother passed from our midst.

Done at the City of Chicago on the seventeenth day of February. A. D. 1903, A. L. 5903.

GEO. M. MOULTON,
Grand Master.

ATTEST:

J. H. C. DILL,
Grand Secretary.

(Seal.)

REPORTS

OF

R. W. District Deputy Grand Masters.

FIRST DISTRICT.

CHICAGO, ILL., August 29, 1903.

Geo. M. Moulton, M. W. Grand Master:

MY DEAR BROTHER:—In compliance with the usual custom, I desire to advise you that I have attended to all necessary demands required of me in this, the First Masonic District. A few irregularities have been called to my attention (a full report of each has previous to this date been sent to you) and satisfactorily settled to all interested and at this writing nothing but harmony and concord exists. The officers and members of the various lodges are making a special effort to get as close to the standard work as possible and each succeeding year the work is more uniformly done. I thank you for the honor conferred on me and if I have nearly met with your expectations, I shall feel well recompensed. Wishing you and your family good health and prosperity, I am

Yours fraternally,

HENRY MCCALL,
D.D.G.M. First District.

SECOND DISTRICT.

CHICAGO, ILL., September 9, 1903.

Geo. M. Moulton, M. W. Grand Master:

MY DEAR BROTHER:—I take great pleasure in transmitting my second annual report as your representative of the Second Masonic District.

I am particularly gratified as in no instance has my attention been called to a flagrant violation of Masonic law. While I have been called upon for advice from time to time, I am satisfied that the predominating spirit generally was to encourage a desire to live up to the sublime principles and obey the law.

I have visited most of the lodges in this District during the year, and it has been my aim to impress upon the officers the necessity for constant application to the "Blue Book," with most beneficial results.

To faithfully perform the duties imposed upon me as your representative, has been my most cherished desire, and I shall always remember as a part of my official Masonic career, your unselfish and at all times ever ready response to the many requests for enlightenment on matters relating to the Craft.

In conclusion I thank you for honors received at your hands at the constituting of St. Cecelia, Riverside and Olympia Lodges and also laying of the cornerstone of the Masonic Temple at Grand Crossing, during the year. I have the honor to be,

Fraternally yours,

ROBERT R. JAMPOLIS,
D.D.G.M Second District.

THIRD DISTRICT.

CHICAGO, September 5, 1903.

Geo. M. Moulton, M. W. Grand Master:

MY DEAR BROTHER:—I have the honor to submit to you my report as District Deputy Grand Master for the Third District.

It is a genuine pleasure to be able to report that during the Masonic year just closing no lodge in the Third District has had occasion to ask for the assistance or intervention of the District Deputy. All of the lodges, so far as I have been able to learn, have enjoyed a substantial and healthy growth and are in an exceedingly prosperous condition. Little, if any, friction or discontent exists, and the brethren seem to be working together in harmonious union.

If the conditions existing in this District are typical of those prevailing in other parts of the state, you are, indeed, to be congratulated as the official head of the great Fraternity in this state, which is now experiencing a degree of honor and prosperity never surpassed at any period of its history.

Allow me again to express my appreciation for favors received at your hands, and especially for the honor of having been allowed to serve as one of your assistants as District Deputy.

Fraternally yours,

ELMER E. BEACH,
D.D.G.M Third District.

FOURTH DISTRICT.

WAUKEGAN, ILL., Aug. 29, 1903.

Geo. M. Moulton, M. W. Grand Master:

MY DEAR BROTHER:—The duties of the past year have been fraught with much pleasure, and I am pleased to report that Masonry throughout the Fourth District is enjoying that peace, harmony and good fellowship that should always exist among the craft.

I have received but one official call during the past year, of which I made a full report.

I have visited all of the lodges that have requested me to do so and some that did not. Perhaps the most notable event of the year was that of the 50th aniversary of Elgin Lodge No. 117. This was held on October 17, 1902. The members of this lodge proved themselves the best of hosts and entertainers and a most enjoyable time was had by all.

On all occasions, I have met with a hearty welcome and received an urgent request to come again. Much new material has been taken in and better work is being done, which proves the old adage that practice makes perfect.

Sincerely thanking you for the honors conferred and congratulating you on your able and efficient efforts for the benefit of the Craft, I am, with best wishes for you and yours, Fraternally,

J. L. BREWSTER,
D.D.G.M Fourth District.

FIFTH DISTRICT.

ROCKFORD, ILL., August 19, 1903.

Geo. M. Moulton, M. W. Grand Master:

MY DEAR BROTHER:—It again becomes my pleasing duty to submit my annual report for your kind consideration. During the past Masonic year I have had the pleasure of visiting several lodges in this District and also of meeting many of the brethren individually. On the whole it has been a very satisfactory and pleasant Masonic year and so far as I am able to learn, the fraternity in the Fifth District is in good condition, and peace and harmony prevails.

As you know some little trouble existed last November with the Rockton Lodge No. 74, but it was not of a serious nature and was settled by mutual and unanimous consent of the lodge. I congratulate you upon your able and very successful administration during the past two

years, and I also thank you sincerely for the prompt and courteous treatment to the fraternity in this district and to myself personally.

Thanking you for the honor of my appointment and wishing you unbounded success and prosperity, I am, Fraternally yours,

A. G. Everett,
D.D.G.M Fifth District.

SIXTH DISTRICT.

Mt. Carroll, Ill., August 24, 1903.

Geo. M. Moulton, M. W. Grand Master:

My Dear Brother:—I take great pleasure in submitting my report for the Sixth District.

I have had the pleasure of visiting a majority of the lodges in the District, and am delighted to inform you that everything seems to be moving off lovely, prosperity and peace prevailing throughout.

I have had the pleasure of installing the officers in several lodges, and in the capacity of D. G. L. giving instructions to others. The brethren seem to be desirous of conforming to the standard work.

Congratulating you on your successful and prosperous administration, and thanking you for honors conferred, I remain

Fraternally yours,

C. E. Grove,
D.D.G.M Sixth District.

SEVENTH DISTRICT.

DeKalb, Ill., August 25, 1903.

Geo. M. Moulton, M. W. Grand Master:

My Dear Brother:—Again another Masonic year is drawing to a close. It is exceedingly gratifying to me to report the social and business conditions of the several lodges in this district are in excellent condition. This is evidenced by the fact that I have not been called upon to make an official visit during the year. It has been my privilege, however, to visit or to be in correspondence with nearly every lodge in my district. Nearly all report having done a satisfactory amount of work, with a prospect of an increased amount during the fall and winter months.

I also met with and installed the officers of Boyd D. Lodge No. 857, a lodge less than three years old, and now having a membership of forty-five,—a splendid record.

I also had the pleasure of being present and assisting the M. W. Grand Master in the dedication of the new Masonic hall in DeKalb. The able, efficient and splendid manner in which he conducted the dedication ceremonies was truly commendable, and was highly appreciated by all who were fortunate enough to be present.

All of the lodges in this district have comfortable, safe and convenient quarters, and I feel assured that the fraternity is in a prosperous condition. Your zeal in the interests of the craft and the efficient and able manner in which you have conducted and guided the craft throughout the state is sufficient guaranty that harmony and prosperity prevail over the entire state.

Congratulating you upon your successful administration, and also thanking you for the honors you have conferred upon me, I am, with high regards, Courteously and fraternally yours,

D. D. HUNT,
D.D.G.M. Seventh District.

EIGHTH DISTRICT.

JOLIET, September 5, 1903.

Geo. M. Moulton, M. W. Grand Master:

MY DEAR BROTHER:—I am pleased to report that peace and harmony prevail throughout the Eighth Masonic District of Illinois, and the lodges of which it is composed are in a healthy and prosperous condition.

Official duties have prevented general visitation during the year, but I have promptly and cheerfully responded to all calls and visited several lodges. Nothing has occurred requiring submission or special attention.

Fraternally yours,

JNO. B. FITHIAN,
D.D.G.M. Eighth District.

NINTH DISTRICT.

OTTAWA, ILL., Sept. 10, 1903.

Geo. M. Moulton, M. W. Grand Master:

MY DEAR BROTHER:—The only official duty I have been called upon to perform during the year just closing was the institution of Lostant Lodge U. D. This pleasant task was executed on the evening of March 18, with the support of large delegations from Magnolia No. 103, Tonica

No. 364, and Rutland No. 477, and representatives from a number of other neighboring lodges. Their kindly expressions of good will for the new movement and the words of counsel from experienced executives gave much encouragement to the brethren, and inspired their enthusiasm.

Five months later I visited the lodge, and found that the membership had been increased to twenty-six by the raising of five, and that four other degrees had been conferred. I am satisfied that this work had been done in the admirable manner which was exemplified before me. The officers of the lodge are capable and enthusiastic. Its financial and social conditions are satisfactory. The indications promise a continuance of the growth thus far attained.

I have also visited unofficially half of the other lodges in the Ninth District, devoting my attention to those more distant from this city, with the conditions of which I was least familiar. I have been gratified by the cordial welcomes and hospitable courtesies called forth by these visits.

I have acquired sufficient knowledge to say that the lodges of this district are in general in a sound and healthy condition. The most prominent feature for commendation is the financial condition. With rare exception the lodges are financially in a substantial position.

The second noticeable feature is the high standard of work maintained. In many lodges it is very high. In most of them it is excellent. In the few where it is not all that could be desired, the conditions indicate that improvement is being made. On the whole I believe that a little well directed effort will bring the character of the work of the District to a high level.

The only thing coming under my observation, which does not call for commendation, is the quiescent condition of certain lodges. In each case this is to be attributed to a different cause. I am satisfied that a careful study of the responsible causes, judicious suggestions to the brethren, and fraternal assistance from neighboring lodges will in nearly every case develop a healthy growth.

With appreciation of the courtesy extended to me during my term and cordial expression of my personal regard, I submit this as my report.

WILLIAM D. FULLERTON,
D.D.G.M. Ninth District.

TENTH DISTRICT.

SPARLAND, ILL., Sept. 2, 1903.

Geo. M. Moulton, M. W. Grand Master:

MY DEAR BROTHER:—I take pleasure in submitting to you my report for the Tenth District. All of the lodges reported to me of their election and installation of officers except one.

I have not been called upon to make any official visits. Peace and harmony prevail, so far as I know, in this district.

Most of the lodges have been doing considerable work, and the membership in this district will be well increased. I congratulate you on the manner you have managed the affairs of the Grand Lodge and the present condition of the craft under your administration. Also thanking you for the honor conferred upon me. I remain,

Fraternally yours,

T. VAN ANTWERP,
D.D.G.M. Tenth District.

ELEVENTH DISTRICT.

ORION, ILL., August 20, 1903.

Geo. M. Moulton, M. W. Grand Master:

MY DEAR BROTHER:—It affords me great pleasure as per request to submit my annual report as D. D. G. Master of this district.

Having by invitation visited a majority of the lodges in various capacities, I was in every case most cordially received. I have found much interest generally manifested toward efficiency in the standard work, a very healthy growth, and a general prosperous condition of the craft.

It again affords me pleasure to congratulate you on your able administration and thanking you for honors bestowed, I am

Fraternally yours,

J. S. BURNS,
D.D.G.M. Eleventh District.

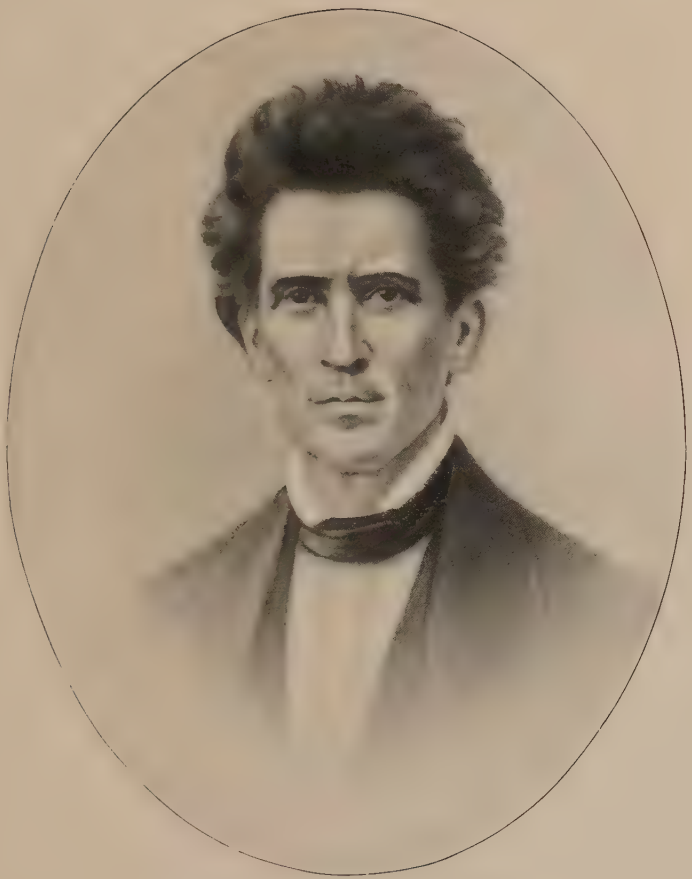
TWELFTH DISTRICT.

FARMINGTON, ILL., August 29, 1903.

Geo. M. Moulton, M. W. Grand Master:

MY DEAR BROTHER:—As your representative in the Twelfth District, I have to report that my official acts have been very light the past year.

I notified the lodges of my reappointment as the D.D.G. Master in due time, and have written several letters requesting secretaries to make reports of elections and installations of officers to the proper officials of the Grand Lodge and have received reports from all of the lodges in this District.



WILLIAM B. WARREN

Elected M. W. Grand Master 1853

So far as I have learned from correspondence and conversations had with brethren from different parts of the district the lodges have done a fair amount of work, with one or two exceptions.

The fact that there has been no demand for my services during the year, I think is good evidence of peace and prosperity in the lodges of the Twelfth District.

Again thanking you for honors conferred and congratulating you upon your very successful administration, I remain

Sincerely and fraternally yours,

EMERSON CLARK,
D.D.G.M. Twelfth District.

THIRTEENTH DISTRICT.

GALESBURG, ILL., Aug. 22, 1903.

Geo. M. Moulton, M. W. Grand Master:

MY DEAR BROTHER:—As District Deputy Grand Master of the Thirteenth District I take pleasure in being able to report that all is peace and harmony in this district.

Not a murmur of any kind that I have heard of, and the most of the lodges in this district are doing good work and have good material. With many thanks and congratulations for the interest you have taken in the craft during your administration, and favors conferred on me personally, I remain Fraternally yours,

C. T. HOLMES,
D.D.G.M. Thirteenth District.

FOURTEENTH DISTRICT.

CHILLICOTHE, ILL., Aug. 20, 1903.

Geo. M. Moulton, M. W. Grand Master:

MY DEAR BROTHER:—I take great pleasure in submitting to you my annual report for the Fourteenth District. It has been my privilege and pleasure to visit several of the lodges in my district, where the utmost courtesy and respect was shown me in every lodge I visited, and I certainly feel proud of the general good feeling prevailing. During the year just closing no call has been made upon the District Deputy by any lodge to act in an official capacity. I am pleased to say that peace and harmony prevail throughout the entire district, and the lodges are conforming to the standard work. As far as I can learn the lodges are having a great

deal of work to do. I have also had the pleasure of installing the officers for several lodges and have officiated at a number of funerals. In conclusion permit me to again thank you for the great honor bestowed upon me as your representative for this district and to congratulate you upon your successful administration. I have the honor to be

Fraternally yours,

G. O. FRIEDRICH,
D.D.G.M. Fourteenth District.

FIFTEENTH DISTRICT.

McLEAN, ILL., Aug. 25, 1903.

Geo. M. Moulton, M. W. Grand Master:

MY DEAR BROTHER:—I am reminded that another Masonic year is drawing to a close and I take pleasure in submitting my annual report as your Deputy for the Fifteenth Masonic District.

I have found peace and harmony prevailing throughout the district and most of the lodges in a prosperous condition.

I notice the examination of candidates has reached almost perfection.

Stanford Lodge No. 795, having voted to surrender its charter, with instructions from you, I took in charge all property belonging to said lodge, sending all books, records etc., to the R. W. Grand Secretary, together with a complete report to his office and to yourself.

I had the pleasure of assisting in dedicating the Masonic hall at Leroy, Illinois.

I was present at Sullivan when the cornerstone of our Masonic Home was laid and met a large number of our distinguished brethren.

I have visited several lodges in a social way and have been treated with the utmost courtesy by the Craft at all times.

Lodges I did not get to visit, I had correspondence with, which led me to believe everything was working for the good of Masonry.

I wish at this time to thank you for my reappointment and to congratulate you on your second very successful administration of the Masonic affairs of Illinois.

With kind personal regards I am

Fraternally yours,

WM. N. EWING,
D.D.G.M. Fifteenth District.

SIXTEENTH DISTRICT.

ONARGA, ILL., Aug. 19, 1903.

Geo. M. Moulton, M. W. Grand Master:

MY DEAR BROTHER:—Everything Masonically is peaceful and prosperous in the Sixteenth District as far as your Deputy is able to learn.

I have not been called upon to make any official visits, which is good evidence that there is peace and harmony prevailing throughout the district. I have visited a few of the lodges and have found them well equipped with competent officers, and in every case industrious and prosperous.

Thanking you for the honor conferred upon me and with best wishes for your future welfare I am Fraternally yours,

W. H. MCCLAIN,
D.D.G.M. Sixteenth District.

SEVENTEENTH DISTRICT.

URBANA, ILL., August 29, 1903.

Geo. M. Moulton, M. W. Grand Master:

MY DEAR BROTHER:—This being my second annual report to you and possibly the last, it is with feelings of deep regret on my part that I am about to close up my work with you as Grand Master of Masons of the great state of Illinois, the final work that has been done by me as your District Deputy of the Seventeenth Masonic District. Since your election as Grand Master it has been a special pleasure to me to attempt to do my work well and thus show the high appreciation that I have always felt for you. I can most truthfully say that our labors have always been of the pleasantest nature.

I also very much regret that I could not avail myself of the privilege to be present at the laying of the cornerstone of our home at Sullivan, on June 24 last; but on that day I was called to Ogden Lodge No. 754 to install their officers at a public installation, in the M. E. church, and I am pleased to state that the large crowd present pronounced it one of the great events of the year. I also installed the officers of Olive Branch Lodge No. 38 at Danville, June 30, in their magnificent temple which was dedicated to Masonry a little over a year ago; also Onargo Lodge No. 305, and Vermillion No. 265. I have visited a few of the thirty-three lodges in the Seventeenth District and find all doing some work.

During the year I have been asked a number of questions, some of which I have answered myself, some with your assistance and the others by simply referring to the Blue Book.

I have also assisted in burying the dead. During my Masonic life I have been called fifty-eight times to conduct the services at funerals and have answered every call both far and near.

I have, since I received my commission as Deputy Grand Lecturer from you, given instruction to thirteen lodges. Masonry, in my opinion, is having a good healthy growth in this district.

In closing this short report I wish to thank you again for all the favors you have shown me through our two years labors, you as M. W. Grand Master, and I as your Deputy and hope that I may be of some good service to the craft in years to come.

With sincere regards for your future welfare, I am as ever

Yours fraternally,

DAVID ELLIOT BRUFFETT,
D.D.G.M. Seventeenth District.

EIGHTEENTH DISTRICT.

BEMENT, ILL., Aug. 29, 1903.

Geo. M. Moulton, M. W. Grand Master:

MY DEAR BROTHER:—As District Deputy Grand Master of the Eighteenth District I have visited fourteen lodges, installed the officers of these and conducted the funeral services over the remains of three deceased brethren. This comprises my official record for the year.

With a few exceptions I think the lodges have been prosperous and have added largely to their membership. Thanking you for the honor of the appointment, and with personal regards, I am

Fraternally yours,

C. F. TENNEY,
D.D.G.M. Eighteenth District.

NINETEENTH DISTRICT.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., Aug. 31, 1903.

Geo. M. Moulton, M. W. Grand Master:

MY DEAR BROTHER:—The time has arrived when it becomes my duty to render an account of the manner in which I have discharged my duties as D.D.G. Master of the Nineteenth Masonic District.

As my appointment was not received until February, I have not been able to visit as many of the lodges as might have been expected of me.

Of the fifteen lodges in this district I have visited nine; these are in addition to those visited by Brother Prouty.

So far as I may judge from observation and report, all the lodges in this district, with a few exceptions, are in a prosperous and healthy condition, and have done a good deal of work in the past year—in fact, Masonry seems to be having quite a revival. The quality of the material, too, is good.

Most of the lodges are trying to work the standard work, and I think this winter some of those that are a little rusty will burnish up and put themselves in the front rank of workers..

It would seem as though the Grand Lodge might adopt some plan which would make the District Deputy of more benefit to the craft than he is at present. The plan of requiring them to be proficient in the work was a step in the right direction, but something further is needed. Under the present system, the lodge which most needs the supervision of the District Deputy is least likely to get it, as the lodge will not incur the expense of an official visit, and the Deputy does not always feel like doing it. Of the nine lodges I have visited, only three bore the expense of the visitation.

A case has come to my knowledge lately which seems to make it necessary to make a new rule in regard to objections. A candidate was balloted on and elected—a brother objected to his initiation, and the candidate was stayed for one year. The year having expired, and the objector not having renewed his objection, the Master conferred the first degree on the candidate. This was strictly within the law, as the Master is not required to give the objector notice. The result is, a new member is admitted who is obnoxious to an old member, and the lodge loses the active support of at least one member, and perhaps more. So there is no real gain and the harmony of the lodge is disturbed. As the objection has the same force as the black ball, and the fee is required to be returned, why not require a new petition?

But I have trespassed sufficiently on your time and space.

Thanking you for the honor you conferred upon me by the appointment, I remain Fraternally yours,

FRANK HUDSON,
D.D.G.M. Nineteenth District.

TWENTIETH DISTRICT.

JACKSONVILLE, ILL., Sept. 7, 1903.

Geo. M. Moulton, M. W. Grand Master:

MY DEAR BROTHER:—In conformity to usage and the law, I herewith submit my report as D.D.G.M. for the Twentieth District.

It is a pleasure to report that there has been no occasion for an official call during the year now closing.

I have visited a number of the lodges, (and a few of them several times,) and have assisted in the work of the several degrees.

I have been courteously greeted and most fraternally treated by the brethren whom I have had the pleasure of meeting. I am truly gratified to report that several of the lodges have extended to me the usual reception pertaining to the office.

My associations, Masonically, during the year have been very pleasant socially and otherwise. The brethren generally are zealous in acquiring the work, and secretaries are anxious to conform strictly to the requirements of their office. It is gratifying to me to be able to report that (so far as the same has come to my knowledge) peace and harmony prevail in the kingdom of Pike, on the prairies of old Morgan, in the vine-clad hills of Scott, and among the daisies of little Brindle.

Thanking you again for many kindnesses extended to me, and congratulating you on your sturdy and efficient management of the affairs of the Craft during your administration, I am Fraternally,

D. B. HUTCHINSON,
D.D.G.M. Twentieth District.

TWENTY-FIRST DISTRICT.

BOWEN, ILL., Aug. 31, 1903.

Geo. M. Moulton, M. W. Grand Master:

MY DEAR BROTHER:—As your Deputy for the Twenty-first District, I have the honor and pleasure of submitting herewith my annual report. During the year past, I have not been called upon to make any official visits. I have visited several lodges, by invitation, to install officers, and to assist in conferring the Third Degree, but did not visit as many lodges in the district as I would have done had my family been well during the winter and spring. I have learned of some trouble in two lodges of this county, which resulted in lodge trials, but as I was not called in, I am unable to report the nature of the trouble. The reports from those lodges

will no doubt explain in full the action taken by the lodges. The increase in membership in some of the lodges has been small, but in some of these, they report the financial condition improved by many paying up, who had got behind, with their dues, and so far as I have been able to learn, at the present time peace, harmony and prosperity exist, throughout the district. All my visits and associations with the brethren have been very pleasant and I have at all times been treated with the utmost courtesy by the Craft. Thanking you for the honor conferred, and congratulating you upon your very successful administration, and with kind personal regards, I remain Fraternally yours,

CHAS. C. MARSH,
D.D.G.M. Twenty-first District.

TWENTY-SECOND DISTRICT.

GIRARD, ILL., Aug. 31, 1903.

Geo. M. Moulton, M. W. Grand Master:

MY DEAR BROTHER:—I take pleasure in presenting you my annual report as your District Deputy for the Twenty-second District.

I am pleased to inform you that Masonry in my district is moving forward, and we are progressing nicely. I have, during the past year, visited quite a number of the lodges in this district in a social way only. Also installed officers, both public and private, and assisted in conferring the degrees, which, in my judgment, is becoming better year after year. Therefore, I am of the opinion that all is well with the Twenty-second District. I think when you see the R. W. Grand Secretary's report, you will find this district has made quite a gain over last year. All the lodges, with but few exceptions, are doing good work, and where there is plenty of work there must be harmony, which I am confident prevails in our district.

I wish to mention the first Annual Conclave of the Twenty-second District was held under the auspices of Girard Lodge No. 171, on June 22.

At this conclave we had representatives from almost every lodge in the district. There were one hundred twenty-five visiting brethren registered, also local brethren enough to swell the number to two hundred.

Visiting brethren from the following sister jurisdictions were present: Ohio, Indiana, Virginia and Pennsylvania. I am of the opinion that these conclaves should be continued as we would bring in closer touch the officers and brethren of the various lodges of the district and by so doing we would have better work generally, and cultivate a better feeling for

each other. You will remember the M. W. Grand Master was invited to attend this meeting as were also the rest of the Grand Officers, including the Board of Grand Examiners, together with a goodly number of the Deputy Grand Lecturers. I am pleased to say a great many of them responded to this call, and assisted materially in making this one of the most successful Masonic gatherings ever held in this part of the state. I believe much good will result from a continuation of these meetings. Therefore, whoever may be the District Deputy for this district the coming year I would be pleased to see him continue along this line, because I believe it means success for our district, and Masonry generally. Wishing you success and happiness upon your retirement from the Grand East, I assure you of my earnest desire to see Masonry move onward and upward and of my untiring efforts to accomplish what I can for the Craft in Illinois. Sincerely thanking you for past favors and for the appointment as your District Deputy Grand Master for the Twenty-second District. I am Fraternally yours,

P. F. CLARK,
D.D.G.M. Twenty-second District.

TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT.

LITCHFIELD, ILL., Aug. 19, 1903.

Geo. M. Moulton, M. W. Grand Master:

MY DEAR BROTHER:—I am reminded that my annual report, as your representative in this district, is due.

One case involving complaint of irregularities was referred to me, but inasmuch as full and complete report was made to you at the time, I take it that I need not again refer to it.

Outside of this one case my official duties have been practically nil. I have visited a few of the lodges and assisted in work or ceremonials when requested. I received cordial invitations to visit Pana Lodge No. 226 at Pana, and Tower Hill Lodge No. 493 at Tower Hill, but circumstances in each case prevented me from accepting either. This I regretted very much.

I desire to congratulate you on your successful administration as M. W. Grand Master and to thank you for the honor conferred by naming me as your representative. Fraternally,

JNO. W. ROSE,
D.D.G.M. Twenty-third District.

TWENTY-FOURTH DISTRICT.

LAWRENCEVILLE, August 31, 1903.

Geo. M. Moulton, M. W. Grand Master:

MY DEAR BROTHER:—As your Deputy for the Twenty-fourth district I submit my annual report. In my official capacity I have made no visits to lodges during the year, nor have I had any duty to perform except to answer a few letters for the purpose of construing our by-laws, or giving opinions on matters pertaining to lodge business. For other purposes, however, such as the conferring of degrees, the installation of lodge officers, or for that of assisting in the burying of fraternal dead, I have visited a majority of the lodges in my territory during the year. All of these visits to me have been rendered very pleasant by the brethren of the lodges visited and I can only say that my intercourse with the craft this year has been the source of much pleasure as well as profit to me and I trust I shall never cease to be grateful to you as the moving cause of this relation to the Craft nor to the officers and brethren of the lodges for rendering this relation so congenial and pleasant. There has been neither discord nor difficulty worth mentioning in any of the lodges in the district during the year and I am of the opinion that the condition of the Craft may be termed fairly prosperous. In the matter of "work" or the conferring of degrees none have what might be called a "boom." A very few are doing nothing, or next to nothing, while the majority of them are having a reasonable degree of activity. In conclusion permit me to congratulate you on the measure of success which has attended your administration as M. W. Grand Master, to acknowledge with high appreciation the honor you have conferred upon me, and in all sincerity to express my kindest regards. Yours fraternally,

CHAS. H. MARTIN,
D.D.G.M. Twenty-fourth District.

TWENTY-FIFTH DISTRICT.

CLAY CITY, Aug. 22, 1903.

Geo. M. Moulton, M. W. Grand Master:

MY DEAR BROTHER:—I have the honor and pleasure, as your deputy, for the Twenty-fifth District to submit my annual report.

Peace and harmony have prevailed throughout the district among our brethren. No contention has arisen among them, but that noble contention or rather emulation, of who best can work and best agree.

No necessity has called for an official visit from me, consequently, all of my visits have been of a social nature. A most commendable spirit

prevails among the lodges of my district, to conform to the standard work, and "darkest Egypt" can not be, Masonically, applied to the Twenty-fifth District.

Thanking you for the honor conferred on me, and congratulating you on your most successful administration, I am

Fraternally yours,

ANTHONY DOHERTY,
D.D.G.M. Twenty-fifth District.

TWENTY-SIXTH DISTRICT.

MORO, ILL., August 31, 1903.

Geo. M. Moulton, M. W. Grand Master:

MY DEAR BROTHER:—I am pleased to state, in this annual report, that my services have not been requested to settle any dispute or dissension of any kind and that the lodges of the Twenty-sixth District are enjoying peace and harmony and also a fair degree of prosperity, so far as I have been advised.

The only official act required of me, for the year just ending, was, as one of your special committee appointed to distribute the amount appropriated by the Grand Lodge Charity Committee for the relief of Masons and their families who suffered from the great flood last June in this and the Twenty-seventh District, which duty was performed to the best of our ability, a full report of which was sent to you signed by all of the committee.

Thanking you again for the honor conferred, I remain

Fraternally yours,

WILLIAM MONTGOMERY,
D.D.G.M. Twenty-sixth District.

TWENTY-SEVENTH DISTRICT.

EAST ST. LOUIS, Sept. 5, 1903.

Geo. M. Moulton, M. W. Grand Master:

MY DEAR BROTHER:—I take great pleasure in submitting my annual report for this, the Twenty-seventh District, because as far as my knowledge extends, every lodge of the district is in a condition of peace and harmony and our membership is being added to from the very best material. Our increase has been above the average. This is especially true of Gothic Lodge No. 852 and East St. Louis No. 504. No dissensions de-

manding adjustment have been brought to my notice and only one question of Masonic law, and that of minor importance has been referred to me.

The sum of $1,000, which was generously donated by the Charity Committee of the M. W. Grand Lodge, to relieve our flood sufferers, was distributed by your committee, Bro. Wm. Montgomery, R.W.D.D.G.M. of the Twenty-seventh District, Bro. I. H. Todd, and myself, to the best of our ability and a report rendered to you in August. Owing to the time which I found necessary to devote to the aforesaid committee I was not able to visit as many lodges as I had intended.

Accept my congratulations on your administration of our Grand Lodge affairs and the splendid condition in which you will leave them at the close of your term, and allow me to thank you once more for the honor you have conferred on me.

Fraternally yours,

GEO. S. CAUGHLAN,

D.D.G.M. Twenty-seventh District.

TWENTY-EIGHTH DISTRICT.

MARION, ILL., Sept. 4, 1903.

Geo. M. Moulton, M. W. Grand Master:

MY DEAR BROTHER:—I hereby submit my report as your District Deputy Grand Master of the Twenty-eighth District.

My duties have been light and pleasant, having had nothing to do in an official way.

I have visited several lodges, as much so as the circumstances would admit, as my district covers a large territory and it is not convenient to visit all the lodges.

The larger portion of the lodges seem to be prosperous and have done considerable work and with a few exceptions the Fraternity is in a prosperous condition.

I wish to congratulate you in the way you have executed the office of Grand Master and also to thank you for the honor conferred on me in appointing me as your District Deputy for the Twenty-eighth District.

Fraternally,

J. M. BURKHART,

D.D.G.M. Twenty-eighth District

TWENTY-NINTH DISTRICT.

Mt. Carmel, Ill., Aug. 31, 1903.

Geo. M. Moulton, M. W. Grand Master:

My Dear Brother:—During the past Masonic year, I have had no call for official visits, no dissensions or complaints have been presented to me for adjustment; have only been asked the usual number of questions as to Masonic law and usage.

This is an indication of peace and harmony among the brethren. It also indicates some degree of apathy and inactivity among the lodges of the district. However, from reports received, and personal observation, I am persuaded the Fraternity is in a satisfactory condition in the Twenty-ninth District.

Thanking you for the many courtesies extended to me, I am,

Fraternally yours,

H. T. Goddard,

D.D.G.M. Twenty-ninth District.

THIRTIETH DISTRICT.

Vienna, Ill., Sept. 1, 1903.

Geo. M. Moulton, M. W. Grand Master:

My Dear Brother:—I have the honor to submit my annual report for the Thirtieth Annual District for the year just closed. This has been a fairly prosperous year for the Craft and harmony prevails as a rule in our district. Some little dissension exists, but in the cases brought to my notice I think all matters will be settled in a spirit of fairness and in the interest of Masonry.

I desire to thank you for the confidence you have manifested in me and to congratulate you on the success of your administration as Most Worshipful Grand Master.

Fraternally yours,

W. Y. Smith,

D.D.G.M. Thirtieth District.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE TO DISTRIBUTE DONATION TO FLOOD SUFFERERS.

East St. Louis, Ill., August 19, 1903.

Geo. M. Moulton, M. W. Grand Master, A. F. and A. M.:

My Dear Bro.—We, your special committee appointed to distribute the sum of One Thousand Dollars ($1,000) appropriated by the Charity Committee for the relief of the Masons and their families who suffered from the great flood in this vicinity, during the month of June, beg leave to make the following report:

After due investigation of each case, we gave the following Masons and widows of Masons, for which we enclose receipts:

Wellington Wilcox, Triple No. 835	$ 50 00
John H. Hough, Gothic No. 852	50 00
Mrs. E. White, widow of a Mason formerly Oswego, N. Y.	50 00
R. E. Howlett, Gothic No. 852	50 00
Mrs. Alice Barlow, widow of a Mason, formerly of E. St. Louis No. 504	50 00
John F. Doster, Franklin No. 18, Olathe, Kan.	50 00
Mrs. Lucretia Ogletree, widow of a Mason formerly of Triple No. 835	50 00
Henry Prentise, E. St. Louis No. 504	50 00
A. M. Campbell, Tower Hill No. 493	50 00
E. H. Cooper, E. St. Louis No. 504	40 00
Chas. Mills, Murphysboro No. 498	35 00
John Wheeler, Et. St. Louis No. 504	35 00
D. H. Knight, Triple No. 835	35 00
E. E. Lamb, Triple No. 835	35 00
W. A. Cross, Altamont No. 533	35 00
Wm. Kirkwood, E. St. Louis No. 504	35 00
Mrs. Anna Vanbuskirk, widow of Mason formerly of Triple No. 835	35 00
L. A. Sproul, Coluumbia No. 450, Patoka, Ind.	35 00
J. W. Clark, Triple No. 835	25 00
B. F. Ward, Murphysboro No. 498	25 00
W. C. Walkup, Mitchell No. 85	25 00
W. E. Fisk, E. St. Louis No. 504	25 00
W. J. Smith, DuQuoin No. 234	25 00
O. M. Chase, Lewis No. 191, Louisville, Ky.	25 00

P. G. Joest, Mitchell No. 85	$ 25 00
W. L. Wilder, E. St. Louis No. 504	25 00
John Baird, Murphysboro No. 498	25 00
Total	$995 00
Expense of committee (traveling, postage, stationery, etc.)	5 00
Total	$1,000 00

Fraternally submitted,

GEO. S. CAUGHLAN, *Chairman.*
I. H. TODD, *Secretary.*
WM. MONTGOMERY,
Committee.

REPORT OF GRAND EXAMINERS.

UPPER ALTON, ILL., August 1, 1903.

Geo. M. Moulton, M. W. Grand Master, Chicago, Ill.

DEAR BROTHER:—I have the honor to submit herewith a report of the attendance at the several Masonic Schools held during the current year together with such other details as may be of interest to yourself or the craft.

Some complaints have been made, with reference to former reports, that in some instances the names of one or more Deputy Grand Lecturers, who attended Schools were omitted from the published lists. This mistake has in every case been traced to the fact that the brother either did not register at all or registered in the wrong place. The utmost care has been exercised to make the following correct and complete:

EAST ST. LOUIS, JANUARY 6, 7 AND 8.

Grand Officers.—Bro. C. E. Allen, Rt. W. Senior Grand Warden; Bro. A. H. Bell, Rt. W. Junior Grand Warden; Bro. Louis Zinger, W. Grand Sword Bearer; Bro. Owen Scott, Past M. W. Grand Master.

R. W. District Deputy Grand Masters.—Bro. P. F. Clark, (D. G. L.) Twenty-second District; Bro. J. W. Rose, (D. G. L.,) Twenty-third District; Bro. Anthony Doherty, (D. G. L.,) Twenty-fifth District; Bro. Geo. S Coughlan, Twenty-seventh District; Bro. W. G. Smith, Thirtieth District.

Board of Grand Examiners.—Brothers A. B. Ashley, H. T. Burnap, Isaac Cutter, H. A. Snell, M. B. Iott.

W. Deputy Grand Lecturers.—Brothers J. B. Roach, E. E. Wise, A Birse, S. M. Schoemann, T. N. Cummins, Enos Johnson, C. G. Young, I. H. Todd, R. H. Wheeler, J. G. Seitz, D. D. Darrah, G. R. Smith.

Names registered 276; lodges represented, Illinois 76, Missouri 16, Indiana 1, Texas 1, Michigan 1, Wisconsin 1, Ontario, Canada, 1.

FLORA, JANUARY 20, 21 AND 22.

Grand Officers.—Bro. Geo. M. Moulton, M. W. Grand Master; Bro. J. H. C. Dill, Rt. W. Grand Secretary; Bro. Edward Cook, Past M. W. Grand Master.

R. W. District Deputy Grand Masters.—Bro. C. H. Martin, (D. G. L.,) Twenty-fourth District; Bro. Anthony Doherty, (D. G. L.,) Twenty-fifth District.

Board of Grand Examiners.—Brothers A. B. Ashley, H. T. Burnap, Isaac Cutter, H. A. Snell, M. B. Iott.

W. Deputy Grand Lecturers.—Brothers C. N. Hambleton, I. A. Foster, C. Rohrbough, T. H. Humphreys, J. R. Ennis, C. G. Young.

Names registered 161; logdes represented, Illinois 34, Indiana 2.

JACKSONVILLE, FEBRUARY 3, 4 AND 5.

Grand Officers.—Bro. Geo. M. Moulton, M. W. Grand Master; Bro. C. E. Allen, Rt. W. Senior Grand Warden; Bro. A. H. Bell, Rt. W. Junior Grand Warden; Bro. J. H. C. Dill, Rt. W. Grand Secretary; Bro. Henry Whipple, W. Grand Pursuivant; Bro. W. B. Grimes, W. Grand Steward; Bro. Owen Scott, Past M. W. Grand Master; Bro. Edward Cook, Past M. W. Grand Master.

R. W. District Deputy Grand Masters.—Bro. D. B. Hutchinson, (D. G. L.,) Twentieth District; Bro. C. C. Marsh, (D. G. L.,) Twenty-first District; Bro. P. F. Clark, (D. G. L.,) Twenty-second District; Bro. E. E. Beach, (D. G. L.,) Third District; Gro. Frank Hudson, Nineteenth District.

Board of Grand Examiners.—Brothers A. B. Ashley, H. T. Burnap, Isaac Cutter, H. A. Snell, M. B. Iott.

W. Deputy Grand Lecturers.—Brothers C. P. Ross, W. H. Robson, W. M. Burbank, James John, J. F. Griffiths, Scott McMillen, W. A. Dixon, A. H. Scrogin, R. F. Morrow, W. K. Bowling, Carl Swigart, W. O. Butler, G. S. Doughty, D D. Darrah, R. H. Wheeler, J. E. Evans.

Names registered 214; lodges represented, Illinois 50, Iowa 1

URBANA, FEBRUARY 17, 18 AND 19.

Grand Officers.—Bro. Geo. M. Moulton, M. W. Grand Master; Bro. J. H. C. Dill, Rt. W. Grand Secretary; Bro. Owen Scott, Past M. W. Grand Master; Bro. Edward Cook, Past M. W. Grand Master.

R. W. District Deputy Grand Masters.—Bro. Emerson Clark, (D. G. L.,) Twelfth District; Bro. D. E. Bruffett, (D. G. L.,) Seventeenth District; Bro. C. F. Tenny, (D. G. L.,) Eighteenth District; Bro. J. D. Burns, (D. G. L.,) Eleventh District; Bro. E. E. Beach, (D. G. L.,) Third District; Bro. D. B. Hutchinson, (D. G. L.,) Twentieth District; Bro. W. H. McLean, Sixteenth District.

Board of Grand Examiners.—Brothers A. B. Ashley, H. T. Burnap, Isaac Cutter, H. A. Snell, M. B. Iott.

W. Deputy Grand Lecturers.—Brothers Albert Jampolis, A. H. Scrogin, E. D. Brothers, Louis Pickett, A. O. Novander, J. M. Willard, L. J. Amsden, L. C. Johnson, G. R. Smith, D. D. Darrah, W. A. Dixon, G. A. Lakin.

Names registered 206; lodges represented, Illinois 41, Ohio, 1, Indiana 2, Michigan 1.

DIXON, MARCH 3, 4 AND 5.

Grand Officers.—Bro. Geo. M. Moulton, M. W. Grand Master; Bro. Owen Scott, Past M. W. Grand Master; Bro. Edward Cook, Past M. W. Grand Master.

R. W. District Deputy Grand Masters.—Bro. E. E. Beach, (D. G. L.,) Third District; Bro. C. E. Grove, (D. G. L.,) Sixth District; Bro. W. D. Fullerton, Ninth District; Bro. J. S. Burns, (D. G. L.,) Eleventh District; Bro. C. T. Holmes, (D. G. L.,) Thirteenth District; Bro. G. O. Friedrich, (D. G. L.,) Fourteenth District.

Board of Grand Examiners.—Brothers A. B. Ashley, H. T. Burnap, Isaac Cutter, H. A. Snell, M. B. Iott.

W. Deputy Grand Lecturers.—Brothers C. B. Ward, P. S. McMillen, L. C. Waters, Herbert Preston, R. W. King, A. G. Goodridge, S. S. Borden, Albert Roullier, James McCreedie, D. D. Darrah.

Names registered 299; lodges represented, Illinois 68, South Dakota 1, Michigan 1, New York 1, Colorado 2.

The unavoidable absence of the M. W. Grand Master from the School at East St. Louis was sincerely regretted by all present and especially by the Board of Grand Examiners. For the purpose of exemplifying certain ceremonies Bro. C. E. Allen, Rt. W. Senior Grand Warden, kindly consented to impersonate the M. W. Grand Master, which he did with dignity and grace and with his usual modesty. The board desire to express their thanks for his timely assisttance.

The total number of names registered at the five schools was 1,156. Number of Illinois lodges represented 269, and foreign jurisdictions 10.

Of the ninety-eight Deputy Grand Lecturers in the list January 1, 1903, sixty-four attended one or more schools.

At each of the schools all of the Ritualistic ceremonies of Masonry, as approved by the M. W. Grand Lodge, were exemplified in full. Since our last report to the Grand Lodge the Board of Grand Examiners have recommended the issue of Commissions to the following named brethren:

Brothers Albert Jampolis, Chicago; John H. Griffiths, Downers Grove; Parker Earl Beard, Chicago; James M. Willard, Decatur; William A. Dixon, Decatur; George W. Abbott, Chicago; Edward W. Peterson, Chicago; Albert Roullier, Chicago; Albert Davis, Chicago; Edward C. Rohrer, Chicago; Elmer D. Brothers, Chicago; Louis Ladewich, Chicago; Leonidas B. Dyer, Chicago; Norman S. Mesnard, Boody; John C. Weis, Peoria; Albert W. West, Abingdon; Richard H. Gulley, Chicago; Adam Schmidt, Chicago; Frank Hudson, Springfield; William Balhatchet, Chicago; Henry E. Van Loon, Chicago.

We regret to be called upon to chronicle the death of two able and distinguished members of the craft: Bro. Joseph Evans of Monticello, for many years a member of the Board of Grand Examiners, and Bro. L. C. Waters of Chicago, an able and widely known Deputy Grand Lecturer.

The Secretary of the Board is frequently called upon to furnish information in regard to Schools held in former years, more particularly with reference to location, dates and attendance.

For the benefit of those interested I have prepared the following table giving the information most frequently desired and covering a period of ten years immediately preceding the current year. In the first column will be found the location, in the second the date, in the third the number of names registered and in the fourth the number of Illinois lodges represented.

1893.

Ottawa	Jan. 24-25-26	286	46
Carlinville	Jan. 31 Feb. 1-2	152	51
Peoria	Feb. 14-15-16	421	100
Effingham	Feb. 21-22-23	203	58
Spartа	Feb. 28 March 1-2	146	43

1894.

Sterling	Jan. 2-3-4	89	42
Winchester	Jan. 16-17-18	84	44
Decatur	Jan. 30-31 Feb. 1	501	76
Kankakee	Feb. 13-14-15	84	56
Mt. Vernon	Feb. 20-21-22	142	51

1895.

Mattoon	Jan. 1-2-3	274	69
Mt. Carmel	Jan. 22-23 24	136	38
Macomb	Feb. 12-13-14	239	47
East St. Louis	Feb. 19-20-21	324	103
Rock Island	March 12-13-14	279	74

1896.

Jacksonville	Dec. 31, '95; Jan. 1-2	196	59
Dixon	Jan. 21-22-23	191	59
Pana	Jan. 28-29-30	236	53
DuQuoin	Feb. 11-12-13	258	52
Danville	Feb. 18-19-20	258	54

1897.

Centralia	Jan. 19-20-21	219	71
Quincy	Jan. 26-27-28	264	59
Bloomington	Feb. 9-10-11	361	93
Sycamore	Feb. 16-17-18	264	52
(South Side)		414	70
Chicago (West Side	March 9-10-11	349	66
(North Side)		280	68

1898.

Murphysboro	Jan. 18-19-20	215	52
Robinson	Feb. 1-2-3	162	35
Springfield	Feb. 15-16-17	385	106
Freeport	March 1-2-3	284	74
(South Side)		256	63
Chicago (West Side)	March 15-16-17	219	72
(North Side		300	74

1899.

Carlinville	Jan. 10-11-12	167	38
Carbondale	Jan. 24-25-26	223	63
Charleston	Feb 7-8-9	140	44
La Harpe	Feb 21-22-23	204	51
El Paso	March 7-8-9	218	69

1900.

Cairo	Jan. 9-10-11	132	36
East St. Louis	an. 23-24-25	334	123
Champaign	Feb. 6-7-8	382	120
Quincy	Feb. 20-21-22	236	63
Ottawa	March 6-7-8	278	71

1901.

Mt. Vernon	Jan. 8-9-10	122	53
Decatur	Jan. 22-23-24	380	99
Watseka	Feb. 5-6-7	154	40
Rockford	Feb. 19-20-21	374	71
Peoria	March 5-6-7	646	136

1902.

Carmi	Jan. 7-8-9	178	37
Mt. Sterling	Jan. 21-22-23	150	21
Paris	Feb. 4-5-6	395	38
Moline	Feb 18- 9-20	290	43
Joliet	March 4-5-6	377	58

In conclusion I desire on behalf of the board to express to the M. W. Grand Master our grateful appreciation of honors conferred and our sincere thanks for his co-operation and uniform courtesy which have so materially assisted in rendering the performance of our duties a service of pleasure.

It is with sincere regret that we look forward to the severing of our official relations, but the retrospect has nought but pleasant memories and the future we hope will only serve to cement the friendships of the past.

All of which is respectfully and fraternally submitted.

BOARD OF GRAND EXAMINERS,

By H. T. Burnap, *Secretary.*

A motion was made by Brother Owen Scott, and carried, that the foregoing address and accompanying papers be referred to the Committee on Grand Master's Address.

REPORT—Of the R.W. Grand Treasurer.

The R.W. Grand Treasurer submitted the following report, together with his books and vouchers, and asked that they be referred to the Committee on Finance. It was so ordered.

WILEY M. EGAN, *Grand Treasurer.*
In Account with GRAND LODGE, A. F. AND A. M., OF ILLINOIS.

1902. DEBIT.		
Oct. 4. To credit balance as per last report—		
Account General Fund	$44,626 90	
Account Charity Fund	174 01	
		$44,800 91
Oct. 31. To Amount received from Grand Secretary—		
Account General Fund	44 75	
Account Charity Fund	30 20	
Nov. 29. To Amount received from Grand Secretary—		
Account General Fund	352 25	
Account Charity Fund	326 35	
Dec. 4. To Amount received from Grand Secretary—		
Account General Fund	20,343 75	
Dec. 31. To Amount received from Grand Secretary—		
Account General Fund	24 25	
Account Charity Fund	22 00	
	$21,143 55	$44,800 91
Total Amount received from Grand Secretary to date, account General Fund	$20,765 00	
Total Amount received from Grand Secretary to date, account of Charity Fund	378 55	
Total receipts to date		$21,143 55
		$65,944 46

1903. CREDIT.		
Jan. 14. By mileage and per diem paid officers and committees since last report, as per vouchers returned herewith	$ 2,833 30	
Jan. 14. By mileage and per diem paid representatives since last report, as per vouchers returned herewith	15,947 40	
Total mileage and per diem paid		$18,780 70
Jan. 14. By Amount paid out for Charity since last report, as per vouchers numbered 1231, 1252, 1253, 1285, returned herewith		$ 200 00

Jan. 14. By miscellaneous items paid out since last report, as per vouchers numbered 1231, and 1232, and numbers 1240 to 1285, both included, except the vouchers enumerated above as paid on account Charity Fund..			$29 021 90
Total amount paid out to date.....			$48,002 60
Amount carried forward			$48,002 60
Jan. 14. Balance in cash to credit General Fund....	$17,589 30		
Balance in cash to credit Charity Fund.....	352 56		
Total credit balance in cash			$17,941 86
			$65,944 46

In addition to the cash balances reported above, the Grand Lodge owns the following securities, all of which are now in my possession:

Account of General Fund—		
United States 4 per cent bonds, due 1925 (par value)	$20,000 00	
City of Chicago 4 per cent bonds, due 1915 (par value)	5,500 00	
		25,500 00
Account of Charity Fund—		
Masonic Fraternity Temple Association stock, eight shares (par value).....	800 00	
City of Chicago 4 per cent bond, due 1915, (par value)	500 00	1,300 00
		$26,800 00

Chicago, Ill., January 15, 1903.

Fraternally submitted,

WILEY M. EGAN,
Grand Treasurer.
By Arthur C. Helm.

Sixty-fourth Annual Report of the R.W. Grand Treasurer.

CHICAGO, ILL., October 5, 1903.

LEROY A. GODDARD, *Grand Treasurer.*

In Account with M. W. GRAND LODGE, A. F. AND A. M., OF ILLINOIS.

GENERAL FUND.

DEBIT.

Jan. 15, 1903. Received from Wiley M. Egan, former Grand Treasurer	$17,589 30
Jan. 31, 1903. Received from J. H. C. Dill, Grand Secretary....	1,178 50
Feb. 28, 1903. Received from J. H. C. Dill, Grand Secretary....	222 00
Mar. 31, 1903. Received from J. H. C. Dill, Grand Secretary....	113 00
Apr. 30, 1903. Received from J. H. C. Dill, Grand Secretary....	16 50
May 30, 1903. Received from J. H. C. Dill, Grand Secretary....	211 75
June 30, 1903. Received from J. H. C. Dill, Grand Secretary....	49 00
July 31, 1903. Received from J. H. C. Dill, Grand Secretary....	25,001 05
Aug. 31, 1903. Received from J. H. C. Dill, Grand Secretary....	11,204 45
Sept. 30, 1903. Received from J. H. C. Dill, Grand Secretary....	911 25
Total	$56,496 80

CREDIT.

Oct. 5, 1903.	By mileage and per diem paid, voucher herewith	$ 6 40	
Oct. 5, 1903.	By miscellaneous orders paid, as per vouchers herewith, numbered 1292 to 1298 and 1 to 116, both included, except Nos. 7, 57, 75, 94, and 115, paid on account of Charity Fund	$11,946 39	
			$11,952 79
	Balance on hand		44,544 01
	Total		$56,496 80

CHARITY FUND.

DEBIT.

Jan. 15, 1903.	Received from Wiley M. Egan, former Grand Treasurer	$ 352 56
Jan. 31, 1903.	Received from J. H. C. Dill, Grand Secretary	22 00
Feb. 28, 1903.	Received from J. H. C. Dill, Grand Secretary	35 35
Mar. 31, 1903.	Received from J. H. C. Dill, Grand Secretary	34 25
Apr. 30, 1903.	Received from J. H. C. Dill, Grand Secretary	17 00
May 2, 1903.	Received from J. H. C. Dill, Grand Secretary	97 33
May 29, 1903.	Received from J. H. C. Dill, Grand Secretary	24 65
July 31, 1903.	Received from J. H. C. Dill, Grand Secretary	15,773 35
Aug. 31, 1903.	Received from J. H. C. Dill, Grand Secretary	7,011 45
Sept. 30, 1903.	Received from J. H. C Dill, Grand Secretary	502 15
	Total	$23,870 09

CREDIT.

Jan. 26, 1903.	Voucher No. 7 herewith	$ 100 00	
Apr. 14, 1903.	Voucher No. 57 herewith	100 00	
June 27, 1903.	Voucher No. 75 herewith	50 00	
Aug. 15, 1903.	Voucher No. 94 herewith	50 00	
Sept. 30, 1903.	Voucher No. 115 herewith	50 00	
			$ 350 00
	Balance on hand		$23,520 09
	Total		$23,870 09

In addition to the cash balances reported above, the M. W. Grand Lodge owns the following securities, all of which are now in my possession as Grand Treasurer and deposited in safety vault, specifically designated as the property of the M. W. Grand Lodge.

Account of General Fund—
(Received from Wiley M. Egan, former Grand Treasurer.)

United States 4 per cent coupon bonds, Nos. 63,033, 63,034, 63,035, 63,036, 63,037, 65,467, 65,468, 75,416, 60,039, 60,099, 26,718, 26,719, 26,721, 26,722, 26,723, 26,724, 45,245, 48,931, 48,933, 76,495, 19,451, par value	$20,000 00
City of Chicago 4 per cent bonds, due 1915, Nos. 1,064, 1,065, 1,066, 1,067, 1,068 and 1,069, par value	5,000 00
	$25,500 00

Account of Charity Fund—		
(Received from Wiley M. Egan, former Grand Treasurer.)		
Masonic Fraternity Temple Association stock, eight shares, par value	$ 800 00	
City of Chicago 4 per cent bond, due 1915, No. 1,069, par value	500 00	
		$ 1,300 00
Account Illinois Masonic Home, Permanent Fund, Conveyed by Illinois Masonic Home for Aged, organization dissolved—		
Lake Street Elevated Railway Co., first mortgage 5 per cent gold bonds, due 1928, Nos. 3,271, 3,272, 3,273, 3,274, par value	$ 4,000 00	
West Chicago Street Railway Co., consolidated mortgage, 5 per cent gold bonds, due 1936, Nos. 6,674 and 7,905, par value	2,000 00	
West Chicago Street R. R. Co. debenture 6 per cent bond, due 1914, No. B193, par value	1,000 00	
Wabash R. R. Co. first mortgage 4 per cent gold bond, due 1941, No. 1,722, par value	1,000 00	
Three per cent interest bearing certificate	800 00	$ 8,800 00
Total		$35,600 00

Fraternally submitted,

LEROY A. GODDARD,
Grand Treasurer.

REPORT—Of the R.W. Grand Secretary.

The R.W. Grand Secretary submitted the following report and his cash book and ledger, and asked that they be referred to the Committee on Finance. It was so ordered.

Most Worshipful Grand Master and Brethren of the Grand Lodge:

In accordance with the by-laws of the grand lodge, I herewith submit my annual report.

ORDERS DRAWN.

Orders have been drawn on the Grand Treasurer at and since the last annual communication, for the following amounts:

To mileage and per diem of Officers, Reprepesentatives and Committees	$18,780 50
Joseph Robbins, Committee on Correspondence	300 00
Wm. L. Orr, services as Grand Tiler	100 00
Wm. L. Orr, expenses Grand Lodge	61 75
George A. Stadler, services as Deputy Grand Secretary	25 00
Z. T. Griffen, stenographer	50 00
Rent, Studebaker Hall	450 00
J. O. Clifford, expense of Railroad Committee	8 90

Printing reports Grand Master, Grand Secretary and Committee on Correspondence	$ 592 76
Expenses Special Committee on bequest of Bro. Robt. A. Miller	90 00
Charity, Mrs. Andrew Orme	25 00
Charity, Mrs. S. J. Ditterline	50 00
Insurance on Grand Lodge Paraphernalia	8 80
Furniture	31 95
Equipment for Grand Lodge	24 50
Miscellaneous printing	2,494 29
Charity, John B. Campbell	25 00
Pantagraph Printing & Stationery Co., binding and embossing proceedings	376 45
Charity, Anvil Masonic Club of Nome, Alaska	100 00
Bond of Grand Treasurer	75 00
Pantagraph Printing & Stationery Co., printing proceedings	2,054 06
Floral design for Bro. D. M. Browning	20 00
Charity, Geo. W. Staley	100 00
Taxes on Hiram Lodge property	2 05
Donation flood sufferers East St. Louis	1,000 00
Donation, World's Fair Fraternity Bldg. Assn	1,000 00
Charity, J. M. Brayfield	50 00
Charity, Mrs. Samuel Marshall	50 00
Taxes on Missouri land	17 65
W. D. Fullerton, expense instituting Lostant Lodge U. D.	5 17
Expense, Finance Committee, Chicago	40 20
Expense, Finance Committee, Bloomington	37 60
Geo. M. Moulton, salary as Grand Master	1,500 00
Wiley M. Egan, salary as Grand Treasurer	100 00
Leroy A. Goddard, salary as Grand Treasurer	300 00
J. H. C. Dill, salary as Grand Secretary	2,500 00
Expense Illinois Masonic Home	1,074 34
Expense, Grand Master's office	615 03
W. H. Marquam, engrossing commissions	11 35
United States Express Co	241 84
American Express Co	324 51
Expense, Grand Secretary's office, postage	342 00
Expense, Grand Secretary's office, incidentals	63 96
Expense, Grand Examiner's School, at E. St. Louis	204 90
Expense, Grand Examiner's School, at Flora	215 85
Expense, Grand Examiner's School, at Jacksonville	190 50
Expense, Grand Examiner's School, at Urbana	197 60
Expense, Grand Examiner's School, at Dixon	211 80
Charity, Mrs. Harrison Dills	50 00
Total	$36,190 31

I herewith submit an itemized account of all moneys received by me as Grand Secretary during the past year.

All of which is fraternally submitted.

J. H. C. DILL, *Grand Secretary.*

GRAND SECRETARY'S REPORT.

J. H. C. DILL, *Grand Secretary, in account with*
M. W. GRAND LODGE OF ILLINOIS, A. F. AND A. M., DR.
TO LODGE DUES FOR THE YEAR 1903.

LODGES.	NO.	DUES.	LODGES.	NO	DUES.
Bodley	1	$ 162 00	Whitehall	80	$ 65 70
Equality	2	23 40	Vitruvius	81	69 30
Harmony	3	133 20	DeWitt	84	122 40
Springfield	4	147 60	Mitchell	85	64 80
Friendship	7	165 60	Kaskaskia	86	35 10
Macon	8	357 30	Mt. Pulaski	87	54 00
Rushville	9	75 60	Havana	88	72 90
St. Johns	13	83 80	Fellowship	89	66 60
Warren	14	34 20	Jerusalem Temple	90	155 70
Peoria	15	342 90	Metropolis	91	67 50
Temperance	16	54 90	Stewart	92	118 80
Macomb	17	152 10	Toulon	93	49 50
Clinton	19	121 50	Perry	95	48 60
Hancock	20	95 40	Samuel H. Davis	96	36 90
Cass	23	104 40	Excelsior	97	239 40
St. Clair	24	110 70	Taylor	98	64 80
Franklin	25	64 80	Edwardsville	99	75 60
Piasa	27	125 00	Astoria	100	54 90
Pekin	29	79 20	Rockford	102	238 50
Mt. Vernon	31	87 30	Magnolia	103	48 60
Oriental	33	344 70	Lewistown	104	64 80
Barry	34	89 10	Winchester	105	54 90
Charleston	35	109 80	Lancaster	106	78 30
Kavanaugh	36	40 50	Versailles	108	59 40
Monmouth	37	112 50	Trenton	109	41 40
Olive Branch	38	251 10	Lebanon	110	36 00
Herman	39	46 80	Jonesboro	111	51 30
Occidental	40	163 80	Bureau	112	61 20
Mt. Joliet	42	252 90	Robert Burns	113	45 90
Bloomington	43	183 60	Marcelline	114	37 80
Hardin	44	76 50	Rising Sun	115	56 70
Griggsville	45	54 00	Vermont	116	45 00
Temple	46	549 90	Elgin	117	207 00
Caledonia	47	23 40	Waverly	118	63 90
Unity	48	66 60	Henry	119	54 00
Cambridge	49	61 20	Mound	122	122 40
Carrollton	50	109 20	Oquawka	123	45 90
Mt. Moriah	51	80 10	Cedar	124	117 00
Benevolent	52	39 60	Greenup	125	34 20
Jackson	53	97 20	Empire	126	62 10
Washington	55	52 20	Antioch	127	52 20
Trio	57	188 10	Raleigh	128	37 80
Fraternal	58	73 80	Greenfield	129	52 20
New Boston	59	60 30	Marion	130	65 70
Belvidere	60	199 50	Golconda	131	42 30
Lacon	61	51 30	Mackinaw	132	32 40
St. Marks	63	70 20	Marshall	133	63 90
Benton	64	81 00	Sycamore	134	138 60
Euclid	65	72 00	Lima	135	37 80
Pacific	66	51 30	Hutsonville	136	21 60
Acacia	67	87 30	Polk	137	63 90
Eureka	69	46 80	Marengo	138	61 20
Central	71	66 60	Geneva	139	54 90
Chester	72	46 80	Olney	140	66 60
Rockton	74	53 10	Garden City	141	767 70
Roscoe	75	40 50	Ames	142	55 80
Mt. Nebo	76	73 80	Richmond	143	47 70
Prairie	77	279 00	DeKalb	144	117 00
Waukegan	78	215 10	A. W. Rawson	145	56 70
Scott	79	24 30	Lee Centre	146	33 30

LODGE DUES FOR THE YEAR 1903.—*Continued.*

LODGES	NO.	DUES.	LODGES.	NO.	DUES.
Clayton	147	$ 52 20	Leroy	221	$ 57 60
Bloomfield	148	107 10	Geo. Washington	222	85 50
Effingham	149	54 00	Pana	226	130 50
Vienna	150	56 70	Columbus	227	18 00
Bunker Hill	151	54 90	Lovington	228	78 30
Fidelity	152	37 80	Manchester	229	24 30
Clay	153	49 50	New Haven	230	41 40
Russell	154	48 60	Wyanet	231	38 70
Alpha	155	158 40	Farmers	232	31 50
Delavan	156	59 40	Blandinsville	233	88 20
Urbana	157	202 50	DuQuoin	234	85 50
McHenry	158	47 70	Dallas City	235	46 80
Kewanee	159	133 20	Charter Oak	236	75 60
Waubansia	160	225 90	Cairo	237	128 70
Virden	161	87 30	Black Hawk	238	43 20
Hope	162	64 80	Mt. Carmel	239	105 30
Edward Dobbins	164	65 70	Western Star	240	189 90
Atlanta	165	61 20	Shekinah	241	72 00
Star in the East	166	238 50	Galva	243	84 60
Milford	168	63 00	Horicon	244	81 90
Nunda	169	46 80	Greenville	245	77 40
Evergreen	170	93 60	El Paso	246	75 30
Girard	171	60 30	Rob Morris	247	53 10
Wayne	172	44 10	Golden Gate	248	54 90
Cherry Valley	173	57 60	Hibbard	249	33 30
Lena	174	51 30	Robinson	250	61 20
Matteson	175	252 90	Heyworth	251	63 00
Mendota	176	81 00	Aledo	252	117 00
Staunton	177	64 80	Avon Harmony	253	33 30
Illinois Central	178	86 40	Aurora	254	210 60
Wabash	179	30 60	Donnelson	255	23 40
Moweaqua	180	46 80	Warsaw	257	59 40
Germania	182	207 30	Mattoon	260	177 30
Meridian	183	43 20	Amon	261	31 50
Abingdon	185	6. 30	Channahon	262	35 10
Mystic Tie	187	50 40	Illinois	263	261 90
Cyrus	188	68 40	Franklin Grove	264	23 40
Fulton City	189	58 50	Vermilion	265	45 00
Dundee	190	85 50	Kingston	266	34 20
Farmington	192	83 70	La Prairie	267	36 90
Herrick	193	27 90	Paris	268	150 30
Freedom	194	46 80	Wheaton	269	82 80
La Harpe	195	114 30	Levi Lusk	270	24 30
Louisville	196	55 80	Blaney	271	155 70
King Solomon's	197	49 50	Carmi	272	53 40
Homer	199	74 70	Miners	273	101 70
Sheba	200	21 60	Byron	274	42 30
Centralia	201	135 00	Milton	275	49 50
Lavely	203	48 60	Elizabeth	276	18 00
Flora	204	67 50	Accordia	277	74 70
Corinthian	205	49 50	Jo Daviess	278	93 60
Fairfield	206	78 30	Neoga	279	54 00
Tamaroa	207	37 80	Kansas	280	38 70
Wilmington	208	69 30	Brooklyn	283	55 80
Wm. B. Warren	209	336 60	Meteor	283	76 50
Logan	210	153 00	Catlin	285	90 90
Cleveland	211	446 40	Plymouth	286	72 00
Shipman	212	23 40	De Soto	287	65 70
Ipava	213	52 20	Genoa	288	78 30
Gillespie	214	29 70	Wataga	291	29 70
Newton	216	63 90	Chenoa	292	63 00
Mason	217	25 20	Prophetstown	293	90 00
New Salem	218	32 40	Pontiac	294	111 60
Oakland	219	72 90	Dills	295	23 40
Mahomet	220	33 30	Quincy	296	143 10

LODGE DUES FOR THE YEAR 1903.—*Continued.*

LODGES.	NO.	DUES.	LODGES.	NO.	DUES.
Benjamin	297	$ 72 40	Payson	379	$ 64 80
Wauconda	298	35 10	Liberty	380	25 20
Hinckley	301	49 50	Gill	382	22 50
Durand	302	54 00	LaMoille	383	29 70
Raven	303	31 50	Waltham	384	51 50
Onarga	305	54 90	Mississippi	385	143 10
W. C. Hobbs	306	72 00	Bridgeport	386	42 30
T. J. Pickett	307	80 10	El Dara	388	35 10
Ashlar	308	440 10	Kankakee	389	144 00
Harvard	309	101 70	Ashmore	390	45 00
Dearborn	310	528 30	Tolono	391	61 20
Kilwinning	311	459 90	Oconee	392	35 10
Ionic	312	165 60	Blair	393	285 30
York	313	45 00	Jerseyville	394	77 40
Palatine	314	65 70	Muddy Point	396	25 20
Abraham Jonas	316	27 00	Shiloh	397	34 20
J. L. Anderson	318	66 60	Kinmundy	398	48 60
Doric	319	175 50	Buda	399	38 70
Creston	320	52 20	Odell	401	25 20
Dunlap	321	85 50	Kishwaukee	402	48 60
Windsor	322	58 50	Mason City	403	85 50
Orient	323	36 00	Batavia	404	72 00
Harrisburg	325	112 50	Ramsey	405	50 40
Industry	327	54 00	Bethalto	406	29 70
Altona	330	42 30	Stratton	408	46 80
Mt. Erie	331	22 50	Thos. J. Turner	409	194 40
Tuscola	332	86 40	Mithra	410	117 00
Tyrian	333	175 50	Hesperia	411	450 00
Sumner	334	88 20	Bollen	412	29 70
Schiller	335	111 60	Evening Star	414	48 60
New Columbia	336	46 80	Lawn Ridge	415	30 60
Oneida	337	65 70	Paxton	416	87 30
Saline	339	18 00	Marseilles	417	85 50
Kedron	340	23 40	Freeburg	418	27 90
Full Moon	341	49 50	Reynoldsburg	419	28 80
Summerfield	342	13 50	Oregon	420	56 30
Wenona	344	40 50	Washburn	421	40 50
Milledgeville	345	69 30	Landmark	422	279 00
N. D. Morse	346	14 40	Lanark	423	60 30
Sidney	347	33 30	Exeter	424	50 60
Russellville	348	27 00	Scottville	426	55 80
Sublette	349	14 40	Red Bud	427	24 30
Fairview	350	41 40	Sunbeam	428	63 00
Tarbolton	351	99 00	Chebanse	429	45 90
Groveland	352	20 70	Kendrick	430	35 10
Kinderhook	353	2 20	Summit	431	27 00
Ark and Anchor	354	71 10	Murrayville	432	23 40
Marine	355	40 50	Annawan	433	45 00
Hermitage	356	61 20	Makanda	434	55 80
Orion	358	22 50	Philo	436	55 80
Blackberry	359	58 50	Chicago	437	346 50
Princeville	360	55 80	Camargo	440	54 90
Douglas	361	33 30	Sparland	441	41 40
Noble	362	38 00	Casey	442	53 0
Horeb	363	70 20	Hampshire	443	57 60
Tonica	364	62 10	Cave-in-Rock	444	31 50
Bement	365	66 60	Chesterfield	445	44 10
Arcola	366	81 90	Watseka	446	123 00
Oxford	367	40 50	S. D. Monroe	447	16 20
Jefferson	368	22 50	Yates City	448	45 90
Newman	369	71 70	Mendon	449	49 00
Livingston	371	71 10	Loami	450	45 90
Chambersburg	373	20 70	Bromwell	451	44 10
Shabbona	374	40 50	New Hartford	453	32 40
Aroma	378	14 40	Maroa	454	86 40

LODGE DUES FOR THE YEAR 1903.—*Continued.*

LODGES.	NO.	DUES.	LODGES.	NO.	DUES.
Irving	455	$ 19 80	Maquon	530	$ 36 00
Nokomis	456	49 50	Ashton	531	40 50
Blazing Star	458	25 20	Seneca	532	32 40
Jeffersonville	460	40 50	Altamont	533	23 10
Plainview	461	23 40	Cuba	534	57 60
Tremont	462	32 40	Sherman	535	43 20
Palmyra	463	60 30	Plainfield	536	88 20
Denver	464	26 10	J. R. Gorin	537	36 90
Huntsville	465	28 10	Lockport	538	79 20
Cobden	466	44 10	Chatsworth	539	21 60
South Macon	467	65 70	Harlem	540	296 10
Cheney's Grove	468	45 00	Stewardson	541	20 70
McLean	469	79 20	Towanda	542	15 30
Rantoul	470	58 10	Cordova	543	22 50
Kendall	471	61 20	Virginia	544	50 40
Amity	472	77 40	Valley	547	44 10
Gordon	473	21 60	Sharon	550	71 10
Columbia	474	30 60	Long Point	551	20 70
Walshville	475	14 40	Plum River	554	99 00
Manito	476	29 70	Humboldt	555	89 10
Rutland	477	34 20	Dawson	556	43 20
Pleiades	478	456 30	Lessing	557	125 10
Wyoming	479	81 00	Leland	558	30 60
Momence	481	90 00	Thomson	559	39 60
Lexington	482	40 50	Madison	560	23 40
Edgewood	484	32 40	Trinity	562	60 30
Xenia	485	24 30	Winslow	564	37 80
Bowen	486	44 10	Pleasant Hill	565	22 50
Andrew Jackson	487	19 80	Albany	566	66 60
Clay City	488	58 50	Frankfort	567	33 30
Cooper	489	23 40	Time	569	27 90
Shannon	490	43 20	Jacksonville	570	105 30
Martin	491	18 90	Bardolph	572	27 00
Libertyville	492	89 10	Gardner	573	53 10
Tower Hill	493	61 20	Pera	574	31 50
Stone Fort	495	63 00	Capron	575	54 00
Colchester	496	84 60	O'Fallon	576	36 00
Alma	497	31 50	Viola	577	43 20
Murphysboro	498	120 60	Prairie City	578	29 70
St. Paul	500	148 50	Hazel Dell	580	17 10
Stark	501	32 40	Dongola	581	18 00
Woodhull	502	42 30	Shirley	582	36 90
Odin	503	30 60	Highland	583	29 70
East St. Louis	504	168 30	Vesper	584	189 90
Meridian Sun	505	70 20	Fisher	585	28 80
O. H. Miner	506	61 20	Princeton	587	117 90
Home	508	404 10	Troy	588	27 00
Parkersburg	509	23 40	Fairmount	590	39 60
J. D. Moody	510	19 80	Gilman	591	43 20
Wade-Barney	512	130 20	Fieldon	592	18 00
Bradford	514	43 20	Miles Hart	595	47 70
Andalusia	516	34 20	Cerro Gordo	600	66 60
Litchfield	517	37 80	Farina	601	49 50
Abraham Lincoln	518	29 70	Watson	602	23 80
Roseville	519	43 20	Clark	603	68 40
Anna	520	72 00	Hebron	604	38 70
Illiopolis	521	59 40	Streator	607	148 50
Monitor	522	265 50	Piper	608	63 00
Chatham	523	51 80	Sheldon	609	63 00
Evans	524	259 20	Union Park	610	525 60
Delia	525	19 80	Lincoln Park	611	495 00
Covenant	526	708 80	Rock River	612	181 80
Rossville	527	83 70	Patoka	613	54 00
Minooka	528	41 40	Forrest	614	65 70
Adams	529	34 20	Wadley	616	44 10

LODGE DUES FOR THE YEAR 1903.—*Continued.*

LODGES.	NO.	DUES.	LODGES.	NO.	DUES.
Milan	617	$ 56 70	Alexandria	702	$ 47 70
Basco	618	22 50	Braidwood	704	142 20
Berwick	619	9 90	Ewing	705	17 10
New Hope	620	17 10	Joppa	706	24 30
Hopedale	622	54 90	Star	709	132 30
Locust	623	29 70	Farmer City	710	80 10
Union	627	24 30	Providence	711	89 10
Tuscan	630	33 30	Collinsville	712	50 40
Norton	631	45 00	Johnsonville	713	47 70
Ridge Farm	632	74 70	Newtown	714	76 50
E. F. W. Ellis	633	102 60	Elvaston	715	18 00
Buckley	634	18 90	Calumet	716	142 20
Rochester	635	27 00	Arcana	717	279 90
Peotone	636	44 10	May	718	23 40
Keystone	639	277 20	Chapel Hill	719	31 50
Comet	641	45 90	Rome	721	30 60
Apollo	642	386 10	Walnut	722	63 00
D. C. Cregier	643	322 20	Omaha	723	40 50
Oblong City	644	44 10	Chandlerville	724	50 40
San Jose	645	33 30	Rankin	725	60 30
Somonauk	646	77 40	Golden Rule	726	510 30
Blueville	647	36 90	Raritan	727	27 90
Camden	648	57 60	Waterman	728	36 90
Atwood	651	43 20	Lake Creek	729	38 70
Greenview	653	48 60	Eldorado	730	33 30
Yorktown	655	70 20	Harbor	731	256 50
Mozart	656	65 70	Carman	732	27 00
Lafayette	657	20 70	Gibson	733	69 30
Rock Island	658	126 00	Morning Star	734	163 80
Lambert	659	170 10	Sheridan	735	56 70
Grand Chain	660	27 90	Arrowsmith	737	29 70
South Park	662	144 90	Saunemin	738	53 10
Mayo	664	33 30	Lakeside	739	237 60
Greenland	665	18 00	New Holland	741	13 50
Crawford	666	19 80	Danvers	742	27 00
Erie	667	52 20	Scott Land	743	27 90
Burnt Prairie	668	32 40	Goode	744	27 90
Herder	669	182 70	Winnebago	745	33 30
Fillmore	670	59 40	Weldon	746	37 80
Eddyville	672	31 50	Centennial	747	36 90
Normal	673	66 60	Alta	748	46 80
Waldeck	674	184 50	Akin	749	38 70
Pawnee	675	64 80	Lyndon	750	37 80
A. O. Fay	676	80 10	Lounsbury	751	51 30
Enfield	677	44 10	Allendale	752	23 40
Illinois City	679	34 20	Ogden	754	87 30
Clement	680	40 50	Pre-emption	755	59 40
Morrisonville	681	51 30	Hardinsville	756	18 90
Blue Mound	682	63 00	Verona	757	45 00
Burnside	683	65 70	Mystic Star	758	292 50
Gallatia	684	36 00	Orel	759	37 80
Rio	685	56 70	Sibley	761	27 90
Garfield	686	485 10	Van Meter	762	35 10
Orangeville	687	42 30	Crete	763	45 00
Clifton	688	42 30	Sullivan	764	81 90
Englewood	690	538 20	Palace	765	223 20
Iola	691	31 50	Littleton	766	18 90
Raymond	692	46 80	Triluminar	767	181 80
Herrin's Prairie	693	40 50	Mizpah	768	376 20
Shiloh Hill	695	36 90	St. Elmo	769	57 60
Belle Rive	696	15 30	LaGrange	770	117 90
Richard Cole	697	294 60	Bay City	771	18 90
Hutton	698	45 00	New Burnside	772	22 50
Pleasant Plains	700	46 80	Mansfield	773	80 60
Temple Hill	701	17 10	Lake View	774	258 30

LODGE DUES FOR THE YEAR 1903.—*Continued.*

LODGES.	NO.	DUES.	LODGES.	NO.	DUES.
Grand Crossing	776	$135 90	Pearl	823	$ 61 20
Ravenswood	777	235 80	Grove	824	73 80
Gurney	778	31 50	Arthur	825	39 60
Wright's Grove	779	208 80	Mazon	826	53 10
Siloam	780	264 60	Sequoit	827	40 50
Potomac	782	34 20	Edgar	829	30 60
Constantia	783	136 80	Rockport	830	42 30
Beacon Light	784	78 30	Finlay	831	63 90
Riverton Union	786	58 50	Magic City	832	73 80
Morris	787	50 40	Dean	833	34 20
Lerna	788	32 40	Toledo	834	54 00
Auburn Park	789	281 70	Triple	835	48 60
Pittsfield	790	86 40	Windsor Park	836	122 40
Broadlands	791	43 20	Hindsboro	837	40 50
Calhoun	792	29 70	Charity	838	32 40
A. T. Darrah	793	31 50	Berwyn	839	79 20
Tadmor	794	19 80	Alto Pass	840	33 30
Myrtle	795	118 80	Woodlawn Park	841	180 90
E. M. Husted	796	53 10	Fides	842	96 30
Normal Park	797	338 40	Park	843	235 80
Sidell	798	30 60	Hopewell	844	34 20
Colfax	799	46 80	Martinton	845	33 30
Kenwood	800	394 20	Bluffs	846	30 60
Sangamon	801	31 50	Stronghurst	847	27 00
Williamson	802	51 30	London	848	17 10
Neponset	803	27 00	Palestine	849	26 10
Kensington	804	152 10	Austin	850	216 00
S. M. Dalzell	805	84 60	Chicago Heights	851	73 80
Nebo	806	31 50	Gothic	852	61 20
Royal	807	18 00	Latham	853	34 20
Cornland	808	27 00	Brighton Park	854	87 30
Gillham	809	31 50	King Oscar	855	151 20
Tracy	810	70 20	West Gate	856	29 70
Melvin	811	29 70	Boyd D	857	41 40
DeLand	812	27 90	Utica	858	27 00
Humboldt Park	813	194 40	Apple River	859	22 50
Ohio	814	20 70	Metropolitan	860	86 40
Lawn	815	79 20	Sorento	861	20 70
Ridgway	816	30 60	Riverside	862	30 60
Creal Springs	817	30 60	St. Andrews	863	72 00
Ben Hur	818	141 30	Olympia	864	117 90
Columbian	819	153 90	St. Cecilia	865	59 40
Henderson	820	39 60	West Salem	866	23 40
New Canton	821	36 90	Chadwick	867	30 60
Belknap	822	35 10			

DUES PRECEDING YEARS.

Temple, 46	$ 2 70
Caledonia, 47	60
Mt. Moriah, 51	19 20
Scott, 79	1 20
Leroy, 221	19 20
Heyworth, 251	1 20
Aurora, 254	5 10
Kansas, 280	60
Benjamin, 297	60
Industry 327	3 45
Liberty, 380	60
Paxton, 416	1 20
Watseka, 446	1 20
Plainview, 461	60

DUES PRECEDING YEARS.—*Continued.*

Atwood, 651	$1 20
Erie, 667	60
Englewood, 690	60
Hutton, 698	2 70
Morning Star, 734	60
Triluminar, 767	60
Lerna, 788	60
Belknap, 822	60
Total	64 95

DUES FROM LODGES U. D.

September 1, 1903, Cornell	$ 9 90
September 1, 1903, Argenta	19 80
September 1, 1903, Maywood	22 50
September 1, 1903, Lostant	5 40
Total	$57 60

DISPENSATION FEES.

Lostant Lodge U. D	$100 00

RECAPITULATION.

Dues collected previous to 1901	$ 42 75	
Dues collected for 1901	5 40	
Dues collected for 1902	16 80	
Dues collected for 1903	36,485 20	
Dues collected from Lodges U. D.	57 60	
Special dispensations by Grand Master	231 00	
Dispensation for Lodge U. D	100 00	
Grand Lodge By-laws sold	9 75	
Books of Ceremonials sold	14 75	
Grand Lodge Proceedings sold	29 50	
Interest on govenment bonds	950 00	
Interest on city of Chicago bonds	230 00	
Interest on street R. R bonds	130 00	
Interest on Wabash R. R. bonds	20 00	
Interest on Illinois Masonic Home, Permanent Fund	6 00	
Illinois Masonic Home for the Aged	800 00	
Rent Illinois Masonic Home farm	1,000 00	
Proceeds sale of government bonds	20,343 75	
Total		$60,472 50

CHARITY FUND.

Proceeds sale defunct Hiram Lodge property, less expense	$ 210 35	
Defunct Stanford Lodge No. 785	53 83	
Donation from Cedar Lodge No. 124	100 00	
Dues from defunct lodge	135 70	
Interest on Chicago City bond	10 00	
Certifying Diplomas	151 00	
Dividend on Temple stock	12 00	
Grand Lodge dues	23,223 20	
Total		$23,896 08
Grand Total		$84,368 58

COMMITTEES.

The M.W. Grand Master announced the appointment of the following named brethren to serve on the various committees during the present session:

APPEALS AND GRIEVANCES.

Monroe C. Crawford, Joseph E. Dyas, W. S. Cantrell, Henry E. Hamilton, J. R. Ennis.

CHARTERED LODGES.

James L. Scott, S. O. Spring, L. K. Byers, W. W. Watson, Thomas W. Wilson.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Joseph Robbins.

CREDENTIALS.

James I. McClintock, P. W. Barclay, W. F. Beck.

FINANCE.

Samuel W. Waddle, Gil. W. Barnard, D. D. Darrah.

GRAND MASTER'S ADDRESS.

William E. Ginther, J. H. Mitchell, Walter A. Stevens.

LODGES UNDER DISPENSATION.

Daniel J. Avery, H. C. Mitchell, R. T. Spencer, John Johnston, I. H. Todd.

MASONIC JURISPRUDENCE

John M. Pearson, John C. Smith, Owen Scott, Edward Cook, William L. Sharp.

MILEAGE AND PER DIEM.

Geo. W. Cyrus, John A. Ladd, Chas. H. Morrell.

OBITUARIES.

Henry H. Blake, H. G. Diener, B. Mendenhall.

PETITIONS.

C. M. Forman, Ben Hagle, Charles G. Young.

SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON MASONIC HOMES.

Charles F. Hitchcock, Loyal L. Munn, William G. Cochran.

RAILROADS AND TRANSPORTATION.

J. O. Clifford, John Whitley.

JAMES L. ANDERSON

Elected M. W. Grand Master 1854

TO EXAMINE VISITORS.

A. B. Ashley, H. T. Burnap, Isaac Cutter, Hugh A. Snell, M. Bates Iott.

TRUSTEES ILLINOIS MASONIC HOME.

The M. W. Grand Master, The R. W. Deputy Grand Master, The R. W. Senior Grand Warden, The R. W. Junior Grand Warden, Owen Scott, Chas. F. Hitchcock, Leroy A. Goddard, Loyal L. Munn, P. W. Barclay, William G. Cochran, James A Steele, James B. McFatrich, Ralph H. Wheeler.

REPORT—Committee on Correspondence.

Brother Joseph Robbins, from the Committee on Correspondence, presented his report and asked that it be printed in the Proceedings. It was so ordered. [See Appendix, Part I.]

REPORT—Committee on M.W. Grand Master's Address.

Brother W. E. Ginther, from the Committee on M.W. Grand Master's Address, presented the following report. On motion it was adopted:

To the M. W. Grand Lodge of A. F. and A. Masons of Illinois:

Your Committee, having carefully examined and considered the address of the M. W. Grand Master, beg leave to report and recommend:

That all relative to necrology be referred to the Committee on Obituaries.

To the Committee on Lodges U. D. all relating to new lodges.

To the Committee on Finance, all under the captions of "Special Dispensations" and "Financial."

To the Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence, all under the captions of "Decisions" and "Grievances" which relate only to disciplinary proceedings and all under the head of "Clandestine Masonry."

To the Committee on Correspondence, the newly received requests for fraternal recognition of and exchange of representatives with the Grand Lodge "Ignacio Ramirez" State of Tamaulipas, the United Grand Lodge of Mexico, the Grand Orient Argentine del Rito Azul and the Grand Lodge of Costa Rica.

To a special committee, all under the caption of "Revision of Grand Lodge By-Laws."

To the Committee on Petitions, all under the head of "Petitions."

To the Committee on Appeals and Grievances, all appeals.

To the Committee on Charity the proposed aid of the honored widow of our late Past Grand Master, Harrison Dills, and the matter of a "Board of Relief."

To the Board of Trustees of the Illinois Masonic Home, the proposed additional appropriation of $15,000 to complete the building now in progress of erection at Sullivan, Ill.

Inasmuch as the deferred question of adoption or rejection of the adverse report of the Committee on Correspondence on the original resolution to recognize certain foreign Grand Lodges named on page 31 of the address, is now pending, we deem no further action thereon necessary by this Committee.

Your Committee second the earnest recommendation of the M. W. Grand Master to continue the existing Board of Trustees to administer the affairs of the newly acquired Illinois Masonic Orphans' Home in the city of Chicago, until the annual communication of the Grand Lodge next year.

Your Committee further recommend that all the acts of the M. W. Grand Master in pursuance of his constitutional duties be formally approved as recorded under the captions of "Appointment of Grand Lodge Officers," "District Deputy Grand Masters," "Lodges Constituted," "Dedication of Masonic Halls," "Corner-stone Ceremonies," "Proxies," "Duplicate Charters," "Charter Surrendered," "Foreign Relations and Correspondences," "Representatives near other Grand Lodges," "Schools of Instruction," "Deputy Grand Lecturers," "Fraternal Assistance," by and with the advice of the Committee on Charity.

In conclusion your Committee deem it but just to the distinguished author to call your special attention to the beautiful sentences in the opening of the address and to his equally beautiful, though modest, valedictory. We commend him to your gratitude for his indefatigable labors throughout his administration now about to close, the obvious results of which are tersely stated in his own words that "peace and harmony prevail among the Craft and between the lodges in an exceptional degree and almost universally." Let the Craft of Illinois not only be content with this result but through you, now and hereby, thank him for it with heart and soul.

All of which is fraternally submitted,

WM. E. GINTHER,
W. A. STEVENS,
J. H. MITCHELL,
Committee.

REPORT—Board of Trustees.

Brother Owen Scott, vice president of the Board of Trustees of the Illinois Masonic Home, at Sullivan, made the following report. On motion the report of the committee was adopted:

To the M. W. Grand Lodge A. F. and A. Masons, of the State of Illinois:

The Board of Trustees appointed for the superintendence and management of all affairs relating to the establishment of a Masonic Home on the Miller farm near Sullivan, Ill., under the conditions of the bequest made by Bro. Robert A. Miller, deceased, and in accordance with legislation adopted by the M. W. Grand Lodge at the Annual Communication held October, 1902, submit herewith their first Annual Report.

The Board met in the city of Sullivan, pursuant to the call of the M. W. Grand Master, effected an organization, and determined the tenure of office of the nine appointed members of the Board as follows:

Brothers J. B. McFatrich, Ralph H. Wheeler and James A. Steele to serve for one year.

Brothers Owen Scott, Leroy A. Goddard and P. W. Barclay to serve for two years, and

Brothers Charles F. Hitchcock, Loyal L. Munn and William G. Cochran to serve for three years.

Officers were elected as follows: Geo. M. Moulton, President; Owen Scott, Vice-President; L. A. Goddard, Treasurer; James A. Steele, Secretary.

The following Standing Committees were authorized and members appointed: Building and Grounds, Finance, Admission and Discharge.

The Treasurer's bond was fixed in the penal sum of $50,000, and a code of regulations adopted for the government of the Board.

The name of the institution was chosen to be "Illinois Masonic Home."

The services of Bro. C. S. Gurney were authorized, as clerk to attend to all the clerical matters including keeping of records and accounts in reference to the Home, the compensation for such service until otherwise ordered to be $10 per month.

The Board has held six regular meetings during the year, viz:

November 7, 1902. All present but Bro. Wm. B. Wright.

November 24, 1902. All present but Bro. A. H. Bell.

December 30, 1902. All present but Bros. Owen Scott and P. W. Barclay.

January 24, 1903. All present but Bro. P. W. Barclay.

June 24, 1903. All present.

October 5, 1903. All present except Bros. Wm. B. Wright and C. E. Allen.

In addition to these Board meetings there have been numerous Committee meetings. During the year fences have been repaired, new ones built where necessary, grounds cleared, roads improved, buildings insured, and all things necessary to accomplish for the proper protection and preservation of the property.

A lease was effected with James Bathe, for one year from March 1, 1903, of the farm, less ground reserved for purposes of new Home building for $1,128 net.

The gross revenue received by the M. W. Grand Lodge from the property during the year amounted to $1,000 and disbursements of all kinds, exclusive of the $25,000 appropriated for building fund have amounted to $1,074.34.

The most important duty devolving upon the Board was the selection of an architect, adoption of plans, and execution of contract for erection of the initial Home building, all of which have been accomplished.

In selecting the architect several brethren of that profession residing in Chicago, Peoria and Decatur were invited to submit designs for the contemplated structure, conforming as nearly as possible to the conditions to be met.

From the designs submitted, Bro. Berkley Brandt, of Chicago, was selected as architect at the meeting held January 24, 1903, and instructions were given to proceed at once with the preparation of the plans for a fire proof structure, with capacity to provide a home for one hundred members, designed for use of aged Masons, their wives, widows or orphans.

The design chosen contemplated the erection at the present time of one detached or complete building, 140 feet long by 42 feet wide, two stories in height with basement, said building to be counterpart of other similar buildings which may be erected in the future according to the necessity for extension of the charitable work; each of which buildings will contribute to form a complete and symmetrical entirety at any period of the existence of the institution.

Upon completion of the plans, proposals for erection of the building were invited by correspondence and public advertisement, which resulted

in thirteen bids being received varying from $45,306 to $39,656 for the building complete and $33,651 exclusive of plumbing and heating.

Certain modifications were made in the plans to accomplish a reduction in the cost, and the lowest three bidders were requested to submit new proposals on the revised plans and specifications.

The lowest in amount of these bids was received from Brother W. F. Benson, of Peoria, viz.: $36,926.00

While this amount was in excess of the amount appropriated for Building Fund by the M. W. Grand Lodge, it was apparent, and therefore the unanimous judgment of the Board of Trustees that a suitable building adapted for the use of one hundred inmates could not be secured for a less expenditure, and on the assurance of a responsible party, that in case the M. W. Grand Lodge should not provide the necessary funds additional to the present appropriation the needed amount would be forthcoming when required, a contract was made with Bro. W. F. Benson, based on his proposal, he giving adequate surety bond for its faithful performance.

The work of building has since been progressing, the second story having been reached in erection. On St. John's Day, June 24, 1903, in the presence of a large concourse of brethren and friends, the cornerstone of the structure was laid by the M. W. Grand Master according to the ancient ceremonies of our craft amid glad acclaim and general rejoicing.

The building has progressed gradually since that time, and it is confidently expected that the year 1903 will witness the completion of this haven of rest for the dependant wards of our fraternity in Illinois.

The Board of Trustees is unanimous in their recommendation that the M. W. Grand Lodge appropriate the additional sum of $15,000 to the Building Fund in order that the project thus so happily begun, may be creditably consummated. Fraternally submitted,

THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES,
Illinois Masonic Home.

The adoption of the report carried with it the appropriation of $15,000, recommended in the M. W. Grand Master's Address, for the completion of the building already under way.

INVITATIONS.

Communications were received and read by the Grand Secretary from the Lodges mentioned below, inviting the visiting brethren to attend the sessions of the different bodies. They were received with thanks:

Park Lodge No. 843.
Auburn Park Lodge No. 789.
St. Cecilia Lodge No. 865.
South Park Lodge No. 662.
Golden Rule Lodge No. 726.
Olympia Lodge No. 864.
Pleiades Lodge No. 478.

RECOGNITION OF FOREIGN GRAND LODGES.

The report of the Committee on Correspondence made at the Annual Communication of 1901, on the resolution offered at the Annual Communication in 1900, action on which was deferred until 1902, and again until this year, was called up.

A motion was made and seconded that the Report of the Committee on Correspondence be adopted.

A motion was made and seconded to amend the motion by adding "except so much as refers to the Grand Lodges of Egypt, Sweden, Three Globes, Denmark and Norway."

The amendment was lost.

The vote was then taken on the motion to adopt Report of the Committee on Correspondence, and it was carried.

CALLED OFF.

At 2:10 p.m. the M.W. Grand Lodge was called from labor to refreshment until 9 o'clock Wednesday morning.

SECOND DAY.

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 7, A.L. 5903.
9:00 o'clock a.m.

The M W. Grand Lodge was called from refreshment to labor by the M.W. Grand Master.

Grand Officers and representatives were present same as preceding day.

REPORT—Committee on Appeals and Grievances.

Brother Monroe C. Crawford, chairman of the Committee on Appeals and Grievances, presented the following report. On motion it was adopted:

No. 1.

—•— — — —
vs.
YORKTOWN LODGE NO. 650.

Recommend that the action of the lodge be sustained.

No. 2.

— — — —
vs.
DILLS LODGE NO 295.

Secretary of Dills Lodge to send a complete record of the proceedings for use of the committee next year.

No. 3.

— — — —
vs.
KEYSTONE LODGE NO. 639.

Defendant expelled from all the rights and privileges of Masonry.

No. 4.

HANCOCK LODGE NO. —
vs.
— — — —

Action of the lodge sustained.

No. 5.

— — — —
vs.
GRIGGSVILLE LODGE NO. 45.

Recommend the case be stricken from the Docket.

No. 6.

In the matter of
— — — — —
OF DEWITT LODGE NO. 64.

Recommend that the grievance be dismissed.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

MONROE C. CRAWFORD,
JOSEPH E. DYAS,
WM. S. CANTRALL,
H. E. HAMILTON,
J. R. ENNIS
Committee.

REPORT—Committee on Chartered Lodges.

Brother J. L. Scott, from the Committee on Chartered Lodges, presented the following report. On motion it was adopted:

To the M. W. Grand Lodge of Illinois, A. F. and A. M.:

Your Committee on Chartered Lodges having carefully examined the returns of the constituent lodges for the year ending June 30, 1903, submit the following summary of the tabulated statement:

INCREASE.

Number raised	5,297	
Number reinstated	407	
Number admitted	1,021	
Number added for error	27	
Total increase		6,752

DECREASE.

Number suspended	777	
Number expelled	10	
Number dimitted	1,398	
Number died	1,002	
Number deducted for error	26	3,213
Total net gain in membership		3,549
Number of Chartered Lodges		729
Total membership June 30, 1903		66,621
Members residing in Illinois		60,926
Non-resident members		5,695
Number initiated		5,759
Number passed		5,339
Received from dues year ending June 30, 1903		$59,708 40

CONTRIBUTIONS FOR CHARITY.

Contributed to members, their widows and orphans	$31,686 95
Contributed to those not members	3,819 60
Contributed to Illinois Masonic Orphans' Home	1,027 60
Total contributed to Charity	$36,534 15

Your Committee is further pleased to report that all the constituent lodges of this Grand Jurisdiction have made returns to the R. W. Grand Secretary and have paid all Grand Lodge dues promptly, thereby showing the business way in which the financial affairs of our constituent lodges are conducted.

We, with pleasure, again note the neat and accurate manner in which the tabulated tables have been prepared by the Grand Secretary.

We congratulate the M. W. Grand Lodge upon the continued and substantial increase in membership and the degree of prosperity we have enjoyed.

All of which is respectfully and fraternally submitted.

JAMES L. SCOTT,
L. K. BYERS,
W. W. WATSON,
THOS. W. WILSON,
SYLVESTER O. SPRING.
Committee.

ORATION—By Dr. James B. McFatrich.

Brother James B. McFatrich, R.W. Grand Orator, then delivered the oration.

The world into which we have been thrown, without choice upon our part, is a blending of sunshine and shadow, of laughter and tears, of beautiful bloom and the faded splendor of the flowers; and every human being's duty is to make the bright side of life the brightest that he may,—to reach the high level that God made possible in his creation and endowments of man and to aim at the ideal of the brotherhood of man and the fatherhod of God. This is the holy mission of Masonry. There has never been a time when man was not wronged by man, when the human heart was not yearning for rights and liberty and brotherhood of which the stronger and despotic were ruthlessly robbing it; and if we will read the history of the decay and the significance of the decadence of ancient cities and civilizations; if we will decipher the meaning of the broken pillars and crumbled temples and clouded magnificence of the world, we shall find that they all proclaim that most of the storms that have come to shatter the finest creations of man, and that have lined the pathway of

time with blackened, frowning wrecks, were nurtured into fury by that saddest and most inexplicable of all truths,—the greatest enemy of man is man.

The world has not been achieving at its best; it has been groveling in the dirt while its intellect and heart and aspirations should have lifted it among the stars; it has been bestowing its energy and genius upon the perishable and building monuments to its inhumanity which time has defaced and crumbled into dust. Yet amidst all the clouds and unworthy purposes of life there has been a glow of nobler human nature that revealed its divine origin and presaged a brighter, better future for the race.

And it has been the men who were the friends of man, who linked themselves with him in the ascent of the rough, steep hills,—as companions are chained together in climbing the Matterhorn,—and reaching the top, pointed him to the splendor of the opening morning, spreading itself upon the distant gloom and flashing hope into his heart, whose memories are the most beautiful that we cherish. It is not the name that the proud king of Babylon stamped upon the bricks of the beautiful city that thrills. It is not the careers of Alexander and Hannibal that excite out admiration of noble manhhood. The Column Vendome appeals to us only for our regrets that the brilliant genius of Napoleon should have been marred and scarred and extinguished in pitiable humiliation in consequence of collossal selfishness. And the night was so long and starless in European history that the world stood entranced when there broke upon it the sweet, soft light of a great warm heart, the purity and sympathy of a soul that was charmingly beautiful with ideals of the duties of a throne and the magnificent womanhood of the illustrious Victoria. Great as a Queen, greater as a woman, greatest as a mother, she was a sister to the race, an idol of the universal heart and a favorite of the gods.

In the brilliant history of our own country men have touched the mountain and it has yielded golden treasure, until we have thought the Nation was built upon a rock of exhaustless wealth; genius has burned like the quenchless flame in the night, building marvelously elegant cities, adorning them with art that is equal to that of the masters, and linking them together with bands of steel and flaming wires, across mountain ranges and rivers and lakes and the deep silence of the broad prairies. The husbandman has walked over the plains in his tracks, the harvest has blossomed, the vine has purpled with the fruits of autumn and gardens have bloomed until vast America is a harvest field and a bed of laughing flowers. But none of these is the most flashing brilliant in the bewildering beautiful collection of American historical gems. While all stir our pride until the lips break forth in our National anthems that sweep the continent, rising with the thundering music of one great ocean, and mel-

lowing into a soft cadence in another, our idols of the soul's worship are not these. We listen for the echo of the great heart throbs of the mighty lovers of mankind coming from hallowed battlefields, from monuments that have been lifted to flash the names of the immortal and from the graves that are the most sacred mounds that have been rounded upon the bosom of the earth, to fill the ear with the choicest melody and the heart with the softest warmth of liberty. Out of the storm of his tears that rained like sweat from the stars, from a heart that was as noble as ever God imbued with life, and from amidst the eloquence of his prayers that cut the gloom at Valley Forge, as the lightnings streaked the clouds, with the flag clinging timidly to its staff and hope eclipsed, has come down the century, as the light of the Nation and the sweet comfort of the world, the humanity and nobility and spirit of brotherhood of our illustrious brother, the immortal George Washington. There will never be a night in American history that will be as dark as the blackness at Valley Forge, and there will never be a light that will paint the old flag and human character with greater glory than the manhood of Washington painted it amidst the discouragements of the greatest of American battlefields,—bloodless, smokeless, hopeless Valley Forge; and the brilliant victory that the great master spirit of splendid colonial manhood won upon the field of contest was the bud of universal liberty bursting into flower, 'rayed in the flaming beauty of the burning sentiment and daring treason of Patrick Henry: "Give me liberty, or give me death." It was the dash of courage in the face of obstacles that seemed insurmountable; it was fidelity to man that tore the heart with agony; it was the Gethsemane of the Father of his Country; it was Masonry in its sublimity, burning and dazzling, the only light of the night; it was flinging out the stars and stripes, whose fluttering won the applause of the skies, and it bade it float forever, the inspiration of liberty and the flower flag of the world.

And from then till now there has been a brilliant succession of new outbursts of manhood and loyalty to the brotherhood of man until the American Republic is like a huge Korinoor of fraternity, fascinating the earth with the peerless flashings of its beauty. It is an altar of Masonry, bearing the square and compass and the open bible, and inviting the world to its boundless hospitality and the equality of manhood. Amidst the clouds and the glare of battle it has witnessed an honored son, who looked out upon the great world from the hut of poverty, stoop to burst the fetters of the bond and make millions free. He wore no Masonic emblem upon his breast, but his soul was aglow with the highest inspiration of Masonic impulses; and whether upon his knees invoking divine guidance; crushed beneath the weight of an awful responsibility; mingling his tears with the mother of the martyred young patriot, modestly but eloquently speaking immortal words to his countrymen upon the battlefield of Gettys-

burg, or dying, a martyr to the truth and universal liberty, there has been no grander manhood, no deeper love for universal man,no brighter flash of divinity in man, no more magnificent exhibition of the spirit of Masonry and no lovelier flower of brotherhood than was typified by the life and character of the saviour of his country and the liberator of a race, our own immortal Lincoln. In the ages hence, when the moss has gathered on the monument at Springfield, and the scenes of the centuries gone are robed in the mists and the damp of the crumbling sepulchers comes like the cold touch of the autumn to chill the beautiful, buoyant present, the flag of America will sport in the winds as it is sporting now, and on every star and stripe will seem to be the fadeless, mossless, deathless name of Abraham Lincoln. And in our galaxy of brilliant names and exalted manhood,—so like a roll of Masonic honor,—is the ideal of soul beauty, heart adornment, and thought that borrowed life and vigor and the plumage of language from the suggestions of the stars and the flowers. In homage to greatness and goodness and purity; in memory of the gentleness that spoke kindly to a fallen foe, and over a pulseless heart that has thrilled the world with its broad, brilliant sympathy; in a shadow that was so dark that only a memory, bright as the sun and clear as the sparkle of the dew drop in the morning, could fringe it with light, a nation paused in the deep silence of reverential sorrow. Not a wheel turned, not a loom moved, the winds were hushed, the waters seemed to trip noiselessly over their pebbled beds, all nature wore a sadness and the skies looked down, a silent witness of an awful, torturing grief. The tomb closed, the most impressive five minutes of time were wonderful history, and on every flag that floated and on every heart that beat was engraven the loved name of William McKinley. Why? A warrior for liberty had sheathed his sword forever; a statesman had closed the volume of his life; a Mason who lived Masonry and died with the loftiest sentiments of Masonry flaming upon his lips, had seen on the beauty of the celestial horizon, the gratification of his wish,—

"Nearer my God to thee
Nearer to thee."

Men and brethren, we ought to be entranced tonight at the view of the great and glorious humanity that has been so intimately associated with causes and principles that are so endeared to us as a fraternity and of which Masonry is the special champion. It passesbefore us like an eloquent, beautiful, thrilling panorama of intellect and soul at its best. It flashes before us the battlefields of liberty and the magnificent sacrifice that has consecrated them; it presents the picture of valor that lifted our brethren to the highest place that tradition ever made for the hero, and on every scene that has for a central figure a man who is enthroned in our hearts is painted the human race in the bright morning of universal

brotherhood. On the shore of Lake Michigan a warrior is mounted upon his bronze steed that seems to sniff the battle and be eager for the fray. Bare-headed the gallant rider sits like an invincible avenger of some great wrong to man. By his side hangs the sword with which he has carved his way to victory and an unfading fame; and in his hand is the flag of freedom, proud emblem of a hundred years of valor, patriotism and brotherhood. The dumb bronze seems to speak, the lusterless eyes to flash and the great strong bosom to heave, and the hand that holds the flag to fling to the breeze, while fancy paints the scene of posterity gathering about the monument and speaking with reverential softness the name of John A. Logan. He wore the insignia of Masonry, but Masonry was a birthmark on his soul, and it grew brighter and lovelier, until death flashed in all its splendor at the foot of the Great White Throne.

And just to the degree that men make their lives an exposition of true Masonry, of the spirit of brotherhood, of charity and manliness their works are as stable as the mighty rocks,—eternal as the stars. And back of all this splendid civilization that fascinates with its splendor and back of every new birth of liberty that has thrilled and charmed and beautified has been the splendid influence of organized Masonry. It ripened into the Magna Charta; it flowered in the Declaration of Independence; it fruited at Yorktown and Appomattox; it has been glowing in the jungles of Asia and joined in the song of freedom that was belched from Dewey's guns in Manila Bay, and it has been teaching brotherhood, painting the charms of brotherhood on every heart that it could reach and spreading brotherhood until Booker Washington sits down at the table of the great-hearted, broad-souled Theodore Roosevelt, President of the Republic.

And we are but in the first blush of the morning of universal brotherhood and universal liberty. The sun has scarcely lifted itself above the horizon. Its silver rays have just touched the mountain's crest, and the valleys beyond are dark, and Masonry, as in the past, must kindle the lights in the night and in the jungles,—lights that will welcome the roar of freedom's guns and blend with the widening beauty of universal brotherhood. And we may rest,—and not until then should we rest,—when all men have gathered at a common fireside, beneath the Father's smiles, and the song of liberty shall thrill on every breeze and burst from every human lip.

EDWARD COOK—P.M.W. Grand Master.

M.W. GRAND MASTER: I would like to make a motion that I believe will be concurred in by everyone within the hearing of my voice, and that is that the most earnest thanks of this Grand Lodge be extended to the Grand

Orator for his sublime, stirring, beautiful, elegant and most eloquent oration, and that he be requested to furnish a copy of it for publication in our Proceedings.

Carried.

REPORT—Committee on Petitions.

Brother C. M. Forman presented the following report from the Committee on Petitions. On motion it was adopted:

To the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge, A. F. and A. M., of the State of Illinois:

Your Committee on Petitions would respectfully and fraternally report as follows:

No. 1. The petition of Sanford M. Hunt, who was indefinitely suspended for non-payment of dues, by Hinsdale Lodge No. 649, (now defunct,) about August 16, 1877, now petitions the M. W. Grand Lodge for restoration; that he has paid into the hands of the Grand Secretary the amount of dues for which he was suspended and is now clear on the books of said defunct lodge, as shown by the Grand Secretary's receipt filed with said petition. Everything being in due form, and said Sanford M. Hunt having complied with the requirements of the Grand Lodge By-Laws, your Committee concur in the prayer of said petition.

No. 2. The petition of James William Patterson for restoration, expelled from Matteson Lodge No. 175 for unmasonic conduct, about July 21, 1896. Petitioner having obtained the recommendation for restoration of said Matteson Lodge No. 175, your Committee would recommend that the prayer of said petition be granted.

No. 3. The petition of John Robert Harrison, for restoration, expelled from Bradford Lodge No. 514 for unmasonic conduct, about July 31, 1890. Petitioner having obtained the recommendation for restoration of said Bradford Lodge No. 514, your Committee hereby concur in the prayer of said petition.

No. 4. The petition of David Denton Hull for restoration, expelled from Kinderhook Lodge No. 353 for unmasonic conduct, about October 17, 1888. Upon examination of the papers in this case your Committee find that said Kinderhook lodge, in passing upon the petition of said Brother for restoration, have failed to comply with Sec. 4, Art. 10, Part 3, Grand Lodge By-Laws, which is as follows: "Which petition shall be presented at a stated communication of the lodge and be acted upon at the *next,* or some *subsequent* stated communication of said lodge," and

in view of the fact that your Committee have repeatedly called attention of lodges to this by-law by refusing to recommend restorations, do hereby reiterate our belief that it is proper that the Grand Lodge By-Laws be strictly complied with. We would therefore recommend that said petition be returned to said lodge for further action and compliance with the law.

No. 5. This is the case of Bro. Adam Spengler, who was initiated and passed to the F. C. degree in Keeny Lodge No. 223 (now defunct,) some time in the year 1881, and may have paid his fees for M. M. Degree. The amount if any, is not shown to your Committee. He now asks for a refunding of same amount by the Grand Lodge. From the papers referred to your Committee we find that this matter was about the 31st of March, 1903, referred to the M. W. Grand Master and his decision thereon was to the effect that the Brother has no just claim against the Grand Lodge for said fee. Your Committee would most respectfully concur in the decision of the M. W. Grand Master.

No. 6. The petition of Harlem Lodge No. 540, asking the permission of the Grand Lodge to change the name of said lodge to that of Oak Park No. 540. A certified copy of the proceedings of said lodge in regard to said matter shows that all members of said lodge had due notice of the pendency of the question of change of name, before said action was taken, and there being no objections thereto, your Committee would recommend that the prayer of said petition be granted.

No. 7. Petition of Greenland Lodge No. 665, asking to be allowed to change the name of said lodge to that of "Beecher City" No. 665. It appearing to your Committee that the said lodge has fully complied with the laws governing such cases, would respectfully recommend that the prayer of said petition be granted.

No. 8. Petition of Henry W. Sprague. This is a petition to or an appeal to the Grand Lodge by Henry W. Sprague, a member of Garfield Lodge No. 686, of the city of Chicago, to be restored to good standing only in the fraternity. The petitioner states that he was, for about twenty-six years, a member in good standing of said lodge, that on the 3rd of September, 1900, he was suspended therefrom and from all of the rights and privileges of Masonry. That an appeal was taken to the Grand Lodge, which decided to leave the matter in the hands of the said Garfield lodge. That he has since said time petitioned the said lodge to be restored, as he states, to membership, five different times, and at each time has been rejected. He now prays this Grand Lodge to re-hear the case and restore him to membership in the fraternity only. Your Committee has taken the pains to investigate into the circumstances of the suspension of the petitioner by Garfield Lodge, and has come to the conclusion that the

said lodge was fully warranted in taking the action it did in this instance, and that it having so repeatedly declined to reinstate the petitioner that it would be ill-advised in the Grand Lodge to take from said lodge one of its most sacred privileges. Therefore, your Committee declines to recommend that the prayer of the petitioner be granted.

All of which is respectfully and fraternally submitted.

C. M. FORMAN,
BEN HAGLE,
CHAS. G. YOUNG,
Committee.

REPORT—Lodges Under Dispensation.

Brother H. C. Mitchell, from the Committee on Lodges Under Dispensation, made the following report. On motion it was adopted:

To the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Illinois, A. F. and A. M.:

Your Committee on Lodges Under Dispensation would respectfully report that there has been presented to it for its consideration, the dispensations and returns of four lodges, which have been working under dispensation since the last Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge, and we herewith submit the results of our investigation:

ARGENTA LODGE, U. D., Argenta, Ill.

A dispensation was granted to the brethren of Argenta to organize a new lodge on August 21, 1902, by Most Worshipful Grand Master Geo. M. Moulton, with authority to confer the degrees of E. A., F. C. and M. M., and that they be required to return said dispensation, with a correct copy of the proceedings, and an attested copy of their By-Laws, at the next session of the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge.

Argenta Lodge was instituted on August 28, 1902, by Bro. Chas. F. Tenney, R. W. D. D. G. Master, of the Eighteenth District.

We note that in petitions reported to the lodge for the degrees, that no mention is made of the age, residence, or occupation of candidates, which is in direct violation of Article 13, Section 1, Part Second, of the Grand Lodge By-Laws.

At the communications of the lodge on August 29, 1902, and on September 2, the records show that brethren were present who were not members of Argenta Lodge. Your Committee would naturally infer that they were visiting brethren. But no mention is made of their lodge or number, or whether or not they were visiting brethren.

WILLIAM B. HERRICK

Elected M. W. Grand Master 1855

The lodge makes the customary blunder of reporting favorable or unfavorable on petitions of candidates for the degrees.

The records of the lodge are entirely too brief. While brevity would be a virtue with poorly kept records, your Committee would most earnestly urge that *neat*, well *kept* minutes be not sacrificed for *brevity*.

Your committee finds that the first section of the M. M. Degree was conferred on eleven candidates on the same day. On page 40, decision 5, of the Grand Lodge Proceedings of 1902, reads: "The conferring of more than seven degrees by any lodge during one day is prohibited." The other sections of the degree were conferred at a subsequent meeting, which is contrary to good usage, if not a violation of Masonic law.

The records show, that at a stated communication on September 1, 1903, the committee reported favorable on a petition, and that the candidate was elected to receive the degrees. At a special communication of the lodge on September 4, 1903, the candidate was initiated as an E. A., which is in strict violation of Article 23, Section 12, Part Second, of the Grand Lodge By-Laws.

The record of work is as follows:

Petitions received	32
Elected	26
Rejected	6
Initiated	26
Passed	22
Raised	22
Number named in dispensation	10
Number petitioning for Charter	29
Number named in dispensation	
Not signing petition for Charter	3

Those applying for Charter are as follows:

James N. Sampson, Edward H. Thomas, Joseph W. Ripple, Chas. N. Denison, William Marsh, John Grass, Samuel Smelters, Frank Queney, Edward Reeser, James E. Bowman, Wm. L. Beadleston, Mack Ashton, Wm. E. Wallace, Wm. Evey, Boker Nein, John A. Eymon, Jno. H. Armstrong, Horatio M. Strever, Arthur H. Costley, Elmer I. Dallas, Walter S. Parish, Samuel H. Dugan, Arthur W. Wyckoff, Carl P. Pierson, Fred E. Shaff, Cecil Reynolds, Wm. M. Bowman.

In view of the fact that so much of the work done by Argenta Lodge has been done in violation of the Grand Lodge By-Laws, your Committee recommends that a Charter be not granted, but that the lodge be continued under dispensation until the next session of the Grand Lodge.

Cornell Lodge, U. D., Cornell, County of Livingston, Ill.

On August 5, 1902, a dispensation was granted to the brethren at Cornell to organize a new lodge, by M. W. Grand Master Geo. M. Moul-

ton. The lodge was instituted on August 15, 1902, by Bro. Fred E. Hoberg, R. W. D. D. Grand Master of the Ninth District, but not being of sufficient age to entitle it to a charter at the last session of the Grand Lodge, the dispensation was continued another year.

On August 15, 1902, a correct code of By-Laws was adopted. The following is a record of their work:

Petitions received	6
Elected	6
Initiated	6
Passed	6
Raised	6
Number named in Dispensation	10
Number signing petition for Charter	16

Whose names are as follows:

John P. Gurnsey, Joseph I. McVay, Henry M. Cornell, Liberty Louderback, Zalmon F. Carroll, Thomas M. Jones, Chas. Walter Springer, William W. Hilton, Henry C. Sawyer, Nathan Springer, George Whitham, William V. Riches, Chas. E. Leshness, Edward Austin Jamison, Wylie Spencer Wayman, Frank Johnson.

The following subjects for criticism appear in their record: The use of the word "regular" instead of "stated" when speaking of the communications of the lodge, giving the report of investigating committees, and not noting the retirement of Entered Apprentices and Fellow Crafts from the lodge when it is about to be opened on a higher degree than the one in which they are entitled to sit. That these mistakes were made by the secretary in recording the proceedings, is shown by a statement made by the W. Master at the close of the records that he had detected the errors and in the future would avoid them.

Your committee would, therefore, recommend that a Charter be granted to this lodge to be known as Cornell Lodge No. 868.

Maywood Lodge, U. D., Maywood, Cook County, Illinois.

A dispensation was granted on September 22, 1902, to the Brethren at Maywood to organize a new lodge at that place, by M. W. Grand Master George M. Moulton. The lodge was instituted on September 23, 1902, by Bro. R. R. Jampolis, R. W. D. D. Grand Master of the Second District, but not having been organized in time to secure a charter at the session of the Grand Lodge held in Chicago in October, 1902, the dispensation was continued in force by the Grand Master, by his endorsement thereon, until the present session, and its transactions are now presented for your consideration. As soon as the lodge was instituted a code of by-laws was adopted, which meets the approbation of your Committee. Considerable care was evidently taken to keep a correct account of their

proceedings, but your Committee regrets to say that several glaring errors have crept into their records, or else the lodge did several things which are contrary to the laws of this Grand Lodge. The records state that on one occasion an Entered Apprentice was in attendance as a visitor from another lodge when Maywood Lodge had been opened on the first, second and third degrees in form. At this time Maywood Lodge, which was holding a special communication, passed a resolution requesting the lodge to which the visiting Entered Apprentice belonged, to grant a waiver of jurisdiction on him, this being business not allowed to be transacted at a special communication. The waiver was granted in due time, and Maywood Lodge proceeded to pass and raise the brother without receiving a petition from him for the remaining degrees or balloting on his admission to the lodge, although it is stated in the records that he paid the regular fees for the Fellow Craft and Master Mason degrees.

The record of work was as follows:

Petitions received	25
Elected	20
Initiated	19
Passed	18
Raised	18
Rejected	4
Petitions not acted upon	1
Number named in dispensation	34
Number named in dispensation not signing petition	10
Number petitioning for Charter	42

Whose names are as follows:

Daniel P. Robinson, John W. Barker, Oliver J. Westcott, Richard J. Robbins, Murray E. Brigham, Charles E. Kinsey, William H. Shorey, John A. Gilmore, Orren H. Benson, Lycurgus E. Ayres, Henry A. Hine, William S. Cutler, Thos. F. Parry, William W. Hodgson, W. Mack Stevens, Charles E. Blake, Chas. E. Vaillancourt, Hugh Muir, Arthur A. Mutchmor, Arthur D. Mott, Harrison P. Nichols, Alfred H. Mussing, Beecher T. Coleman, William F. Scott, Harry Barker, Clarence M. Conant, William S. Pickard, James S. Stephens, J. R. Williams, John J. Hoffman, Alfred J. Charles, Fred Behn, John G. Carson, Samuel Worley, Gerrit Lighthart, Fred A. Banholzer, Paul Bernhardt Kionka, William A. Storey, Irving B. Clendenon, William Henry Rex, Frank Robinson Vosbergh, Robert Muir.

Your Committee recommends that a Charter be granted to this lodge as Maywood Lodge No. 869, and placed in the hands of the M. W. Grand Master, to be by him delivered when he is satisfied that the errors noted above were the fault of the secretary in not properly recording the proceedings and not a violation of law by the lodge as the records state.

Lostant Lodge, U. D., located at Lostant, Ill.

The dispensation for this lodge was issued March 6, 1903. The lodge was instituted March 18, 1903, by Bro. Wm. D. Fullerton, R. W. D. D. G. M. of the Ninth District.

Your Committee has examined the by-laws, records, and returns of the work of Lostant Lodge under dispensation, and takes pleasure in commending their neatness and accuracy.

We would suggest that the report of a petition in the record should be a little more complete, in order to comply with Art. 13, Sec. 1, Part Sec. G. L. By-Laws, which states that it should be entered in substance upon the record.

If the same accuracy characterizes the work of this lodge which is noted in the said records, we are sure it will become a successful lodge, and cheerfully recommend the granting of a charter.

The record of its work is as follows:

Petitions received	10
Elected	9
Rejected	1
Initiated	9
Passed	6
Raised	5
Number named in dispensation	21
Total membership	26

Whose names are as follows:

Wm. Schoenneshoeffer, Robert Schoenneshoeffer, Alfred H. Bell, George F. Bell, Moses N. Dugan, Casper Weber, Gilbert Weber, John Skeet, R. W. Phillips, J. M. Hannum, William Griffith, W. G. Wilson, M. Barnhart, Roy S. Consol, E. D. Whipple, Thomas Brenn, Frank M. Patterson, A. W. Merritt, G. C. Spring, C. A. Stinson, Geo. S. Hiltabrand, Thos. W. Gillespie, Geo. C. McDermott, Mortimer Reynolds, Frederick L. Zilm, Thomas E. Raney.

We recommend that a Charter be granted this lodge under the name of Lostant Lodge No. 870.

Fraternally submitted,

H. C. Mitchell,
John Johnston,
R. T. Spencer,
I. H. Todd,
Committee.

REPORT—Committee on Finance.

Brother Samuel W. Waddle, chairman of the Committee on Finance, presented the following report. On motion it was adopted:

To the M.W. Grand Lodge, A. F. and A. M., of Illinois:

Your Committee on Finance fraternally report that it has examined the reports of the late R. W. Grand Treasurer, Brother Egan, and also that of the present R. W. Grand Treasurer, Brother Goddard, and find them correct.

The report of Brother Egan, as submitted, is closed on the 15th of January, 1903, at which date he resigned his office of Grand Treasurer, and in the presence of your Committee on Finance, turned over to his successor the funds and other property then in his custody as Grand Treasurer.

Following is a synopsis of his report:

GENERAL FUND.

Credit balance as per report October 4, 1902		$44,626 90
Amount received from Grand Secretary		20,765 00
		$65,391 90
From which was paid on orders—		
On account of mileage and per diem	$18,780 70	
On miscellaneous items	29,021 90	
Leaving cash on hand	17,589 30	
		$65,391 90

CHARITY FUND.

Credit balance October 4, 1902		$174 01
Received from Grand Secretary		378 55
Total		$552 56
From which he paid orders		$200 00
Leaving balance in his hands		352 56
Total		$552 56

In addition to the cash balances as above noted, United States bonds, and other bonds amounting to $26,800 were delivered to his successor, as the property of Grand Lodge.

The report of Brother Goddard shows total receipts including balance received from Brother Egan, on account of—

General Fund of	$56,496 80
From which orders have been drawn and paid amounting to	11,952 79
Leaving balance on hand	$44,544 01

The Charity Fund shows receipts, including balance paid him by Brother Egan, as above noted $23,870 09
And disbursements on orders 350 00

Balance on hand, as reported $23,520 09

We also examined the bonds and securities held by the Grand Treasurer as the property of the Grand Lodge, and which are fully listed and described by numbers and amounts in his report, and found them correct. The total amounts being held—

On account of General Fund $25,500 00
On account of Charity Fund 1,300 00
On account of Illinois Masonic Home 8,800 00

Total $35,600 00

The itemized report of Bro. J. H. C. Dill, R. W. Grand Secretary, shows that he has received from all sources the gross sum of $84,368.58, of which $60,472.50 was on account of the General Fund, and $23,896.08 on account of the Charity Fund, all of which has been paid to the Grand Treasurer.

This Committee in July, immediately after the close of the fiscal year, ending June 30, 1903, made the usual annual inspection of the books and accounts of the Grand Secretary, at his office in Bloomington, and take pleasure in certifying to the accuracy, and excellent condition in which we found the accounts and records of his office, and to the zeal and efficiency of the R. W. Grand Secretary.

CONTINGENT FUND.

We recommend the following appropriations be made from the General Fund to defray the expenses of Grand Lodge for the ensuing year.

For mileage and per diem of officers, representatives and committees $19,000 00
For printing and distributing Proceedings 3,000 00
For miscellaneous printing 2,000 00
For salaries of Grand Officers 4,500 00
For Schools of Instruction 1,200 00
For management of Illinois Masonic Home 1,000 00
For miscellaneous contingent expenses 5,000 00

Total $35,700 00

And to the committees in attendance on the present session of the Grand Lodge, we recommend the payment of three dollars per day, in addition to the compensation provided by law. Also that the Trustees of the Illinois Masonic Home be allowed the same per diem and mileage as paid to other committees of the Grand Lodge. This recommendation to apply to the meetings heretofore held by them.

From the Charity Fund we recommend the appropriation of sixteen thousand dollars for the maintenance of the Illinois Masonic Orphans' Home. Said amount to be paid to the Treasurer of the Home to be used as required.

And five thousand dollars to the Illinois Masonic Home for the furnishing and maintenance of that institution for the ensuing year. This appropriation to be available when the building now in process of erection shall have been completed and ready for occupancy. Your Committee cordially approve the recommendation of the M. W. Grand Master, for the payment of five dollars per month to the widow of Bro. Harrison Dills, so long as she lives or until otherwise ordered.

We recommend that orders be drawn by the Grand Secretary for the following items:

Bro. Joseph Robbins, Committee on Correspondence	$300 00
Bro. William L. Orr, Grand Tyler	100 00
Bro. William L. Orr, for expenses paid by him	67 40
Rent of Studebaker Hall	450 00
Bro. G. A. Stadler, Assistant Grand Secretary	25 00
Bro. Z. T. Griffin, stenographer	50 00
Pantagraph Printing and Stationery Co	604 00
Bro. W. G. Cochran, expenses, etc	24 40

Fraternally submitted,
S. W. Waddle,
Gil. W. Barnard,
D. D. Darrah,
Committee.

REPORT—Committee on Jurisprudence.

Brother John M. Pearson, Past M.W. Grand Master, presented the following report from the Committee on Jurisprudence. On motion it was adopted:

To the M. W. Grand Lodge, A. F. and A. M., of Illinois:

Your Committee on Jurisprudence, to which was referred sundry parts of the address of the M. W. Grand Master, respectfully reports that, in its opinion, the ruling given on page thirty-five of printed address, last clause, is good law and recommends its approval, namely:

The provisions of Section I, Article 31, Part II of Grand Lodge By-Laws, are not applicable to petitions for membership.

The Committee also recommends the approval of the order, made relative to a by-law of Cleveland Lodge No. 211, with this modification to-wit: Strike out from the order the word "resident."

Referring to proposed amendment to Grand Lodge By-Laws, as follows: "All resident members of the lodge shall be taxed equally for annual dues, it being permissible, however, to charge a lesser amount to non-resident members provided each and every such non-resident member is taxed a like amount;" your Committee deems it unwise to permit lodges to make a less rate of dues to non-resident members and does not see any need to change the language of Sec. 1, Art. 8, of Part III of Grand Lodge By-Laws.

It recommends the approval of the action of the Grand Master as reported on pages 38, 39 and 40 of the printed address, and commends the energy and activity of the M. W. G. M. in securing respect and obedience to our laws. The issuing of early information and warning by "encyclical" to the craft concerning attempts to form clandestine lodges and create clandestine Masons is also entitled to commendation.

Fraternally submitted,
JNO. M. PEARSON,
JOHN C. SMITH,
OWEN SCOTT,
EDWARD COOK,
WM. L. SHARP,
Committee.

REPORT—Special Committee on Masonic Homes.

Brother Chas. F. Hitchcock, from the Special Committee on Masonic Homes, made the following report. On motion it was adopted:

To the M. W. Grand Master, Wardens and Brethren of the M. W. Grand Lodge, A. F. and A. M., of the State of Illinois:

Resolved, That the M. W. Grand Lodge of A. F. and A. M. of the State of Illinois, upon a proper transfer to it of all the property and effects of the Illinois Masonic Orphans' Home, and the Illinois Masonic Home for the Aged, will accept the trust of both these institutions, and make suitable provision for their maintenance.

Your Special Committee appointed under the above resolution beg leave to report: that, after our appointment, we met with a committee of the Home for Aged Masons and received from them a deed of conveyance for the trust fund held by said institution, amounting to $8,800, of which amount $8,000 was in interest bearing securities and the balance in cash; the securities being as follows:

Four $1,000 bonds of the Lake St. Elevated R. R.
Three $1,000 bonds of the West Chicago St. R. R.
One, $1,000 bond of the Wabash R. R.

We also held several meetings with a committee from the Illinois Masonic Orphans' Home in regard to the transfer of the lands, buildings and all property of the said institution, to this Grand Lodge; and on the 10th of September, 1903, the said Illinois Masonic Orphans' Home presented to your Committee a deed for the Real Estate and Buildings situated thereon, which is as follows:

This Indenture, made and entered into this tenth day of September, A. D. 1903, by and between the *Illinois Masonic Orphans' Home,* a corporation of the State of Illinois, hereinafter called the party of the first part, and the *Grand Lodge of the State of Illinois Free and Accepted Masons,* a corporation of the State of Illinois, hereinafter called the party of the second part.

Witnesseth, that, Whereas, the object for which the party of first part was formed is to provide and maintain at or near the City of Chicago, a Home for the nurture and intellectual, moral and physical culture, of indigent children of deceased Freemasons of the State of Illinois; and a temporary shelter and asylum for sick or indigent widows of such deceased Freemasons; and,

WHEREAS, In pursuance of such object said party of the first part has acquired and now holds the title to the fee of certain lands in the City of Chicago, Illinois, hereinafter described, and the buildings and other improvements thereon, in trust for the purposes specified in the charter of incorporation of said first party and to enable it to carry out the object for which it was formed; and,

WHEREAS, The said second party, at its regular Annual Communication, held at the City of Chicago, Illinois, on October 9, 1902, did, by resolution duly presented and adopted, declare that upon a proper transfer to it, said second party, of all the property and effects of said first party, it, said second party, would accept the trust of said first party and make suitable provision for its maintenance; and,

WHEREAS, Said first part is desirous of making such transfer as aforesaid and of vesting the trust now held by it in said second party, pursuant to the terms of said resolution:

NOW, THEREFORE, In consideration of the premises and of the covenants and agreements of the said second party hereinafter expressed, and in further consideration of the sum of one dollar to it this day paid by said second party, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, the said first party has granted, bargained, sold and conveyed, and by these presents does grant, bargain, sell and convey, unto said second party, its successors and assigns, the following described lands situate in the City of Chicago, County of Cook, and State of Illinois, to-wit:

That part of Block Eight (8) in Union Park Second Addition to Chicago, described as follows: Beginning at a point in the east line of said Block 8 and the west line of Sheldon street at a point one hundred sixty-four and two-tenths (164 2-10) feet north of Carroll Ave., and running thence south along the west line of Sheldon street one hundred sixty-four and two-tenths (164 2-10) fee to Carroll Ave. Thence west along the north line of Carroll Ave. two hundred and three (203) feet; thence north

and parallel to the west line of Sheldon street one hundred sixty-four and two-tenths (164 2-10) feet; thence east two hundred and three (203) feet to the place of beginning, including lots 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36 and parts of lots 1, 2, 3, 4 and 25 in said block.

To have and to hold the said above described lands, and the appurtenances thereunto appertaining, unto the said party of the second part, its successors and assigns *In Trust*, however, for the uses and purposes and upon the terms, conditions and agreements herein set forth and declared, that is to say:

To continuously maintain thereon a home and asylum for indigent children of deceased Freemasons, the same in all essential respects as hitherto conducted by the said party of the first part, and, for such purpose, to assume the trust now devolving upon the said party of the first part, together with the management and care of the institution now located upon said lands and known as the Illinois Masonic Orphans' Home: Provided, however, that in the event the said lands above described, and hereby conveyed, shall from any reason become unsuitable or inadapted for the purposes of an orphan asylum, and the said second party shall deem it necessary or expedient to change the location of said Home, then, and in such case, the said second party may sell, or for value otherwise dispose of, the said lands above described and the trust estate hereby conveyed, and the purchaser or purchasers at such sale shall not be required to see to the application of the purchase money.

Provided, further, that in case of a sale so made as aforesaid, the proceeds arising therefrom, shall be impressed with the terms of this trust and the said proceeds shall immediately be re-invested in other lands at or near the City of Chicago, Illinois, which shall at once be suitably adapted, by the erection of buildings and other appurtenances, for the purposes of an Orphan Asylum, and the trust hereby created and reposed shall then attach to the lands and appurtenances so procured and shall thereafter be continuously administered at such new location.

And said second party does hereby expressly accept the trust hereby created and reposed in it, upon the terms and conditions above set forth, and in consideration of the premises does promise and agree to and with the said party of the first part, that it will execute and perform said trust in all respects as herein above provided.

In Testimony Whereof, the said party of the first part has caused these presents to be signed by its President and attested by its Secretary and its corporate seal to be hereto affixed; and the said party of the second part has caused these presents to be signed by its Grand Master, Deputy Grand Master, Senior and Junior Grand Wardens, attested by its Secretary, and its corporate seal to be hereto affixed, the day and year first above written.

ILLINOIS MASONIC ORPHANS' HOME.

By LUDWIG WOLFF,
President.

ATTEST:
CHESTER S. GURNEY,
Secretary.
(Seal.)

GRAND LODGE OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS FREE AND ACCEPTED MASONS.

By GEO. M. MOULTON, *Grand Master.*
WM. B. WRIGHT, *Deputy Grand Master.*
(Seal.) C. E. ALLEN, *Senior Grand Warden.*
ATTEST: ALEXANDER H. BELL, *Junior Grand Warden.*
J. H. C. DILL, *Grand Secretary.*

APPROVED: C. F. HITCHCOCK, L. L. MUNN, W. G. COCHRAN, } *Committee.*

State of Illinois, } ss.
County of Cook, }

I, A. S. Allen, a Notary Public in and for the said County in the State aforesaid, do hereby certify that Ludwig Wolff and Chester S. Gurney, the President and Secretary, respectively, of the Illinois Masonic Orphans' Home, to me personally known to be the same persons whose names are subscribed to the foregoing instrument, appeared before me this day in person, and acknowledged that they signed, sealed and delivered the said instrument as their free and voluntary act, and as the free and voluntary act of the Illinois Masonic Orphans' Home, for the uses and purposes therein set forth.

Given under my hand and notarial seal this 21st day of September, A. D. 1903.

A. S. ALLEN,
Notary Public.

State of Illinois, } ss.
County of Cook, }

I, C. S. Gurney, a Notary Public in and for the County and State aforesaid, do hereby certify that George M. Moulton, William B. Wright, Chester E. Allen, Alexander H. Bell, and Joseph H. C. Dill, the Grand Master, Deputy Grand Master, Senior Grand Warden, Junior Grand Warden, and Grand Secretary, respectively, of the Grand Lodge of the State of Illinois Free and Accepted Masons, to me personally known to be the same persons whose names are subscribed to the foregoing instrument, appeared before me this day in person, and acknowledged that they signed, sealed and delivered the said instrument as their free and voluntary act and the free and voluntary act of said Grand Lodge of the State of Illinois Free and Accepted Masons, for the uses and purposes therein set forth.

Given under my hand and notarial seal this 6th day of October, A. D. 1903.

C. S. GURNEY,
Notary Public.

And on the same day the Trustees of the said Illinois Masonic Orphans' Home presented to your Committee a deed of conveyance of the securities and monies held by said Home, amounting to $49,000, which is as follows:

This Indenture, made and entered into this tenth day of September, A.D. 1903, by and between the *Illinois Masonic Orphans' Home*, a corporation of the State of Illinois, hereinafter called the party of the first part, and the *Grand Lodge of the State of Illinois Free and Accepted Masons*, a corporation of the State of Illinois, hereinafter called the party of the second part.

WITNESSETH, that WHEREAS, the object for which the party of the first part was formed is to provide and maintain at or near the City of Chicago, a Home for the nurture and intellectual, moral and physical culture, of indigent children of deceased Freemasons of the State of Illinois; and a temporary shelter and asylum for sick or indigent widows of such deceased Freemasons; and,

WHEREAS, Said first party is now actively engaged in the performance of the object for which it was organized, and,

WHEREAS, In pursuance of such object said party of the first part has accumulated and now holds a sum of money, the greater part of which is invested in interest bearing securities as hereinafter described, such sum having been contributed by various persons and Masonic organizations in trust for the purposes specified in the charter of incorporation of said first party and to enable it to carry out the object for which it was formed, which said sum, together with its real property and home furnishings, comprises all of the property and effects of said first party; and,

WHEREAS, The said second party, at its regular Annual Communication, held at the City of Chicago, Illinois, on October 9, 1902, did, by resolution duly presented and adopted, declare that upon a proper transfer to it, said second party of all the property and effects of said first party it, said second party, would accept the trust of said first party and make suitable provision for its continuous administration and maintenance; and,

WHEREAS, Said first part is desirous of making such transfer as aforesaid and of vesting the trust now held by it in said second party, pursuant to the terms of said resolution:

NOW, THEREFORE, In consideration of the premises and of the covenants and agreements of the said second party hereinafter expressed, and in further consideration of the sum of one dollar to it this day paid by said second party, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, the said first party has conveyed, assigned, transferred and set over, and by these presents does convey, assign, transfer and set over, unto said second party, its successors and assigns, the following described bonds and mortgages and the moneys thereby secured, to-wit:

One six per cent. mortgage, from Mary Wisemann and husband, to James H. Gilbert, Trustee, secured on land in Cook County, Illinois, of the par value of $1,000 00

Five, City of Chicago, four per cent. River Improvement Bonds, numbered 66, 67, 68, 69 and 70, each of the par value of $1,000. 5,000 00

Five Sanitary District of Chicago, four per cent. Bonds, numbered 18,341, 18,342, 18,343, 18,344 and 18,345, each of the par value of $1,000 ..... 5,000 00

Ten, Sanitary District of Chicago, four per cent. Bonds, numbered 21,856, 21,857, 21,858, 21,859, 21,860, 21,861, 21,862, 21,863, 21,864, 21,865, each of the par value of $1,000..... 10,000 00

Five, Sanitary District of Chicago, four per cent. Bonds, numbered 18,568, 18,569, 18,570, 18,571 and 18,572, each of the par value of $1,000 ..... 5,000 00

Eight, Mattoon Township, Coles County, Illinois, four per cent. refunding Bonds, numbered, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36 and 37, each of the par value of $1,000..... 8,000 00

Together with accrued interest on all of said securities and the notes and coupons thereto attached; also,

The sum of Fifteen Thousand ($15,000) Dollars, lawful money of the United States, which said sum together with the amount represented by the face of the securities above mentioned and described makes a grand total of $49,000.

To have and to hold the same unto the said party of the second part, its successor and assigns, in trust, however, for the uses and purposes and upon the terms, conditions and agreements herein set forth and declared, that is to say:

To keep and preserve the principal of said sum so evidenced by said securities and cash forever intact, as a productive endowment for the maintenance of the institution now located at the northwest corner of Carroll Ave. and Sheldon street, in the City of Chicago, Cook County Illinois, and known as the Illinois Masonic Orphans' Home, either at its present location or elsewhere in the City of Chicago or adjacent thereto, and the support, care and education of such persons as may be admitted therein; and for such purpose to use and employ only the income that may be derived from said sum, but with full power to collect, invest and reinvest the said trust moneys and to vary or transpose the bonds and securities hereby conveyed into or for such other securities as it, said second party, may at any time in its discretion deem proper or expedient for the better carrying out of the trust hereby created.

And said second party does hereby expressly accept the trust hereby created and reposed in it, upon the terms and conditions above set forth, and in consideration of the premises does promise and agree to and with the said party of the first part, that it will execute and perform said trust in all respects as herein above provided.

In Testimony Whereof, the said party of the first part has caused these presents to be signed by its President and attested by its Secretary and its corporate seal to be hereto affixed; and the said party of the second part has caused these presents to be signed by its Grand Master, Deputy Grand Master, Senior and Junior Grand Wardens, attested by its Secretary, and its corporate seal to be hereto affixed, the day and year first above written.

ILLINOIS MASONIC ORPHANS' HOME.

ATTEST: By LUDWIG WOLFF,
CHESTER S. GURNEY, *President.*
(Seal.) *Secretary.*

GRAND LODGE OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS FREE AND ACCEPTED MASONS.

By GEO. M. MOULTON, *Grand Master.*
WM. B. WRIGHT, *Deputy Grand Master.*
(Seal.) C. E. ALLEN, *Senior Grand Warden.*
ATTEST: ALEXANDER H. BELL, *Junior Grand Warden.*
J. H. C. DILL, *Grand Secretary.*

APPROVED: C. F. HITCHCOCK, L. L. MUNN, W. G. COCHRAN, } *Committee.*

Which said deeds being duly executed according to law and signed by the Grand Master, Deputy Grand Master, Senior and Junior Grand Wardens, were duly approved by your Committee and were placed in the hands of the Grand Master.

BILL OF SALE.

Know all men by these presents, that the Illinois Masonic Orphans' Home, a corporation of the State of Illinois, having its principal office at the City of Chicago, in consideration of the sum of one dollar, to it in hand paid, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, has sold, assigned, transferred and set over, and by these presents does sell, assign, transfer and set over, unto the Grand Lodge of the State of Illinois Free and Accepted Masons, a corporation of the State of Illinois, all and singular, the furniture, fittings, books, pictures, musical instruments, sewing machines, crockery and table ware, linens, kitchen furniture and utensils, laundry furniture and utensils, carpets, curtains, beds, bedding, provisions and consumable stores and all other personal property and effects of every kind and nature now contained in the buildings known as the Illinois Masonic Orphans' Home, located on the northwest corner of Carroll avenue and Sheldon street in the City of Chicago, Cook county, Illinois, to have and to hold unto the said Grand Lodge, its successors and assigns, forever.

In Testimony whereof, the said Illinois Masonic Orphans' Home has caused these presents to be signed by its President and attested by its Secretary and its Corporate Seal to be hereto affixed, this 10th day of Sptember, A. D. 1903.

ILLINOIS MASONIC ORPHANS' HOME.
By LUDWIG WOLFF,
President.

(Seal.)

ATTEST:
C. S. GURNEY,
Secretary.

In accepting the property of the Illinois Masonic Orphans' Home and the securities of the Aged and Orphans' Home, your Committee has acted strictly in accordance with the resolution adopted by the Grand Lodge at its last Annual Communication, under which the Committee was appointed.

All of which is respectfully and fraternally submitted.

C. F. HITCHCOCK,
L. L. MUNN,
W. G. COCHRAN,
} *Committee.*

AMENDMENT—To Grand Lodge By-Laws.

Brother R. T. Spencer proposed the following amendment to Sec. 4, Art. 23, Part second, Grand Lodge By-Laws, and it being seconded by the Representatives of twenty Lodges, lies over until next year:

Amend Sec. 4, Art. 23, of Part Second, of the Grand Lodge By-Laws, by adding the following:

"*Provided,* That no lodge shall be named after any living person."

When amended the said section shall read as follows:

"SEC. 4. Every petition for a new lodge shall set forth the proposed name thereof; the names of the brethren nominated for the first Master and Wardens; the name of the county and place of the proposed location; the population of such place; the time of holding the meetings; the number and location of the three nearest lodges, and the distance of each from the location of the proposed new lodge: *Provided,* That no lodge shall be named after any living person."

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

The M.W. Grand Master announced that the R.W. District Deputy Grand Masters would act as distributing and collecting tellers, and the following brethren as counting tellers: H. H. Montgomery, John C. Hallenbeck, S. M. Franklin, Geo. R. Smith, L. C. Johnson, L. D. Austin, C. C. Davis.

The tellers having collected and counted the several ballots, reported that the following named brethren had received a majority of all the votes cast:

WM. B. WRIGHT, M. W. Grand Master.
CHESTER E. ALLEN, R. W. Deputy Grand Master.
ALEXANDER H. BELL, R. W. Senior Grand Warden.
A. B. ASHLEY, R. W. Junior Grand Warden.
LEROY A. GODDARD, R. W. Grand Treasurer.
J. H. C. DILL, R. W. Grand Secretary.

REPORT—Committee on Obituaries.

Brother Henry H. Blake presented the following report from the Committee on Obituaries. On motion it was adopted unanimously by a rising vote:

To the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge, A. F. and A. M., of the State of Illinois:

The tempest may lash the sea to boisterous motion, but a calm will follow. The drifting clouds may obscure the brilliancy of the mid-day sun, but it will shine again tomorrow. The frost may sting the rose to decay, but, it will still live in memory, name, and odor. Death may wound our hearts, times without limit, but, it cannot take from us the belief we have in a final reunion with those whom it calls.

Hours, however, come and go, like the water which passes the wheel—never to return. Let us then improve a few moments of the eternal *now*, by recording the names and splendid lives of those whose memory we cherish, those departed craftsmen of our common brotherhood.

Men in the full vigor of life, rarely of their own choice reflect upon the subject of death, and, as a rule, prefer that it be not brought to their attention. But, whatever may be our individual views respecting it, certainly it is a consolation to know that when we have entered the endless hereafter, we shall not be entirely forgotten by those whom we leave behind; that the records of our Fraternity will survive the memory of man, and that at some time, somewhere, and by some one, our names and our virtues will be recalled.

Doubtless if man could have the shaping of his own destiny, it would not be death—that death which we are prone to look upon more in the nature of a punishment than as a natural law, intended for our fulfillment, and which in fancy we clothe in sable, in ultra contradiction to the bright and beautiful flowers with which we adorn the graves of our departed—that death of which we sometimes speak, as if it were not a regular and natural sequence of birth and life; forgetting, or seeming to forget, that as the rainbow, token from God, arching the unexplored vaults above, while challenging our admiration with its marvelous beauty, follows and closes the turbulent and devastating storm, so too, death follows and closes the perplexing drama of life.

"Tell me frightened senses, what is death?
Blood only stopped, and interrupted breath;
The utmost limit of a narrow span
And end of motion, which with life began.
As smoke which rises from the kindling fires
Is seen this moment, and the next expires,
As empty clouds, by the rising winds are tos't
Their fleeting forms scarce sooner found than lost."
Such is death.

The human mind is weak at best, the human heart is selfish by nature. We accept our birth, and the wealth of blessings which follow in childhood, as a divine allotment from our Creator, and we accept our advance through manhood's career, with its attending joys, pleasures and glories, from that same beneficent and omnipresent God, without giving much thought or thanks to the author of our being.

But, when it comes to the great question of death, necessarily the closing chapter in our book of life, we are apt to rebel at that part of God's plan. Such is human nature, such it always has been, and doubtless ever will be.

We would not deprive the weeping widow, nor the fatherless child, nor the faithful friend, of the comforts and consolations to be derived from the cherished memories of the departed—God forbid—but, if death is as surely a part of God's wonderful plan as is birth and life, then certainly it is a question for every living soul to determine for himself whether after all, there is not a glint of light somewhere hiding within the cloud of sorrow, which will spring forth to comfort and console; as we see our friends pass through the ever open door, and enter that silent valley from which there is no record of return.

With the ceaseless whirl of time, new thoughts and new inspirations crowd upon us as do the restless waves upon the ever shifting sands of the tide-washed shore: thoughts which yesterday would have seemed a sacrilege, but which today are accepted facts, established on the broad foundation of profound reasoning and religious belief, and, which inspire us with the conviction that after all, death is but the beginning of a brighter and better life.

Thus hoping, thus believing, we inscribe these names upon our records in letters of virgin gold, and with sentiments of changeless love, paying tribute alike, to the lowly and the exalted, and we await the birth of that happy day when the bird shall sing a new and sweeter song, when the cloud of sorrow shall no more darken our pathway, when the lily shall blossom in the place of the thistle, and when the dove shall shelter us 'neath its wings of peace, and man—man universal and redeemed, shall walk with God, for He leadeth him, and has made him clean.

ALABAMA.

Brother Henry Hart Brown, Past Most Worshipful Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Alabama. Born August 24, 1837. Died January 9, 1903.

Brother Brown was always active in the work and counsels of the order; a pillar of strength for over forty years. Whatever station he assumed, he adorned.

ARIZONA.

Brother George W. Cheney, Past Most Worshipful Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Arizona, was born in Philadelphia, September 1, 1854. Died August 14, 1903.

Brother Cheyney was a man of rare culture and refinement, just such a character as molds the minds and habits of the youth for the lofty spheres of life.

Brother John Y. T. Smith, Past Right Worshipful Deputy Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Arizona, born September 16, 1831. Died July 15, 1903.

CONNECTICUT.

Brother WILLIAM WALLACE LEE, Past Most Worshipful Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Connecticut. Born, July 20, 1828. Died, September 14, 1903.

As we review the very meager information concerning this deceased Brother, which comes to hand almost too late for this report, we can but wish we could know more of him. We have a pronounced reverence for the aged, and especially do we revere those who have, by their own efforts, risen from apparent obscurity in youth, to the most exalted station within the gift of this Ancient Order, as did this noble soul.

COLORADO.

Brother ROGER WILLIAMS WOODBURY, Most Worshipful Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Colorado, was born March 3, 1841. Died, July 11, 1903.

Brother Woodbury was of sterling New England stock, which dates back to the very beginning of our people as a Nation—the kind you always find in the advance guard of "the actives" and which find no rest until everything worth doing is done, and well done. The wonder is, how one man, in one lifetime, could accomplish so much as he did. His Masonic record is grand.

CANADA.

Brother JOHN JAMES MASON, Right Worshipful Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of Canada, in the Province of Ontario. Died, June 15, 1903.

We regret exceedingly that we have no data at hand concerning this distinguished Brother's Masonic history.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Brother NOBLE DANFORTH LARNER, Past Most Worshipful Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of District of Columbia. Born, January 9, 1830. Died, March 19, 1903.

Ripe in years, ripe in discernment and all the forces that go to make a successful business man, Brother Noble Danforth Larner, the Christian-soldier, conspicuous in the business affairs of our National Capital, has entered into a life of peace. His loss is irreparable.

GEORGIA.

Brother JAMES M. MADLEY, Past Most Worshipful Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Georgia. Died, May 9, 1903.

Brother Madley was a typical gentleman, an able jurist, an upright man. He was raised to the sublime degree fifty-nine years ago.

MICHIGAN.

Brother GEORGE H. DURAND, Past Most Worshipful Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Michigan, (serving 1875.) Born, February 21, 1838. Died, June 8, 1903.

The life of Brother George H. Durand was one of splendid achievements. He rose from the humble calling of "farmer's boy," by rapid and sure advancement, to mastery of the law, in which he excelled, thence to Mayor of his home city, Justice of the Supreme Court, member of Congress, and, finally as the nominee for Governor of his State. He was a man worthy of the Great Commonwealth which sought to further honor him, and his Masonic history is in keeping with his distinguished civic life.

MINNESOTA.

Brother ROYAL HATCH GOVE, Past Most Worshipful Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Minnesota. Born, January 16, 1830. Died, February 28, 1903.

A good man and eminent Mason has been called hence.

MONTANA.

Brother CHARLES H. GOULD, Past Most Worshipful Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Montana. Born, October 5, 1837. Died, June 5, 1903.

Brother Charles H. Gould was an orator of much ability. Genial, forceful, loving, kind. He served through the civil war.

MISSISSIPPI.

Brother JOHN LLOYD SPINKS, Past Most Worshipful Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Mississippi. Died, April, 1903.

Indeed, "A master workman has fallen," fallen at the very threshhold of duty and usefulness. Brother Spinks was endeared to all who knew him.

MISSOURI.

Brother JOHN CAMPBELL YOCUM, Most Worshipful Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Missouri. Born, April 23, 1854. Died, April 26, 1903.

In the life of Brother Yocum, we have embodied the ideal man. A Christian, a man of letters, and a true Mason.

MICHIGAN.

Brother JEFFERSON S. CONOVER, Right Worshipful Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of Michigan. Born, April 20, 1841. Died, April 5, 1903.

The history of Brother Conover's Masonic life is replete with matters of interest to the Fraternity, not only in Michigan, but in every place where the craft is established, but, neither time nor space will permit us to dwell upon it here. "Well done, thou good and faithful servant, enter thou into the joys of thy Lord."

MAINE.

Brother JOSIAH HAYDEN DRUMMOND, Past Most Worshipful Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine. Born, August 30, 1827. Died, October 25, 1902.

No one can review the history of this distinguished Mason, citizen, statesman and scholar, without coming to a full realization of the grand possibilities there are subject to man's attainment, all of which he achieved most magnificently. Words alone are destitute of the necessary force to portray the splendid character of Josiah Hayden Drummond, or the esteem with which he was held by his fellows. A brilliant light has, indeed, been extinguished.

NEW YORK.

Brother CLINTON F. PAIGE, Past Most Worshipful Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of New York. Born, September 10, 1827. Died, November 13, 1902.

Brother Page was a man of great ability in the several Masonic orders to which he belonged and was active. He was a thorough ritualist and impressive instructor in the work, his faultless counsel was always in demand, and freely given.

NEVADA.

Brother HENRY LYMAN FISH, Past Most Worshipful Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Nevada. Born, July 22, 1854. Died, October 21, 1902.

In the death of Brother Henry Lyman Fish, the craft of the Silver State sustain a loss which they will feel and mourn until this generation shall have passed away.

OREGON.

Brother FRANCIS HENRY ALLISTON, Past Most Worshipful Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Oregon. Born, February 2, 1859. Died, March 1, 1903.

Brother Francis Henry Alliston enjoyed the complete confidence of all with whom he came in contact. He was a lovable character.

RHODE ISLAND.

Brother STILLMAN WHITE, Past Most Worshipful Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Rhode Island. Born, February 5, 1832. Died, April 3, 1903.

Brother White was Grand Lecturer for fourteen years. An honest man, a good citizen, a true Mason.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Brother ANDREW HUTCHINSON WHITE, Past Most Worshipful Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of South Carolina. Died, January 19, 1903.

Brother White was at all times an earnest and devoted Mason, faithfully striving by precept and example, to bring all his brethren up to the highest Masonic standing possible.

TENNESSEE.

Brother BERNARD FRANCIS PRICE, Past Most Worshipful Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Tennessee. Died, May 4, 1903.

Brother Price was a man of considerable literary ability. He was kind and charitable in word and action.

WYOMING.

Brother DE FOREST RICHARDS, Past Most Worshipful Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Wyoming. Died, April 28, 1903.

In the fullness of honors bestowed upon him by a grateful people, and in the height of his duties well performed as the Governor of the Commonwealth of Wyoming, Brother De Forest Richards took on "The new life." He possessed an intellectual ability of no mean order, and was a leader among men, a citizen, and official without reproach.

ILLINOIS.

When we enter the city of the dead, to assist in the interment of a brother, we tread its paths with solemn and measured step. Our hearts bleed and throb in honest sympathy for the bereaved and grief-stricken. We stand by the open grave and hear the sob of the broken-hearted, and we see the tears of the anguished, bedew the newly sodded, silent, and cheerless abode where the sun's ray, and the moon's soft light are unknown, and where neither storms rage, nor the winters frost, nor the pitiless winds find entrance. Commingling with eulogies is the sound of

rustling leaves, driven and pulsating in the unseen wind, and, intruding on our solemn ceremony, we hear the rapturous song of the uncaged and untrammeled bird, as it comes to us from the murmuring branches of the towering cypress, whose pinnacle indexes that abode where peace, ecstatic peace, reigns supreme and everlasting.

When we contemplate the havoc wrought by death among our Fraternity throughout this broad land, we begin to realize how helpless is man to stay the onward march of the silent reaper, and how poor we are when it comes to affording consolation to the afflicted. We wish we might dry every tear which has been caused to flow, bring back the smile which has vanished, and afford a balm for every bleeding heart; but, we are weak; we are poor; we, too, mourn. God, and God alone can temper our afflictions.

Our sister Jurisdictions have pronounced eloquent and fitting eulogies upon their departed. To them we offer our Fraternal sympathy in their time of bereavement. In the long list which records their honored dead, we find the names of those we knew, still more whom we did not know, but, all were our brothers so far as the strongest bands of Fraternal love and fellowship could cement us. As such we will mourn them, until with us time shall stand still, and the everlasting reunion shall come.

Reverently we approach the sorrowing homes of our own Jurisdiction. ILLINOIS:—Imperial State. Grand in all that conspires to make the mighty and the good. Proud of your sons, and the sixty and six thousands of thy craft. Well may one count it an heritage to be called thy son. On thy brave and bleeding heart lies heavy the hand of death. Numbered with those who have crossed the trackless chasm, are the choicest of thy realm—Fathers, Sons, Brothers, Friends, all from thy Fraternal family. With them we have walked hand-in-hand, and into their attentive ear we have whispered our salutations. Like the forest leaves, falling one by one to sure decay—when driven by the autumnal blasts, so too, has fallen this splendid army of thy honored kin, to rise again in light, and love, and life eternal.

Brother Henry Pelham Holmes Bromwell, Past Most Worshipful Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Illinois, (serving in 1865,) and honorary member of the Grand Lodge of Colorado,—jurist, author, and legislator. Born, August 26, 1823. Died, January 9, 1903. (Master of Charleston Lodge No. 35, 1858, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63.)

Brother Henry Pelham Holmes Bromwell was a fitting example for any man to safely follow, no matter how exalted his station in life. He was a descendant of Puritan stock, and was a material factor in the formation of the laws and history of two states of the Union and, to some

extent, of the Nation at large. As an orator he had but few if any equals. Some of his flights of eloquence before this Grand Lodge in former years, were marvels that ring in our ears today, and will never be forgotten. He possessed the superb delivery of Everett, fortified with the power of Webster and, notwithstanding this, one of his conspicuous characteristics was his refinement and humility. Nor is this all. He was as good as he was grand. Of his Masonic history nothing need be written here. The records of this Grand Jurisdiction teem with his glorious achievements, as do those of Colorado where he had for so long a period made his home. He was like a spotless lily standing by a cooling stream—a source from which to draw every laudable inspiration.

Brother Daniel Monroe Browning, Past Most Worshipful Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Illinois. Born, October 11, 1846. Died, January 13, 1903. Served in 1882, 1883. (Brother Browning served Benton Lodge No. 64, as Master, 1871, 1873, 1874, 1875, 1879.)

Brother Browning chose the profession of law in early life and, of him it is written that, "So great was his aptitude, and so superlative the esteem of the people of his county for his wise and well-balanced judgment, upright character, and strict integrity, that he was chosen County Judge at the age of twenty-three; to which office he was elected three times, the last term unanimously."

The following delightful tribute is from one if his dearest friends:

"No better man than Daniel M. Browning ever lived. He was kind, generous, and wholly unselfish. He lived for those whom he loved, and died as he had lived, an honest man without a single enemy. His memory will be cherished by those who were fortunate to know him.",

How contented with life one may feel when they know that, virtues such as this man possessed are appreciated by their fellowmen.

Brother Wiley M. Egan, Right Worshipful Grand Treasurer of the Grand Lodge of Illinois. Born, August 21, 1827. Died, February 12, 1903. Master of Cleveland Lodge No. 211, 1859-1860.

Just a few days before this sad occurrence, Brother Wiley M. Egan of his own motion, surrendered to another the great trust which had been reposed in him by this Grand Lodge, and, possibly with some premonition of that which was soon to follow, he made his preparations to meet that God he had so devoutly worshiped.

Brother Wiley M. Egan was our Grand Treasurer for the twenty-three years preceding his death, and he gave to that office the peculiar executive ability which marked him for distinction and recognition at all times, and in the entire system of our order.

Surrounded by friends, and a devoted family, this grand specimen of manhood, this loving husband and father, this sincere friend, this exemplary Mason, this man of energy throughout his entire business career, this Christian gentleman, who loved to serve as the Steward of the Personal God whom all good Masons acknowledge and revere, has passed from the scenes of his activities, and has left to us the remembrance of his superlative character.

Of his Masonic history much could, but nothing need be, written here. It is sufficient to record the fact that he was prominent and active in all the gradations of our order, from the very first step, to the 33rd. So, too, was he much interested in the political affairs of the state and city, and particularly active in the commerce of both.

Such a career deserves a tribute as lasting as the eternal hills, a biography rather than a memorial.

But, Wiley M. Egan is not dead. "There is no death—only transition; sure re-union." Between Wiley M. Egan and ourselves there is only temporary separation.

"Sleep thy long sleep,
Free from care and sorrow;
Rest, where none weep,
Till the eternal morrow."

Brother Eli B. Ames, Past Most Worshipful Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Illinois, 1852, and Senior Grand Warden in 1851, and at that time member of Social No. 70, died February 12, 1898.

Brother William Hartzell, Worshipful Grand Marshal in 1895, died August 14, 1903. Member of Chester Lodge No. 72. Served as Master.

Brother Joseph S. McClellan, appointed W. Grand Standard Bearer in 1896. Died, December 25, 1902. Served Ionic Lodge No. 312, as Master, 1880.

Brother Joseph H. Sampson, D. D. G. M., Thirtieth District in 1893, 1894. Died, December 31, 1902. Served as Master of Jonesboro Lodge No. 111, 1857, 1858, 1863, 1864, 1865, 1866, 1867, 1870, 1877.

Brother Canute R. Matson, D. D. G. M., Third District in 1900, 1901. Died, January 14, 1903. Served as Master of Blair Lodge No. 393, 1879, 1884.

In addition to the foregoing, there were eighty-eight (88) Masters and Past Masters deceased during the year just closed. Their names follow:

Brother William L. Hammer, died April 11, 1903; Macon No. 8; served, 1858, 1859.

Brother Henry Ohelschlager, died June 26, 1903; Herman No. 39; served 1878, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902.

Brother Solomon Degen, died January 4, 1903; Occidental No. 40; served 1879, 1880.

Brother Charles F. Webb, died October 11, 1902; Bloomington No. 43; served 1889, 1890.

Brother George H. Lee, died June 8, 1903; Hardin No. 44; served 1893, 1894.

Brother William W. Watts, died November 26, 1902; Washington No. 55; served 1895, 1898.

Brother Joseph E. Evans, died March 8, 1903; Fraternal No. 58; served 1882, 1883, 1885, 1896.

Brother Stephen E. Foster, died July 15, 1902; Acacia No. 67; served 1875, 1876.

Brother John V. Evans, died March 21, 1903; Acacia No. 67; served 1885.

Brother George J. Barrett, died August 31, 1903; Central No. 71; served 1898, 1899.

Brother Edward L. Dyer, died February 24, 1903; Waukegan No. 78; served from December, 1902, to February 24, 1903.

Brother W. H. Curtin, died February 10, 1903; Scott No. 79; served 1885.

Brother Seneca D. Chapin, died February 24, 1903; White Hall No. 80; served 1870, 1872.

Brother Ezra O. Dana, died November 10, 1902; Excelsior No. 97.

Brother Alexander Blade, died May 26, 1903; Excelsior No. 97.

Brother Benjamin C. Toler, died December 1, 1902; Astoria No. 100; served 1864.

Brother A. J. Nimmo, died July 21, 1902; Jonesboro No. 111; served 1872, 1880.

Brother Jesse Taylor, Worshipful Master of Vermont Lodge No. 116, of Vermont, Ill., departed this life October 2, 1903. Aged 28 years, 1 month and 6 days.

Brother Jonathan Tifft, died May 26, 1903; Elgin No. 117; served 1865.

Brother Hiram P. Shumway, died April 30, 1903; Mound No. 122; served 1882, 1885, 1886, 1887, 1888.

Brother David Nickel, died March 7, 1903; Cedar No. 124; served 1890, 1891, 1898.

Brother Simeon M. Horn, died June 5, 1903; Raleigh No. 128; served, 1897, 1899.

Brother Napoleon Campbell, died May 1, 1903; Mackinaw No. 132; served 1884.

Brother Philip Railing, died April 16, 1903; Olney No. 140; served 1882.

Brother John W. Wilson, died April 26, 1903; Olney, No. 140; served 1880.

Brother Herbert A. Rogers, died October 25, 1902; Garden City No. 141; served 1895.

Brother H. M. Wilcox, died April 25, 1903; Garden City, No. 141; served 1861.

Brother Charles C. Stevens, died December 20, 1902; A. W. Rawson No. 145; served 1879, 1880.

Brother Edward C. Pace, died May 7, 1903; Clay No. 153.

Brother Calvin T. Dripps, died August 22, 1902; Staunton No. 177; served 1886, 1887.

Brother D. Mc L. Johnson, died March 13, 1903; Wabash No. 179; served 1881, 1895.

Brother M. H. Signor, died October 21, 1902; Meridian No. 183.

Brother M. Quackenbush, died April 18, 1903; Dundee No. 190; served 1894.

Brother George Holton, died May 25, 1903; Centralia No. 201; served 1862, 1863, 1864.

Brother J. C. Le May, died March 12, 1903; Gillispie No. 214; served 1876.

Brother John P. Lamar, died March 15, 1903; Farmers No. 232; served 1881, 1884, 1887, 1888.

Brother George W. Amsden, died May 9, 1903; Charter Oak No. 236; served 1870.

Brother John B. A. Collan, died November 22, 1902; Western Star No. 240; served 1893.

Brother Lucas W. Faulkner, died April 19, 1903; Western Star No. 240; served 1866, 1867, 1868, 1869.

Brother Edwin Harris, died October 5, 1902; Rob Morris No. 247; served 1893, 1894, 1897.

Brother John Ash, died January 31, 1903; Hibbard No. 249; served "six years."

Brother James Bennett, died March 1, 1903; Illinois No. 263; served 1887.

Brother Robert H. Bacon, died October 19, 1902; La Prairie No. 267; served 1864, 1871, 1877, 1882, 1887.

Brother Herman Peters, died January 6, 1903; Accordia No. 277.

Brother Edward S. Johnson, died March 22, 1903; Meteor No. 283; served 1877, 1878.

Brother Lafayette P. Pate, died February 14, 1903; Catlin No. 285; served 1901.

Brother Hannibal P. Wood, died January 1, 1903; Wataga No. 291; served 1858.

Brother Peter Dolan, died September 8, 1902; Wataga No. 291; served 1858.

Brother Pitt C. Rich, died April 22, 1903; Ashlar No. 308; served 1895.

Brother William J. Frisbie, appointed Deputy Grand Lecturer Twelfth District, and Master of T. J. Pickett Lodge No. 307, for twelve years. Born, September 17, 1836; died, September 26, 1903.

Brother Albert E. Kennedy, died October 2, 1902; Dunlap No. 321; served 1888, 1889, 1891, 1892, 1893.

Brother Henry C. Baterman, died —; Palatine No. 314; served 1871, 1874, 1877.

Brother Martin Swick, died January 31, 1903; Palatine No. 314.

Brother Luke E. Hemmenway, died April 27, 1903; Doric No. 319; served 1860, 1861, 1866.

Brother Jacob Godfrey, died April 29, 1903; Full Moon No. 341; served 1870, 1871, 1872, 1877, 1878, 1879, 1880.

Brother Thomas M. Angello, died March 15; 1903; Gill No. 382; served 1869, 1876, 1881, 1882, 1883, 1889.

Brother Franklin D. Webb, died August 30, 1902; Buda No. 399; served 1899, 1902.

Brother William J. K. Owen, died July 25, 1902; Red Bud No. 427; served 1877, 1879.

Brother Aaron H. McClurg, died August 25, 1901; Hesperia No. 411; served 1898.

Brother Sampson Taylor, died August 4, 1903; S. D. Monroe No. 447; served 1865.

Brother John McMurtrie, died December 19, 1902; Kendall No. 471; served 1873, 1874, 1875, 1876.

Brother Frank M. Richardson, died February 17, 1903; Wyoming No. 479; served 1903.

Brother B. F. Woolums, died October 15, 1902; Woodhull No. 502; served from December 18, 1892, to December 18, 1901.

Brother Walter A. Washburn, died July 28, 1902; Bradford No. 514; served 1895, 1896.

Brother Addison M. Davis, died July 1, 1902; Roosville No. 527; served 1874.

Brother Franklin Harris, died December 11, 1902; Adams No. 529; served "One year."

Brother Charles Raymond, died May 3, 1903; Evans No. 524; served 1870, 1871, 1872.

Brother Moritz Keil, died June 21, 1903; Lessing No. 557; served 1880.

Brother F. L. Zerenberg, died May 10, 1903; Pleasant Hill No. 565; served 1886, 1887, 1888, 1889.

Brother William Swissler, died May 16, 1903; Lessing No. 557; served 1875.

Brother Timothy Gruaz, died March 4, 1903; Highland No. 583; served 1893.

Brother Hiram M. Seaman, died April 14, 1903; Union Park No. 610; served 1890.

Brother John L. Secamb, died March 31, 1903; Union Park No. 610; served 1883.

Brother William J. Jackson, died May 25, 1903; Wadley No. 616; served 1899, 1900, 1902, 1903.

Brother James P. Fletcher, died November 22, 1902; Ridge Farm No. 632; served 1885, 1887, 1891, 1892, 1900.

Brother John C. Gurver, died November 30, 1901; E. F. W. Ellis No. 633; served 1886.

Brother Frank W. Pierce, died July 29, 1902; Apollo No. 642; served 1885.

Brother Charles H. Plautz, died August 9, 1901; D. C. Cregier No. 643; served 1873.

Brother Samuel G. Lister, died February, 1903; May No. 664; served 1895, 1896.

Brother Ernest H. Richmond, died January 16, 1903; Fillmore No. 670; served 1901.

Brother Charles F. Babcock, died March 21, 1903; Richard Cole No. 697; served 1872, 1873.

Brother Obed A. Dean, died August 2, 1902; Shiloh Hill No. 695; served from December 29, 1900, to August 2, 1902.

Brother Nicholas Pyle, died April 4, 1903; Tadmore No. 794; served 1896.

Brother Cyrus R. Cabeen, died November 28, 1902; Alexandria No. 702; served 1890.

Brother James A. Hargrave, died February 14, 1903; Eldorado No. 730; served 1890.

Brother James Patton, died February 15, 1903; Harbor No. 731; served 1901.

Brother Frank J. Madden, died April 17, 1903; Scotland No. 743; served 1889.

Brother David Dalling, died August 19, 1902; Mystic Star No. 758; served 1896.

Brother Alphonso L. Cory, died September 25, 1902; Mystic Star No. 758; served 1883.

Brother William W. Richardson, died February 27, 1903; Kenwood No. 800; served 1895.

Brother Lisle C. Waters, died April 30, 1903; St. Cecilia No. 865; served 1894.

All these we loved, their sterling virtues we knew, their noble characteristics it were well for us to emulate. No words of ours can add luster to their diadem. Their moral worth and splendid lives are inscribed on the hearts of living man, their names find perpetual record here.

That vital spark which we call life, and which can neither be measured nor controlled, and which has neither form nor substance, is a mystery as unfathomable as death itself. It comes to us like a mercy-drop from an unseen cloud, and it returns to the giver when its span on earth is run. If we were to believe this to be all there is of life, then faith and hope may as well perish now, but, thank God this we cannot believe. We who live to mourn for the dead whose memory we cherish, though our hearts are stricken with grief, feel that this sorrow is assuaged by the belief that they have taken on a new life of matchless glory and lasting peace. They have left to us that splendid legacy, the glories of their deeds, and the influence of their brave words and generous acts—these can never die. We acknowledge our indebtedness to them for their glorious example in life, and promise to pay the worldly debt we owe, by adding to the good they have done so unselfishly.

Tenderly we draw the curtain between the living and the dead, but only for an hour, my brother—only for an hour, for, when this day's sun shall have kissed the world good-night, and darkness shall have spread her mantle down, it will be found that some brilliant light now burning, has been extinguished, and each faultless star, which through our tears we may discover, will seem to be the reflect of some splendid life, some loyal friend—just departed. And, when the first yellow trace of the morrow's coming, is glimmering on our Eastern Portals, we shall know that some pillar from our temple has fallen, NO! not fallen, but RISEN, to meet thee in sweet re-union, in that vast, and boundless realm, ETERNITY.

HENRY H. BLAKE,
H. G. DIENER,
B. MENDENHALL,
Committee.

SPECIAL MEMORIAL SERVICES.

Brother Owen Scott introduced the following as a special order for Thursday morning at 10:30. Adopted:

Among the conquests of death during the past year have fallen some of the brightest and best among Illinois Masons. Three of these were ripest and richest in fraternal experience and Masonic achievement. These were Past Grand Master H. P. H. Bromwell, Past Grand Master Daniel M. Browning and Past Grand Treasurer Wiley M. Egan. Believing that

many brethren might desire to pay a loving tribute to the memory of these and other deceased Masons I move that 10:30 Thursday morning, be set aside for a memorial service.

PRESENTATION OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The following brethren were presented as Representatives of other Grand Jurisdictions near this Grand Lodge, and were accorded Grand Honors:

Amos Pettibone, Virginia.
Sylvester O. Spring, Canada.
Thomas E. Miller, Ireland.
P. W. Barclay, District of Columbia.
Albert Roullier, Colorado.

CALLED OFF.

At 12:35 o'clock p.m. the M.W. Grand Lodge was called from labor to refreshments until 9:30 o'clock Thursday morning.

THIRD DAY.

THURSDAY, October 8, A.L. 5903.
9:30 o'clock a.m.

The M.W. Grand Lodge was called from refreshment to labor by the M.W. Grand Master. Grand Officers and Representatives same as yesterday.

APPEAL FOR AID.

Brother L. B. Torrence, of Chester Lodge No. 72, presented an appeal for aid to be used in the care of Brother George W. Staley. At the conclusion of his remarks he offered the following motion, which was carried:

I therefore move that an order be drawn in favor of the Worshipful Master of Chester Lodge No. 72, for $509, the amount to be used in providing the actual required necessities for Bro. Geo. W. Staley, until October, 1904.

ADDITIONAL REPORT—Committee on Finance.

Brother Samuel W. Waddle, chairman of the Committee on Finance, made the following report, and on motion it was adopted:

To the M. W. Grand Lodge of A. F. and A. M. of Illinois:

Your Committee to whom was referred the matter of aid to Bro. Geo. W. Staley, report as follows:

After careful consideration the Committee have agreed to recommend the adoption of the motion as to Brother Staley, and ask that it be appropriated by the Grand Lodge from the Charity Fund.

SAMUEL W. WADDLE,
GIL. W. BARNARD,
D. D. DARRAH,
Committee.

REPORT—Committee on Mileage and Per Diem.

Brother George W. Cyrus, from Committee on Mileage and Per Diem, presented the following report, which was, on motion, adopted:

GRAND OFFICERS.

NAMES.	OFFICE.	Miles.....	Mileage...	Per Diem.	Total.....	RESIDENCE.
George M. Moulton....	M. W. Grand Master..	..	$.....	$..	$	Chicago.
William B. Wright	R. W. Dep. Gr. Master	199	19 90	6	25 90	Effingham.
C. E. Allen.....	R. W. Sr. Gr. Warden.	163	16 30	6	22 30	Galesburg.
Alexander H. Bell.....	R. W. Jr Gr. Warden.	224	22 40	6	28 40	Carlinville.
L. A Goddard.....	R. W. Gr. Treasurer..	..	.....	....	.....	Chicago.
J. H. C. Dill.....	R. W. Gr. Secretary..	126	12 60	....	12 60	Bloomington
Rev. J. P. Brushingham	R. W. Gr. Chaplain...	1	10	6	6 10	Chicago.
James B. McFatrich...	R. W. Grand Orator..	.....	....	6	6 00	Chicago.
George A. Stadler.....	W. Dep. Gr. Sec'y....	170	17 70	6	23 70	Decatur.
Henry L Whipple.....	W. Gr. Pursuivant...	263	26 30	6	32 30	Quincy.
Walter Watson.....	W. Grand Marshal...	275	27 50	6	33 50	Mt. Vernon.
Herbert Preston.....	W. Gr. Stand. Bearer	5	50	6	6 50	Chicago.
Louis Zinger.....	W. Gr. Sword Bearer	158	15 80	6	21 80	Pekin.
J. D. Everett.....	W. Sr. Gr. Deacon...	1	10	6	6 10	Chicago.
James McCredie.....	W. Jr. Gr. Deacon ...	72	7 20	6	13 20	Earlville.
C. Rohrbough.....	W. Grand Steward...	229	22 90	6	28 90	Kinmundy.
Geo. W. Hamilton.....	W. Grand Steward...	209	20 90	6	26 90	Prairie City.
W. B. Grimes.....	W. Grand Steward...	254	25 40	6	31 40	Pittsfield.
W. M. Burbank	W. Grand Steward...	6	60	6	6 60	Chicago.
William L. Orr.....	Bro. Grand Tyler....	1	10	6	6 10	Chicago.
Chas. Fisher.....	R. W. P. D. G. Master.	185	18 50	6	24 50	Springfield.

R. W. DISTRICT DEPUTY GRAND MASTERS.

NAMES.	DISTRICTS.	Miles.....	Mileage...	Per Diem.	Total.....	RESIDENCE.
Henry McCall.....	1st District.	1	$ 10	$ 6	$ 6 10	Chicago.
R. R. Jampolis.....	2d "	7	70	6	6 70	Austin.
Elmer E. Beach.....	3d "	10	1 00	6	7 00	Chicago.
Jay L. Brewster.....	4th "	35	3 50	6	9 50	Waukegan.
A. G. Everett.....	5th "	87	8 70	6	14 70	Rockford.
Chas. E. Grove.....	6th "	127	12 70	6	18 70	Mt. Carroll.
D. D. Hunt.....	7th "	58	5 80	6	11 80	DeKalb.
John B. Fithian.....	8th "	38	3 80	6	9 80	Joliet.
W. D Fullerton.....	9th "	84	8 40	6	14 40	Ottawa.
T. Van Antwerp.....	10th "	130	13 00	6	19 00	Sparland.
J. S. Burns.....	11th "	164	16 40	6	22 40	Orion.
Emerson Clark	12th "	171	17 10	6	23 10	Farmington.
Chas. T. Holmes.....	13th "	163	16 30	6	22 30	Galesburg.
G. O. Frederick.....	14th "	134	13 40	6	19 40	Chillicothe.
W. N. Ewing.....	15th "	141	14 10	6	20 10	McLean.
W. H. McClain..	16th "	85	8 50	6	14 50	Onarga.
David E. Bruffett.....	17th "	130	13 00	6	19 00	Urbana.
Chas. F. Tenney.....	18th "	153	15 30	6	21 30	Bement.
Frank Hudson.....	19th "	185	18 50	6	24 50	Springfield.
D. B. Hutchison.....	20th "	215	21 50	6	27 50	Jacksonville.
Chas. C. Marsh	21st "	244	24 40	6	30 40	Bowen.
P. F. Clark	22d "	211	21 10	6	27 10	Girard.
John W. Rose.....	23d "	231	23 10	6	29 10	Litchfield.
Chas. H. Marten.....	24th "	226	22 60	6	28 60	Lawr'nceville
Anthony Doherty.....	25th "	242	24 20	6	30 20	Clay City.
Wm. Montgomery.....	26th "	261	26 10	6	32 10	Moro.
Geo. S. Caughlan.....	27th "	280	28 00	6	34 00	East St. Louis
J. M. Burkhart.	28th "	326	32 60	6	38 60	Marion.
Henry T. Goddard.....	29th "	252	25 20	6	31 20	Mt. Carmel.
W. Y. Smith.....	30th "	340	34 00	6	40 00	Vienna.

COMMITTEES.

NAMES.	Miles	Mileage...	Per Diem.	Total	RESIDENCE.
APPEALS AND GRIEVANCES.					
Monroe C. Crawford	330	$33 00	$30	$ 63 00	Jonesboro.
J. E. Dyas	160	16 00	30	46 00	Paris.
Wm. Scott Cantrell	307	30 70	30	60 70	Benton.
H. E. Hamilton	2	20	30	30 20	Chicago.
J. R. Ennis	272	27 20	30	57 20	Burnt Prairie
CHARTERED LODGES					
James L. Scott	172	17 20	20	37 20	Mattoon.
S. O. Spring	150	15 00	20	35 00	Peoria.
L. K. Byers	148	14 80	20	34 80	Altona.
W. W. Watson	263	26 30	20	46 30	Barry.
Thos. W. Wilson	191	19 10	20	39 10	Riverton.
CORRESPONDENCE.					
Joseph Robbins	263	26 30	20	46 30	Quincy
CREDENTIALS.					
J. I. McClintock	284	28 40	20	48 40	Carmi.
P. W. Barclay	365	36 50	20	56 50	Cairo.
W. F. Beck	234	23 40	20	43 40	Olney.
FINANCE.					
Sam W. Waddle	126	12 60	20	32 60	Bloomington.
Gil. W. Barnard	1	10	20	20 10	Chicago.
D. D. Darrah	126	12 60	20	32 60	Bloomington.
GRAND MASTER'S ADDRESS.					
Wm. E. Ginther	182	18 20	20	38 20	Charleston.
J. H. Mitchell	275	27 50	20	47 50	Mt. Vernon.
Walter A. Stevens	3	30	20	20 30	Chicago.
LODGES UNDER DISPENSATION.					
H. C. Mitchell	308	30 80	20	50 80	Carbondale.
R. T. Spencer	6	60	20	20 60	Chicago.
John Johnston	1	10	20	20 10	Chicago.
I. H. Todd	281	28 10	20	48 10	E. St. Louis.
MASONIC JURISPRUDENCE.					
J. M. Pearson	252	25 20	20	45 20	Godfrey.
J. C. Smith	2	20	20	20 20	Chicago.
Owen Scott	170	17 00	20	37 00	Decatur.
W. L. Sharp	7	70	20	20 70	Chicago.
Edward Cook	2	20	20	20 20	Chicago.

COMMITTEES—*Continued.*

NAMES.	Miles	Mileage...	Per Diem.	Total	RESIDENCE.
MILEAGE AND PER DIEM.					
Geo. W. Cyrus	241	$24 10	$30	$54 10	Camp Point.
John A. Ladd	110	11 00	30	41 00	Sterling.
Charles H. Morrell	5	50	30	30 50	Chicago.
OBITUARIES.					
H. H. Blake	1	10	20	20 10	Chicago.
H. G. Diener	37	3 70	20	23 70	Chicago.
B. Mendenthall	222	22 20	20	42 20	Dallas City.
PETITIONS.					
C. M. Forman	281	28 10	20	48 10	E. St. Louis.
Ben. Hagle	228	22 80	20	42 80	Louisville.
Charles G. Young	202	20 20	20	40 20	Taylorville.
RAILROADS AND TRANPORTATIONS.				22 50	
J. O. Clifford	25	2 50	20	20 60	Wheaton.
John Whitley	6	60	20		Englewood.
TO EXAMINE VISITORS.					
H. T. Burnap	259	25 90	20	45 90	Upper Alton.
A. B. Ashley	15	1 50	20	21 50	La Grange.
Isaac Cutter	241	24 10	20	44 10	Camp Point.
Hugh A. Snell	231	23 10	20	43 10	Litchfield.
M. Bates Iott	12	1 20	20	21 20	Evanston.
MASONIC HOMES.					
C. F. Hitchcock	150	15 00	20	35 00	Peoria.
L. L. Munn	114	11 40	20	31 40	Freeport.
W. G. Cochran	176	17 60	20	37 60	Sullivan.

REPRESENTATIVES.

LODGE.	NO.	REPRESENTATIVE.	Miles.....	Mileage...	Per Diem.	Total.....
Bodley	1	J. I. Foreman	263	$ 26 30	$6	$32 30
Equality	2	M. R. Moore	307	30 70	6	36 70
Harmony	3	H. D. Atkins	215	21 50	6	27 50
Springfield	4	L. L. Mutter	185	18 50	6	24 50
Friendship	7	Chas. F. Willey	98	9 80	6	15 80
Macon	8	L. T. Armstrong	173	17 30	6	23 30
Rushville	9	H. H. Brown	227	22 70	6	28 70
St. John's	13	Chas. Nadler	100	10 00	6	16 00
Warren	14	F. E. Robinson	310	31 00	6	37 00
Peoria	15	J. H. Dunlap	150	15 00	6	21 00
Temperance	16	Eugene Stapp	230	23 00	6	29 00
Macomb	17	J. W. Barley	203	20 30	6	26 30
Clinton	19	C. D. McDougall	188	18 80	6	24 80
Hancock	20	W. C. Hamilton	238	23 80	6	29 80
Cass	23	H. L. Black	225	22 50	6	28 50
St. Clair	24	W. A. Hough	295	29 50	6	35 50
Franklin	25	J. G. Seitz	259	25 90	6	31 90
Piasa	27	Geo. T. Davis	257	25 70	6	31 70
Pekin	29	A. D. Dancey	158	15 80	6	21 80
Mt. Vernon	31	Moss Maxey	274	27 40	6	33 40
Oriental	33	G. T. Wiedenger	1	10	6	6 10
Barry	34	H. L. Langerhaus	263	26 30	6	32 30
Charleston	35	T. T. Shoemaker	182	18 20	6	24 20
Kavanaugh	36	J. C. McKenzie	144	14 40	6	20 40
Monmouth	37	D. Van Muys	179	17 90	6	23 90
Olive Branch	38	Frank L. Davis	124	12 40	6	18 40
Hermon	39	S. M. Mann	263	26 30	6	32 30
Occidental	40	J. P. Rodjers	84	8 40	6	14 40
Mt. Joliet	42	Thos. Stevenson	37	3 70	6	9 70
Bloomington	43	C. M. White	126	12 60	6	18 60
Hardin	44	S. A. Hubbard	255	25 50	6	31 50
Griggsville	45	F. H. Farrand	246	24 60	6	30 60
Temple	46	C. D. Clarkson	150	15 00	6	21 00
Caledonia	47	Fred Hood	368	36 80	6	42 80
Unity	48	F. P. Haveland	36	3 60	6	9 60
Cambridge	49	S. H. Burrows	154	15 40	6	21 40
Carrollton	50	H. H. Montgomery	249	24 90	6	30 90
Mt. Moriah	51	Josiah Bixler	239	23 90	6	29 90
Benevolent	52	F. A. Neville	238	23 80	6	29 80
Jackson	53	A. L. Ward	195	19 50	6	25 50
Washington	55	W. O. Welhe	277	27 70	6	33 70
Trio	57	E. B. Kreis	164	16 40	6	22 40
Fraternal	58	James T. Bent	146	14 60	6	20 60
New Boston	59	Ed. L. Willits	189	18 90	6	24 90
Belvidere	60	M. E. Dorn	78	7 80	6	13 80
Lacon	61	Wm. Klevesat	128	12 80	6	18 80
St. Marks	63	H. J. Dygert	51	5 10	6	11 10
Benton	64	F. H. Stamper	307	30 70	6	36 70
Euclid	65	Alvin Scott, Jr	29	2 90	6	8 90
Pacific	66	C. E. Epley	168	16 80	6	22 80
Acacia	67	John. G. Haage	99	9 90	6	15 90
Eureka	69	W. F. Tenges	170	17 00	6	23 00
Central	71	Geo. D. Parkin	185	18 50	6	24 50
Chester	72	L. B. Torrence	321	32 10	6	38 10
Rockton	74	J. W. Armstrong	102	10 20	6	16 20
Roscoe	75	Jas. McDowell	86	8 60	6	14 60
Mt. Nebo	76	Jas. E. Wooters	224	22 40	6	28 40

REPRESENTATIVES—*Continued.*

LODGE.	NO.	REPRESENTATIVE.	Miles	Mileage	Per Diem.	Total.
Prairie	77	L. W. McGoldrick	160	$16 00	$6	$22 00
Waukegan	78	L. C. West	36	3 60	6	9 60
Scott	79	F. P. Bacon	262	26 20	6	32 20
Whitehall	80	S. W. Manker	240	24 00	6	30 00
Vitruvius	81	C. C. Miller	30	3 00	6	9 00
DeWitt	84	E. B. Mitchell	148	14 80	6	20 80
Mitchell	85	W. H. Watson	290	29 00	6	35 00
Kaskaskia	86	Philip Ruthmier	313	31 30	6	37 30
Mt. Pulaski	87	R. D. Clark	169	16 90	6	22 90
Havana	88	Albert Gordon	188	18 80	6	24 80
Fellowship	89	W. D. Abney	326	32 60	6	38 60
Jerusalem Temple	90	A. L. Page	37	3 70	6	9 70
Metropolis	91	C. P. Treat	365	36 60	6	42 60
Stewart	92	C. M. Morton	159	15 90	6	21 90
Toulon	93	W. T. Hall	144	14 40	6	20 40
Perry	95	J. A. James	252	25 20	6	31 20
Samuel H. Davis	96	R. C. McCr die	96	9 60	4	13 60
Excelsior	97	R. D. Kuehner	114	11 40	6	17 40
Taylor	98	C. P. Cress	134	13 40	6	19 40
Edwardsville	99	C. C. Corbett	267	26 70	6	32 70
Astoria	100	T. B. Souger	218	21 80	6	27 80
Rockford	102	R. A. Shepherd	87	8 70	6	14 70
Magnolia	103	Wm. Moffett	123	12 30	6	18 30
Lewistown	104	J. D. Breckenridge	194	19 40	6	25 40
Winchester	105	R M. Riggs	235	23 50	6	29 50
Lancaster	106	G. M. Saylor	164	16 40	6	22 40
Versailles	108	H. T. Williams	246	24 60	6	30 60
Trenton	109	Jas. M. Hill	278	27 80	6	33 80
Lebanon	110	C. E. Chamberlin	286	28 60	6	34 60
Jonesboro	111	J. Will Laws	330	33 00	6	39 00
Bureau	112	A. C. Vedder	104	10 40	6	16 40
Robert Burns	113	E. J. Glancey	193	19 30	4	23 30
Marcelline	114	Joseph Welling	271	27 10	6	33 10
Rising Sun	115	C. J. Wightman	46	4 60	6	10 60
Vermont	116	John Brinton	211	21 10	6	27 10
Elgin	117	A. S. Marsh	37	3 70	6	9 70
Waverly	118	C. F. Wemper	210	21 00	6	27 00
Henry	119	Elmer Quinn	128	12 80	6	18 80
Mound	122	F. H. Bly	202	20 20	6	26 20
Oquawka	123	L. I Hutchins	202	20 20	6	26 20
Cedar	124	John Ray	62	6 20	6	12 20
Greenup	125	H. M. Winslow	194	19 40	6	25 40
Empire	126	E. G. Mulvey	155	15 50	6	21 50
Antioch	127	Henry Patch	55	5 50	6	11 50
Raleigh	128	C. H. Gore	304	30 40	6	36 40
Greenfield	129	Ed. P. Metcalf	252	25 20	4	29 20
Marion	130	J. M. Morrow	249	24 90	6	30 90
Golconda	131	J. H. Benham	372	37 20	6	43 20
Mackinaw	132	H W Hill	146	14 60	6	20 60
Marshall	133	J. D. Shoemaker	177	17 70	6	23 70
Sycamore	134	S T. Armstrong	52	5 20	6	11 20
Lima	135	A. B. Leeper	276	27 60	6	33 60
Hutsonville	136	Jacob B. C to	197	19 70	6	25 70
Polk	137	S. M. Schoemann	305	30 50	6	36 50
Marengo	138	Lester Barber	66	6 60	6	12 60
Geneva	139	P. M. Wuillemen	36	3 60	6	9 60
Olney	140	H. Godeke	231	23 10	6	29 10
Garden City	141	R. D. Doerle	1	10	6	6 10
Ames	142	C. C. Pervier	120	12 00	6	18 00
Richmond	143	J. T. Bower	63	6 30	6	12 30
DeKalb	144	W. F. Pierce	58	5 80	4	9 80
A. W. Rawson	145	F. G. Stiles	101	10 10	4	14 10
Lee Center	146	Jas. E. Gray	95	9 50	6	15 50
Clayton	147	T. E. Jefferson	242	24 20	6	30 20
Bloomfield	148	J. E. Ellis	147	14 70	6	20 70

REPRESENTATIVES—*Continued.*

LODGE.	NO.	REPRESENTATIVE.	Miles...	Mileage...	Per Diem.	Total.....
Effingham	149	David L. Wright	199	$19 90	$6	$25 90
Vienna	150	N. J. Benson	340	34	6	40 00
Bunker Hill	151	Jas. G. Rumbolz	250	25	6	31 00
Fidelity	152	Jas. P. Roodhouse	240	24 00	6	30 00
Clay	153	Fred B Thon	267	26 70	6	32 70
Russell	154	John M. Hickman	135	13 50	6	19 50
Alpha	155	H C. Yetter	163	16 30	6	22 30
Delavan	156	W. H. Lightner	157	15 70	6	21 70
Urbana	157	Wm. H. Webb	130	13 00	6	19 00
McHenry	158	S. S. Chapell	46	4 60	4	8 60
Kewanee	159	H. R. Clears	131	13 10	6	19 10
Waubansia	160	H. E. Van Loon	1	10	6	6 10
Virden	161	W. K. Bowling	207	20 70	6	26 70
Hope	162	J. C. Simpson	299	29 90	6	35 90
Edward Dobbins	164	G. B. Stout	225	22 50	6	28 50
Atlanta	165	A. O. Haines	146	14 60	6	20 60
Star in the East	166	A. W. Banks	87	8 70	6	14 70
Milford	168	E. W. Scott	88	8 80	6	14 80
Nunda	169	H. L. Patten	43	4 30	6	10 30
Evergreen	170	W. T. Rawleigh	114	11 40	4	15 40
Girard	171	Philip Flood	211	21 10	6	27 10
Wayne	172	E. L. Hoffman	152	15 20	6	21 20
Cherry Valley	173	H. A. Keister	84	8 40	6	14 40
Lena	174	W. L. Bocke	126	12 60	6	18 60
Matteson	175	F. W. Wheeler	37	3 70	6	9 70
Mendota	176	J. Scheidenhelm	84	8 40	6	14 40
Staunton	177	W. P. Wall	245	24 50	6	30 50
Illinois Central	178	J. P. Johnison	95	9 50	6	15 50
Wabash	179	W. C. Abell	180	18 00	6	24 00
Moweaqua	180	S. S. Clapper	186	18 60	6	24 60
Germania	182	F. W. Thomson	2	20	6	6 20
Abingdon	185	Chas. E. Slagle	173	17 30	6	23 30
My tic Tie	187	J. H. Donaldson	110	11 00	6	17 00
Fulton City	189	D. C. Atherton	136	13 60	6	19 60
Dundee	190	A. E. Arvedson	48	4 80	6	10 80
Farmington	192	A. G. Morse	169	16 90	6	22 90
Herrick	193	David Moyes	224	22 40	6	28 40
Freedom	194	Camillus McClure	75	7 50	6	13 50
La Harpe	195	Jas. C. Mayor	216	21 60	6	27 60
Louisville	196	A. J. Ikemire	228	22 80	6	28 80
King Solomon's	197	E. A. Culver	257	25 70	6	31 70
Homer	199	J. Stengle	143	14 30	6	20 30
Sheba	200	W. H. Gilbert	266	26 60	6	32 60
Centralia	201	N. M. Rexford	252	25 20	6	31 20
Lavely	203	Z. B. Bates	173	17 30	6	23 30
Flora	204	H. C. Michels	236	23 60	6	29 60
Corinthian	205	C. F. Preston	76	7 60	6	13 60
Fairfield	206	M. S. Lawrence	257	25 70	6	31 70
Tamaroa	207	A. H. Evans	280	28 00	6	34 00
Wilmington	208	J. Atkinson	53	5 30	6	11 30
Wm. B. Warren	209	M. H. Martin	1	10	6	6 10
Logan	210	Alfred V. Purinton	156	15 60	4	19 60
Cleveland	211	W. Gibson	1	10	6	6 10
Shipman	212	L. D. Smith	238	23 80	6	29 80
Gillespie	214	O. A. Hays	240	24 00	6	30 00
Newton	216	W. H. Lathrop	223	22 30	6	28 30
Mason	217	J. L. Goddard	211	21 10	6	27 10
New Salem	218	D. Cover	251	25 10	6	31 10
Oakland	219	F. C. Winkler	166	16 60	6	22 60
Mahomet	220	J. W. Starling	141	14 10	6	20 10
Leroy	221	J. B. Chick	135	13 50	4	17 50
Geo. Washington	222	J. Weaver	134	13 40	6	19 40
Pana	226	R. C. Danford	202	20 20	6	26 20
Columbus	227	G. E. Meyers	250	25 00	6	31 00
Lovington	228	A. G. Wood	168	16 80	6	22 80

REPRESENTATIVES—*Continued.*

LODGE.	NO.	REPRESENTATIVE.	Miles.....	Mileage....	Per Diem	Total.....
Manchester	229	M. H. Smith	232	$23 20	$6	$29 20
New Haven	230	J. A. Foster	297	29 70	6	35 70
Wyanet	231	O. R. Everett	111	11 10	6	17 10
Farmers	232	R. Adkins	373	37 30	6	43 30
Blandinsville	233	J. O. Oakman	210	21 00	6	27 00
DuQuoin	234	J. W. Hemenway	288	28 80	6	34 80
Dallas City	235	A. P. Layton	222	22 20	6	28 20
Charter Oak	236	E. C. Burnell	231	23 10	6	29 10
Cairo	237	P. C. Barclay	365	36 50	6	42 50
Black Hawk	238	R. S. Gordon	243	24 30	4	28 30
Mt. Carmel	239	E. F. Eichhorn	249	24 90	6	30 90
Western Star	240	H. W. Berks	128	12 80	6	18 80
Shekinah	241	J. N. Howell	308	30 80	6	36 80
Galva	243	V. A. Wigren	139	13 90	6	19 90
Horicon	244	J. E. Barber	75	7 50	6	13 50
Greenville	245	E. E. Cox	248	24 80	6	30 80
El Paso	246	C. C. McWilliams	117	11 70	6	17 70
Rob Morris	247	A. C. Fort	113	11 30	6	17 30
Golden Gate	248	E. E. James	186	18 60	6	24 60
Hibbard	249	F. W. Froelich	246	24 60	6	30 60
Robinson	250	A. G. Meserve	205	20 50	6	26 50
Heyworth	251	C. C. Colwell	137	13 70	6	19 70
Aledo	252	G. A. Cook	176	17 60	6	23 60
Avon Harmony	253	C. B Warner	183	18 30	6	24 30
Aurora	254	H. G Gable	37	3 70	6	9 70
Donnelson	255	W. H. Young	245	24 50	6	30 50
Warsaw	257	J. W. Marsh	248	24 80	6	30 80
Mattoon	260	F. M. Beals	172	17 20	4	21 20
Amon	261	E. M. McPherson	139	13 90	6	19 90
Channahon	262	L. Gaskill	55	5 50	6	11 50
Illinois	263	J. C. Weir	155	15 00	6	21 00
Franklin Grove	264	F. M. Banker	88	8 80	6	14 80
Vermilion	265	G. N. Kelsheimer	142	14 20	6	20 20
Kingston	266	L. M. Morrison	265	26 50	4	30 50
La Prairie	267	T. S. Carlin	236	23 60	6	29 60
Paris	268	F. F. Hager	160	16 00	6	22 00
Wheaton	269	W. V. Lambe	25	2 50	6	8 50
Blaney	271	H. D. Fraser			6	6 00
Carmi	272	T. H Land	282	28 20	6	34 20
Miners	273	D. B. B ewett	165	16 50	6	22 50
Byron	274	L. Dexter	83	8 30	6	14 30
Milton	275	J. A. Miller	259	25 90	6	31 90
Elizabeth	276	W. G. Gullett	337	33 70	6	39 70
Accordia	277	H. F Friedrich	4	40	6	6 40
Jo Daviess	278	G. E. Stickney	138	13 80	6	19 80
Neoga	279	C. G Richmond	184	18 40	6	24 40
Kansas	280	W. S. Brown	174	17 40	6	23 40
Brooklyn	282	A. E. Bennett	82	8 20	4	12 20
Meteor	283	F. C. Poust	56	5 60	6	11 60
Catlin	285	A. Jones	129	12 90	6	18 90
Plymouth	286	F. L. Smith	222	22 20	6	28 60
De Soto	287	M. Kelley	302	30 20	6	36 20
Genoa	288	C. A. Brown	59	5 90	6	11 90
Wataga	291	C. W. Merrill	155	15 50	6	21 50
Chenoa	292	M. Monroe	104	10 20	6	16 20
Prophetstown	293	F. Hutchinson	129	12 90	6	18 90
Pontiac	294	W. E. Herbert	92	9 20	4	13 20
Dills	295	E. L. Charpentier	256	25 60	6	31 60
Quincy	296	E. G. Horner	263	26 30	6	32 30
Benjamin	297	B. T. Earl	241	24 10	6	30 10
Wauconda	298	H. T. Fuller	40	4 00	6	10 00
Hinckley	301	J. H. Bander	57	5 70	6	11 70
Durand	302	E. A. Hill	104	10 40	6	16 40
Raven	303	L. P. Voss	44	4 40	6	10 40
Onarga	305	F. Ward	85	8 50	6	14 50

REPRESENTATIVES—*Continued.*

LODGE.	NO.	REPRESENTATIVE.	Miles.....	Mileage....	Per Diem.	Total.....
W. C. Hobbs	306	W. A. Davidson	131	$13 10	$6	$19 10
T. J. Pickett	307	M. L. Walker	192	19 20	6	25 20
Ashlar	308	E. G. Mallon	1	10	6	6 10
Harvard	309	W. Chapman	62	6 20	6	12 20
Dearborn	310	L. T. Tennent	3	30	6	6 30
Kilwinning	311	B. F. Martin	1	10	6	6 10
Ionic	312	J. H. Gregor	170	17 00	6	23 00
York	313	J. A. Keller	195	19 50	6	25 50
Palatine	314	R. Mosser	26	2 60	6	8 60
Abraham Jonas	316	A. A. Hutchinson	99	9 90	6	15 90
J. L. Anderson	318	E. N. Winfield	226	22 60	6	28 60
Doric	319	G. E. Carlson	164	16 40	6	22 40
Creston	320	F. E. Gammon	70	7 00	6	13 00
Dunlap	321	F. C. Barnum	124	12 40	6	18 40
Windsor	322	H. S. Lilly	184	18 40	6	24 40
Orient	323	C. S. Moore	68	6 80	6	12 80
Harrisburg	325	T. W. Morrow	306	30 60	6	36 60
Industry	327	A. A. Adkinson	215	21 50	6	27 50
Altona	330	D. N. McMaster	147	14 70	6	20 70
Mt. Erie	331	J. W. Hedrick	259	25 90	6	31 90
Tuscola	332	W. T. Roberts	150	15 00	6	21 00
Tyrian	333	H. B. Davidson	185	18 50	6	24 50
Sumner	334	B. F. Hockman	236	23 60	6	29 60
Schiller	335	C. H. Kammann	150	15 00	6	21 00
New Columbia	336	W. A. Robbins	349	34 90	6	40 90
Oneida	337	C. V. Congers	151	15 10	6	21 10
Saline	339	J. Carlton	316	31 60	6	37 60
Kedron	340	R. Butcher	193	19 30	6	25 30
Full Moon	341	J. W. Wagoner	273	27 30	4	31 30
Summerfield	342	J. H. Hewett	283	28 30	6	34 30
Milledgeville	345	T. N. Fleming	122	12 20	4	16 80
N. D. Morse	346	J. Sewalt	229	22 90	6	28 90
Sidney	347	W. Hays	137	13 70	6	19 70
Russellville	348	T. Langdon	213	21 30	6	27 30
Fairview	350	W. B. Mays	193	19 30	6	25 30
Tarbolton	351	A. H. Birch	98	9 80	6	15 80
Groveland	352	G. F. Landes	146	14 60	6	20 60
Kinderhook	353	G. W. Lawrence	270	27 00	6	33 00
Ark and Anchor	354	J. F. Bummel	201	20 10	6	26 10
Marine	355	J. H. Pahlman	256	25 60	6	31 60
Hermitage	356	J. H. Strawn	262	26 20	6	32 20
Orion	358	D. A. Hewit	62	6 20	6	12 20
Blackberry	359	J. Thompson	44	4 40	6	10 40
Princeville	360	S. T. Henry	149	14 90	6	20 90
Douglas	361	P. W. Lill	302	30 20	6	36 20
Noble	362	J. Palmer	239	23 90	6	29 90
Horeb	363	W. H. Miller	163	16 30	6	22 30
Tonica	364	L. A. Kaiser	108	10 80	6	16 80
Bement	365	W. E. Fisher	153	15 30	6	21 30
Arcola	366	O H. Woodworth	158	15 80	6	21 80
Oxford	367	H. H. Sherwood	160	16 00	6	22 00
Jefferson	368	M. V. B. Montgomery	289	28 90	6	34 90
Newman	369	J. Vandine	166	16 60	6	22 60
Livingston	371	V. S. Wright	74	7 40	6	13 40
Chambersburg	373	S. J Hobbs	246	24 60	6	30 60
Shabbona	374	M. Bloomingdale	67	6 70	6	12 70
Aroma	378	H. P. Lowe	61	6 10	6	12 10
Payson	379	W. L. Hollenbeak	278	27 80	6	33 80
Liberty	380	A. H. D. Buttz	283	28 30	6	34 30
Gill	382	C. W. Potter	223	22 30	6	28 30
Lo Moille	383	F. E. Dayton	92	9 20	6	15 20
Waltham	384	E. N. Cook	94	9 40	6	15 40
Mississippi	385	C. D. Crouse	138	13 80	6	19 80
Bridgeport	386	J. F. Schrader	229	22 90	6	28 90
El Dara	388	A. J Brown	260	26 00	6	32 00

REPRESENTATIVES—*Continued.*

LODGE.	NO.	REPRESENTATIVE.	Miles.....	Mileage...	Per Diem.	Total.....
Kankakee	389	W. I. Martin	56	$ 5 60	$4	$ 9 60
Ashmore	390	J. E. Dudley	178	17 80	6	23 80
Tolono	391	A. B. Campbell	137	13 70	6	19 70
Oconee	392	J. W. Heckethorn	209	20 90	6	26 90
Blair	393	F. L. May	1	10	6	6 10
Jerseyville	394	W. F. Searls	260	26 00	6	32 00
Muddy Point	396	H. McPherson	183	18 30	6	24 30
Shiloh	397	A. L. Krouse	89	8 90	6	14 90
Kinmundy	398	A. M. Allen	229	22 90	6	28 90
Buda	399	B. H. Mosher	117	11 70	6	17 70
Odell	401	E. M. Vaughn	82	8 20	6	14 20
Kishwaukee	402	H G. Burgess	62	6 20	6	12 20
Mason City	403	J. B. Abbott	172	17 20	4	21 20
Batavia	404	W. Clark	38	3 80	6	9 80
Ramsey	405	E. P. Staff	219	21 90	6	27 90
Bethalto	406	J. Frey	261	26 10	6	32 10
Stratton	408	C. F. Shirley	166	16 60	6	22 60
Thos. J. Turner	409	J. E. Evans	1	10	6	6 10
Mithra	410	H. Steinbock	2	20	6	6 20
Hesperia	411	S. F. Beach	1	10	6	6 10
Bollen	412	J. S. Heller	137	13 70	6	19 70
Evening Star	414	C. M. Briggs	109	10 90	6	16 90
Lawn Ridge	415	J. A. Titus	140	14 00	6	20 00
Paxton	416	E. A. Gardner	103	10 30	6	16 30
Marseilles	417	D. Samuels	77	7 70	6	13 70
Freeburg	418	C. Heligenstein	303	30 30	6	36 30
Reynoldsburg	419	R. A. Cavitt	334	33 40	6	39 40
Oregon	420	W. J. Emerson	91	9 10	6	15 10
Washburn	421	C. H. Ireland	127	12 70	6	18 70
Landmark	422	W. T. Davies	4	40	6	6 40
Lanark	423	H. R. Staley	120	12 00	6	18 00
Exeter	424	M. G. Leib	232	23 20	6	29 20
Scot ville	426	J. Fanning	223	22 30	6	28 30
Red Bud	427	J. J. Fox	318	31 80	6	37 80
Sunbeam	428	A. E. Hinkley	52	5 20	6	11 20
Chebanse	429	S. R. Walker	64	6 40	4	10 40
Kendrick	430	J. E. Wilson	248	24 80	6	30 80
Summit	431	J. C. Batchelder	177	17 70	6	23 70
Murrayville	432	W. Hanback	227	22 70	6	28 70
Annawan	433	E. Everett Jr	152	15 20	6	21 20
Makanda	434	O. McKinzie	316	31 60	6	37 60
Philo	436	J. Linke	152	15 20	6	21 20
Chicago	437	E. Espen	1	10	6	6 10
Camargo	440	T. F. Edmonston	156	15 60	6	21 60
Sparland	441	T. E. Gapen	130	13 00	6	19 00
Casey	442	W. S. Lowry	186	18 60	6	24 60
Hamshire	443	V. P. Doty	51	5 10	6	11 10
Cave-in-Rock	444	H. N. Frazser	333	33 30	4	37 60
Chesterfield	445	J. J. Leach	233	23 30	6	29 30
Watseka	446	S. Loveridge	77	7 70	6	13 70
S. D. Monroe	447	J. Wampler	217	21 70	6	27 70
Yates City	448	M. W. Thompson	164	16 40	6	22 40
Mendon	449	G. F. Warner	263	26 30	6	32 30
Loami	450	J. Lowrey	199	19 90	6	25 90
Bromwell	451	G. Hutchinson	193	19 30	6	25 30
New Hartford	453	W. J. Cunningham	262	26 20	6	32 20
Maroa	454	W. T. McLean	157	15 70	6	21 70
Irving	455	C. B. McKinney	233	23 30	6	29 30
Nokomis	456	D. H. Zepp	224	22 40	6	28 40
Blazing Star	458	H. J. Fuller	332	33 20	6	39 20
Jeffer onville	460	W. E. Morgan	251	25 10	6	31 10
Plainview	461	W. N. Dillard	234	23 40	6	29 40
Tremo t	462	L. E. Raelofson	153	15 30	6	21 30
Palmyra	463	L. W. Linder	221	22 10	6	28 10
Denver	464	H. D. Seigfried	247	24 70	6	30 70

REPRESENTATIVES—*Continued.*

LODGE.	NO.	REPRESENTATIVE.	Miles.....	Mileage...	Per Diem	Total.....
Huntsville	465	W. E. Phelps	234	$23 40	$6	$29 40
Cobden	466	R. H. Lawrence	323	32 30	6	38 30
South Macon	467	H. R. Woodcock	180	18 00	6	24 00
Cheney's Grove	468	G. S. Jackson	118	11 80	6	17 80
McLean	469	W. W. Harris	141	14 10	6	20 10
Rantoul	470	G. W. Manley	114	11 40	6	17 40
Kendall	471	W. E. Kemsett	49	4 90	6	10 90
Amity	472	A. L. Hamilton	30	3 00	4	7 00
Gordon	473	H. V. Weise	258	25 80	6	31 80
Columbia	474	H. Reichenbach	295	29 50	6	35 50
Washville	475	E. B. Strange	239	23 90	6	29 90
Manito	476	J. A. McComas	164	16 40	6	22 40
Rutland	477	J. S. Webber	113	11 30	6	17 30
Pleiades	478	H. Rasmussen	3	30	6	6 30
Wyoming	479	A. J. Reigley	137	13 70	6	19 70
Momence	481	C. B. Astte	52	5 20	6	11 20
Lexington	482	G. H. Rue	110	11 00	6	17 00
Edgewood	484	W. J. Faulk	214	21 40	6	27 40
Xenia	485	A. R. Cox	244	24 40	6	30 40
Bowen	486	H. B. Marsh	244	24 40	6	30 40
Andrew Jackson	487	G. W. Willand	326	32 60	6	38 60
Clay City	488	W. F. Dransfield	242	2 20	6	30 20
Cooper	489	L. C. Stewart	212	21 20	6	27 20
Shannon	490	W. E. Earlenbaugh	121	12 10	6	18 10
Martin	491	Geo. Fleischman	167	16 70	6	22 70
Tower Hill	493	G. H. Houchen	204	20 40	6	26 40
Stone Fort	495	R. M. Roper	318	31 80	6	37 80
Colchester	496	H. L. Burford	210	21 00	6	27 00
Alma	497	F. Harris	305	30 50	6	36 50
Murphysboro	498	H. Levy	316	31 60	6	37 60
St Paul	500	S. S. Breese	185	18 50	6	24 50
Stark	501	E. S. Leport	145	14 50	6	20 50
Woodhull	502	Walter O. Davis	153	15 30	6	21 30
Odin	503	S. D. Phillips	244	24 40	6	30 40
East St Louis	504	Wm. Kerkwood	281	28 10	6	34 10
Meridian Sun	505	E. F. Gates	74	7 40	4	11 40
O. H. Miner	506	J. B. Salkeld	76	7 60	6	13 60
Home	508	John A. Kleine	3	30	6	6 30
Parkersburg	509	Chas H. Sharp	242	24 20	6	30 20
J. D. Moody	510	S. C. Swalley	258	25 80	6	31 80
Wade-Barney	512	E. D. Salisbury	126	12 60	6	18 60
Bradford	514	Gilman J. Shaw	128	12 80	6	18 80
Andalusia	516	John D. Walton	178	17 80	6	23 80
Litchfield	517	W. H. Tinklepaugh	231	23 10	6	29 10
Abraham Lincoln	518	C. H. Mundorff	185	18 50	6	24 50
Rosiville	519	W. A. Carr	191	19 10	5	25 10
Anna	520	W. Henderson	329	32 90	6	38 90
Illiopolis	521	W. M. Close	186	18 60	6	24 60
Monitor	522	W. J. Price	37	3 70	6	9 70
Chatham	523	Geo. E. Bunker	194	19 40	6	25 40
Evans	524	John M. James	12	1 20	6	7 20
Delia	525	Foster J. Davis	213	21 30	6	27 30
Covenant	526	Paul G. Dunn	1	10	6	6 10
Rossville	527	Charles Reiff	105	10 50	6	16 50
Minooka	528	W. A. Thayer	51	5 10	6	11 10
Adams	529	I. M. Larimore	283	28 30	6	34 30
Maquon	530	Chas. F. Maple	172	17 20	6	23 20
Ashton	531	J. C. Wetzel	84	8 40	6	14 40
Seneca	532	J. C. Lammey	72	7 20	6	13 20
Alamont	533	Fred Naumer	211	21 10	6	27 10
Cuba	534	S. C. Duffie	191	19 10	6	25 10
Sherman	535	G. H. Wayne	164	16 40	6	22 40
Plainfield	536	A. E. Mattinger	48	4 80	6	10 80
J. R. Gorin	537	J. O. Goodman	142	14 20	6	20 20
Lockport	538	H. A. Kettering	33	3 30	6	9 30

REPRESENTATIVES—*Continued.*

LODGE.	NO.	REPRESENTATIVES.	Miles.....	Mileage...	Per Diem.	Total.....
Chatsworth	539	Philip Sampson	97	$9 70	$6	$15 70
Sigel	541	J. B. Singer	195	19 50	6	25 50
Towanda	542	Samuel Marsh	118	11 80	6	17 80
Cordova	543	W. R. Freek	153	15 30	6	21 30
Virginia	544	J. A. McGie	210	21 00	6	27 00
Valley	547	Thos. R. Lees	176	17 60	6	23 60
Sharon	550	P. W. Reynolds	123	12 30	6	18 30
Long Point	552	Chas. H. Howell	103	10 30	6	16 30
Plum River	554	P. M. Rindesbacher	126	12 60	6	18 60
Humboldt	555	F. A. Hatheway	84	8 40	6	14 40
Dawson	556	J. McGinnis	196	19 60	4	23 60
Lessing	557	P. Maas	2	20	4	4 20
Leland	558	A. N. Thornton	66	6 60	6	12 60
Thomson	559	A. D. Melendy	143	14 30	6	20 30
Madison	560	Henry Scharf	258	25 80	6	31 80
Trinity	562	H. Whiteaker	353	35 30	6	41 30
Winslow	564	J. B. Fuller	133	13 30	6	19 30
Pleasant Hill	565	W. E. Bybee	266	26 60	6	32 60
Albany	566	J. W. Langford	144	14 40	6	20 40
Frankfort	567	J. H. Simpson	314	31 40	6	37 40
Time	69	C. E. Bagby	260	26 00	6	32 00
Jacksonville	570	E. E. Crabtree	215	21 50	6	27 50
Bardolph	572	W. W. Hendricks	197	19 70	6	25 70
Gardner	573	H. W. Burger	65	6 50	6	12 50
Pera	574	M. H. Shinker	108	10 80	6	16 80
Capron	575	W. R. Marriett	70	7 00	6	13 00
O'Fallon	576	Andrew Moore	291	29 10	6	35 10
Viola	577	Chas. C. Miller	167	16 70	6	22 70
Prairie City	578	Geo. H. White	209	20 90	6	26 90
Hazel Dell	580	John W. Carlin	198	19 80	6	25 80
Dongola	581	W. L. McLane	338	33 80	6	39 80
Highland	583	Emil Wilde	267	26 70	6	32 70
Vesper	584	Geo. Sanderson	163	16 30	6	22 30
Fisher	585	H. C. Porter	194	19 40	6	25 40
Princeton	587	T. P. Streeter	104	10 40	6	16 40
Troy	588	F. W. Zanders	278	27 80	6	33 80
Fairmount	590	Geo. W. Shultz	137	13 70	6	19 70
Gilman	591	Geo. L. Harris	81	8 10	6	14 10
Fieldon	592	Chas. W. Brown	272	27 20	6	33 20
Miles Hart	595	D. W. Chamberlin	178	17 80	6	23 80
Cerro Gordo	600	A. C. Doyle	163	16 30	6	22 30
Farina	601	J. W. Lackey	223	22 30	6	28 30
Watson	602	G. Y. Austin	206	20 60	6	26 60
Clark	603	H. DeLashmutt	186	18 60	6	24 60
Hebron	604	W. M. Millar	74	7 40	6	13 40
Streator	607	C. Y. Austin	94	9 40	6	15 40
Piper	608	C. A. McCain	91	9 10	6	15 10
Sheldon	609	G. S. Hummer	85	8 50	6	14 50
Union Park	610	W. C. Avery	3	30	6	6 30
Lincoln Park	611	G. P. Marquis	2	20	6	6 20
Rock River	612	W. P. Benson	110	11 00	6	17 00
Patoka	613	W. W. Murfin	247	24 70	6	30 70
Forest	614	E. A. Ergmis	93	9 30	6	15 30
Wadley	616	C. R. Wawne	227	22 70	6	28 70
Good Hope	617	G. A. Lackens	200	20 00	6	26 00
Basco	618	W. Priessman	244	24 40	6	30 40
Berwick	619	P. H. Shelton	172	17 20	6	23 20
New Hope	620	J. Snyder	179	17 90	6	23 90
Hopedale	622	H. M. Brighton	149	14 90	6	20 90
Locust	623	G. Ritscher	210	21 00	6	27 00
Union	627	A. H. Brooks	339	33 90	6	39 90
Tuscan	630	J. S. Neighbors	305	30 50	6	36 50
Norton	631	D. B. Keighin	80	8 00	6	14 00
Ridge Farm	632	C. M. Harrold	140	14 00	6	20 00
E. F. W. Ellis	633	E. J. Hartwell	87	8 70	4	12 70

REPRESENTATIVES—*Continued.*

LODGE.	NO.	REPRESENTATIVE.	Miles.....	Mileage...	Per Diem.	Total.....
Rochester	635	T. D. Farrell	193	$ 19 30	$ 4	23 30
Peotone	636	A. E. Harkin	40	4 00	6	10 00
Keystone	639	L. A. Backer	2	20	6	6 20
Comet	641	R. C. Crifield	144	14 40	6	20 40
Apollo	642	R. N. West	3	30	6	6 30
D. C. Cregier	643	J. O. Glanon	2	20	6	6 20
Oblong City	644	G. W. Shire	215	21 50	6	27 50
San Jose	645	J. W. Arington	163	16 30	6	22 30
Blueville	647	L. C. Carlin	202	20 20	6	26 20
Camden	648	M. E. Cady	240	24 00	6	30 00
Atwood	651	Chas. Harschbarger	160	16 00	6	22 00
Greenview	653	J. H. Stone	180	18 00	6	24 00
Yorktown	655	W. C. Stilson	121	12 10	6	18 10
Mozart	656	H. G. Quo ick	126	12 60	6	18 60
Laf yette	657	C. D. Gardiner	333	33 30	6	39 30
Rock Island	658	C. I. Peterson	164	16 40	6	22 40
Lambert	659	W. M. Coble	263	26 30	6	32 30
Grand Chain	660	J. M. Jones	353	35 30	6	41 30
South Park	662	H. P. Daemicke	6	30	6	6 60
Mayo	664	J. A. Agrae	223	22 30	6	28 30
Greenland	665	G. W. Tipsword	214	21 40	6	27 40
Crawford	666	J. T. Athey	214	21 40	6	27 40
Erie	667	S. A. Eddy	133	13 30	6	19 30
Burnt Prairie	668	G. E. Jessap	272	27 20	6	33 20
Herder	669	G. Schatz	3	30	6	6 30
Fillmore	670	H. S. Short	234	23 40	6	29 40
Eddyville	672	E. S. Barger	333	33 30	6	39 30
Normal	673	B. R. McReynolds	124	12 40	6	18 40
Waldeck	674	F. Dober	4	40	6	6 40
Pawnee	675	H. E. Farnam	203	20 30	6	26 30
A. O. Fay	676	W. J. Obee	28	2 30	6	8 30
Enfield	677	A. P. Goudy	277	27 70	6	33 70
Illinois City	679	E. L. Marston	187	18 70	6	24 70
Clement	680	C. E. Knorr	171	17 10	6	23 10
Morrisonville	681	R. C. McCauley	211	21 10	6	27 10
Blue Mound	682	N. M. Mesnard	184	18 40	6	24 40
Burnside	683	J. E. Pershin	225	22 50	6	28 50
Gallatia	684	H. N. Ryan	307	30 70	6	36 70
Rio	685	G. W. Ernst	163	16 30	6	22 30
Garfield	686	F. G. Phegley	4	40	6	6 40
Orangeville	687	R. W. Moore	126	12 60	6	18 60
Clifton	688	N. T. Stevens	69	6 90	6	12 90
Englewood	690	R. C. McManus	7	70	6	6 70
Iola	691	E. F. Patrick	221	22 10	6	28 10
Raymond	692	D. W. Starr	220	22 00	6	28 00
Herrin's Prairie	693	C. H. Pope	321	32 10	6	38 10
Shiloh Hill	695	H. Shaw	311	31 10	6	37 10
Belle Rive	696	W. R. Ross	293	29 30	6	35 30
Richard Cole	697	O. C. Heine	4	40	6	6 40
Hutton	698	Z. C. Jones	193	19 30	6	25 30
Pleasant Plains	700	W. H. Dozand	201	20 10	6	26 10
Temple Hill	701	Geo. S. Dodd	367	36 70	6	42 70
Alexandria	702	F. B. Blayney	172	17 20	6	23 20
Braidwood	704	J. A. Smith	57	5 70	6	11 70
Ewing	705	W. C. Link	298	29 80	6	35 80
Joppa	706	F. L. Heath	208	20 80	6	26 80
Star	709	Robert Deem	99	9 90	6	15 90
Farmer City	710	E. A. Williams	130	13 00	6	19 00
Providence	711	A. G. Goodridge	10	1 00	6	7 00
Collinsville	712	W. E. Hadley	286	28 60	6	34 60
Johnsonville	713	Chas. E. Johnson	252	25 20	6	31 20
Newton	714	Z. S. Saylor	134	13 40	6	19 40
Elvaston	715	S. A. Symonds	237	23 70	6	29 70
Calumet	716	A. P. Pierce	16	1 60	6	7 60
Arcana	717	R. H. Leeder	1	10	6	6 10

REPRESENTATIVES—*Continued.*

LODGE.	NO.	REPRESENTATIVE.	Miles.....	Mileage...	Per Diem.	Total.....
May	718	Wm. M. Boyd	285	$28 50	$6	$34 50
Chapel Hill	719	I. N. Lentz	323	32 30	6	38 30
Rome	721	R. F. Casey	271	27 10	6	33 10
Walnut	722	A. E. Burr ss	110	11 00	6	17 00
Omaha	723	H. P. Kinsall	292	29 20	6	35 20
Chandlerville	724	Herman Rethorn	201	20 10	6	26 10
Rankin	725	A. E. Schwartz	111	11 10	6	17 10
Golden Rule	726	J. R. Butzow	1	10	6	6 10
Raritan	727	John D. Piper	201	20 10	6	26 10
Waterman	728	W. C. Whitford	62	6 20	6	12 20
Lake Creek	729	M. Ozment	320	32 00	6	38 00
Eldorado	730	D. L. Wood	297	29 70	6	35 70
Harbor	731	George Carter	12	1 20	6	7 20
Carman	732	G. W. Howell	212	21 20	6	27 20
Gibson	733	L. E. Rockwood	110	11 00	6	17 00
Morning Star	734	G. W. Brant	181	18 10	6	24 10
Sheridan	735	Geo. C Huff	64	6 40	6	12 40
Arrowsmith	737	A. G. Barnes	125	12 50	6	18 50
Sauremin	738	P. H. Lannon	83	8 30	6	14 30
Lakeside	739	Charles T. Spence	3	30	6	6 30
New Holland	741	James Peters	168	16 80	6	22 80
Danvers	742	M B. Munsell	136	13 60	6	19 60
Scott Land	743	Chas. C Haws	151	15 10	6	21 10
Goode	744	G. W. Dye	295	29 50	6	35 50
Winnebago	745	C. P. Coolidge	94	9 40	6	15 40
Weldon	746	James Rainey	150	15 00	6	21 00
Centennial	747	Glenn Robinson	142	14 20	6	20 20
Alta	748	J. F. Koerner	155	15 50	6	21 50
Akin	749	J. J. Bundy	316	31 60	6	37 60
Lyndon	750	P. C. Riley	123	12 30	6	18 30
Allendale	752	W. F. Courter	241	24 10	6	30 10
Ogden	754	H. V. Cardiff	144	14 40	6	20 40
Pre emption	755	W. W. Wilmerton	185	18 50	6	24 50
Hardinsville	756	John Mulveane	218	21 80	6	27 80
Verona	757	Nathan Small	75	7 50	6	13 50
Mystic Star	758	L Denkelacker	4	40	6	6 40
Orel	759	W. W. Reid	270	27 00	6	33 00
Sibley	761	P. P. Anderson	105	10 50	6	16 50
Van Meter	762	J S. Graham	195	19 50	6	25 50
Crete	763	T V. Davies	30	3 00	6	9 00
Sullivan	764	Jas. W. Steele	176	17 60	6	23 60
Palace	765	E. J. Burger	12	1 20	6	7 20
Littleton	766	P. M. Powell	236	23 60	6	29 60
Triluminar	767	Alfred E. Treen	12	1 20	6	7 20
Mizpah	768	A Middleton	5	50	6	6 50
St. Elmo	769	M. M. Deiwert	217	21 70	6	27 70
LaGrange	770	C. M. Babbitt	15	1 50	6	7 50
Bay City	771	Jas. M Pryor	384	38 40	6	44 40
New Burnside	772	A. Wise	323	32 30	6	38 30
Mansfield	773	H A Steel	131	13 10	6	19 10
Lake View	774	Nicholas E. Ford	5	50	6	6 50
Grand Crossing	776	W. J McElroy	10	1 00	6	7 00
Ravenswood	777	J. Roy Andrews	6	60	6	6 60
Gurney	778	G. W A. Hazel	355	35 50	6	41 50
Wright's Grove	779	E. Kopriva	5	50	6	6 50
Siloam	780	Wm. Balhatchet	4	40	6	6 40
Potomac	782	John A. Littler	131	12 10	6	18 10
Constantia	783	Chas. Unverzagt	1	10	6	6 10
Beacon Light	784	L. T. hilds	11	1 10	6	7 10
Riverton Union	786	C F. Churchill	191	19 10	6	25 10
Morris	787	Hardy C Voris	304	30 40	6	36 40
Lorna	788	J. F Brimberg	178	17 80	6	23 80
Auburn Park	789	John T Calvin	8	80	6	6 80
Pittsfield	790	O. O Hemenway	254	25 40	4	29 40
Broadlands	791	D. P. McIntyre	155	15 50	6	21 50

REPRESENTATIVES—*Continued.*

LODGE.	NO.	REPRESENTATIVE.	Miles	Mileage...	Per Diem.	Total .....
Calhoun	792	Jas. H. De Long	272	$27 20	$6	$33 20
A. T. Darrah	793	Hunter Muir	165	16 50	6	22 50
Tadmor	794	J. A. Womack	329	32 90	6	38 90
Myrtle	795	Martin Allexan	7	70	6	6 70
E. M. Husted	796	F. P Armstrong	237	23 70	6	29 70
Normal Park	797	G. W. Weippiert	7	70	6	6 70
Sidell	798	J. G. Rice	146	14 60	6	20 60
Colfax	799	C. M. Forsyth	119	11 90	6	17 90
Kenwood	800	Paul Wickert	4	40	6	6 40
Sangamon	801	Harry L. Kelley	124	12 40	6	18 40
Williamson	802	A. A. McMurray	317	31 70	6	37 70
Neponset	803	C. M. Carpenter	123	12 30	4	16 30
Kensington	804	C. J. Kuyper	13	1 30	6	7 30
S. M. Dalzell	805	W. A. Foroler	104	10 40	6	16 40
Nebo	806	L. L. Lemmon	261	26 10	6	32 10
Royal	807	G. W. Boster	300	30 00	6	36 00
Cornland	808	Miles A. Leach	177	17 70	6	23 70
Gillham	809	Daul R. Elano	252	25 20	6	31 20
Tracy	810	A. B. Ramsdell	13	1 30	6	7 30
Melvin	811	A. O. McMahon	100	10 00	6	16 00
De Land	812	Timothy F. Deveny	150	15 00	4	19 00
Humboldt Park	813	L. B. Dyer	5	50	6	6 50
Ohio	814	P. P. Michael	103	10 30	6	16 30
Lawn	815	M. Bruggemeyer	8	80	6	6 80
Ridgway	816	L. C. Trousdale	299	29 90	6	35 90
Creal Springs	817	J. L. Gulley	336	33 60	6	39 60
Ben Hur	818	Endrew N. Engle	7	70	6	6 70
Columbian	819	C. M. Hovey	7	70	6	6 70
Henderson	820	F. Simeraugh	157	15 70	6	21 70
New Canton	821	M. D Massie	292	29 20	6	35 20
Belknap	822	H. O. Williams	346	34 60	6	40 60
Pearl	823	C. R. Yeager	115	11 50	4	15 50
Grove	824	J. H. Griffiths	21	2 10	6	8 10
Arthur	825	C. F. Jenne	162	16 20	6	22 20
Mazon	826	Frank E. Hewitt	71	7 10	6	13 10
Sequoit	827	A. N. Tiffany	55	5 50	4	9 50
Trinity	829	H. E. Shepherd	154	15 40	6	21 40
Rockport	830	W. J. Garner	300	30 00	6	36 30
Findlay	831	E. E. Earp	205	20 50	4	24 50
Magic City	832	E. G. Ruthrauff	23	2 30	6	8 30
Dean	833	Roger Walwark	321	32 10	6	38 10
Toledo	834	R. H. Smith	187	18 70	6	24 70
Triple	835	E. W. Hilker	278	27 80	6	33 80
Windsor Park	836	W. B. Stone	7	70	6	6 70
Hindsboro	837	C. L. Watson	168	16 80	6	22 80
Charity	838	W. D. Holmes	197	19 70	6	25 70
Berwyn	839	Chas. A. Bader	10	1 00	6	7 00
Alto Pass	840	A J Canble	332	33 20	6	39 20
Woodlawn Park	841	Wm. Rothmann	8	80	6	6 80
Fides	842	D. L. Jones	17	1 70	6	7 70
Park Lodge	843	E. D. Brothers	10	1 00	6	7 00
Hopewell	844	Albert Kohler	126	12 60	6	18 60
Martinton	845	A. C. Behlke	68	6 80	6	12 80
Bluffs	846	J. F. Wilson	232	23 20	6	29 20
Stronghurst	847	A. W. Aplin	213	21 30	6	27 30
London	848	W. T. Shreves	183	18 30	6	24 30
Palestine	849	J. S. Thompson	253	25 30	6	31 30
Austin	850	John P. Garner	7	70	6	6 70
Chicago Heghts	851	Geo. H. Fuller	27	2 70	6	8 70
Gothic	852	E. W. Cannady	281	28 10	6	34 10
Latham	853	O. J. Lucas	185	18 50	6	24 50
Brighton Park	854	John Legate	6	60	6	6 60
King Oscar	855	C. P. Ekblom	1	10	6	6 10
West Gate	856	Chas L. Wood	271	27 10	6	33 10
Boyd D	857	R. B. Spiers	67	6 70	6	12 70

REPRESENTATIVES—*Continued.*

LODGE.	NO.	REPRESENTATIVE.	Miles.....	Mileage...	Per Diem.	Total.....
Utica	858	K. W. Leland	94	$ 9 40	$6	$15 40
Apple River	859	G. V. Lichtenberger	144	14 40	6	20 40
Metropolitan	860	Chas. Woodward	5	50	6	6 50
Sorento	861	C. T. Gipson	248	24 80	6	30 80
Riverside	862	John C. Smith, Jr	12	1 20	6	7 20
St. Andrews	863	Albert Davis	1	10	6	6 10
Olympia	864	Eugene T. Pearce	4	40	6	6 40
St Cecilia	865	Albert Roullier	1	10	6	6 10
West Salem	866	J. A. Grace	248	24 80	6	30 80
Chadwick	867	A. A. Foster	130	13 00	6	19 00

TRUSTEES MASONS' HOME.

	Per Diem.	Total
Wm B. Wright	$20 00	$20 00
A. H. Bell	25 00	25 00
C. E. Allen	25 00	25 00
Owen Scott	25 00	25 00
P. W. Barclay	20 00	20 00
J. B. McFatrich	30 00	30 00
R. H. Wheeler	30 00	30 00
L. A. Goddard	30 00	30 00
W. G. Cochran	30 00	30 00
L. L. Munn	30 00	30 00
Jas. A. Steele	30 00	30 00
Chas. F. Hitchcock	30 00	30 00

REPORT—Committee on Railroads and Transportation.

Brother J. O. Clifford, from the Committee on Railroads and Transportation, presented the following report, and, on motion, it was adopted:

To the M. W. Grand Lodge, A. F. and A. Masons, of the State of Illinois:

BRETHREN:—Your Committee on Railroads and Transportation beg leave to submit the following report:

Arrangements for a rate of one and one-third fare for the round trip was made with both the Western and Central Passenger Associations, applying over all the railroads in the State of Illinois, and from St. Louis, Missouri.

We have received, certified, and turned over to the Joint Agent of the Passenger Association, 602 certificates which have been duly executed and are now ready to be delivered to the Brethren.

Respectfully and fraternally submitted.

J. O. CLIFFORD,
JOHN WHITLEY,
Committee.

Chicago, October 8, 1903.

REPORT—Committee to Examine Brethren.

Brother H. T. Burnap, from the Committee to Examine Brethren, made the following report, and, on motion, it was adopted:

CHICAGO, ILL., October 8, 1903.

To the M. W. Grand Lodge, A. F. and A. M., Illinois:

Your Committee appointed to examine visitors at this session of the Grand Lodge, respectfully report that they have examined all who have presented themselves and have vouched for them to the Grand Tyler.

Fraternally submitted,

A. B. ASHLEY,
H. T. BURNAP,
ISAAC CUTTER,
H. A. SNELL,
M. BATES IOTT,
Committee.

LETTER OF REGRET.

The R.W. Grand Secretary read the following letter of regret from Brother W. L. Milligan:

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., October 4, 1903.

Bro. Geo. M. Moulton, M. W. Grand Master A. F. and A. M., Chicago, Ill.

MY DEAR BROTHER:—I regret exceedingly, my inability to be present as the representative of the Grand Lodge of South Australia near the Grand Lodge of Illinois at the Annual Convocation of the Grand Lodge of Illinois this week. I desire, however, as the representative of the Grand Lodge of South Australia to convey to you, M. W. Grand Master, and the officers and representatives of the Grand Lodge of Illinois, hearty fraternal greetings from the Grand Lodge of South Australia, with the cherished hope that the happy fraternal relations now existing between the two grand bodies may continue while time endures.

Fraternally,
W. L. MILLIGAN.

TELEGRAMS.

The following telegrams were read by the R.W. Grand Secretary:

MILWAUKEE, WIS., October 6.

George M. Moulton, Grand Master Grand Lodge, A. F. and A. M., Care Studebaker Theater.

Honored by the noble brotherhood of Masons of Illinois as their representative, I find pleasure in extending fraternal and cordial greeting.

C. C. ROGERS,
Grand Representative.

MILWAUKEE, WIS., October 6.

J. H. C. Dill, Grand Secretary Grand Lodge, A. F. and A. M, Care Studebaker Theater.

Please extend to the brothers assembled in Grand Lodge the fraternal greetings from the brethren of Wisconsin. N. N. PERRY,
Grand Secretary.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

The R.W. Grand Secretary read an acknowledgment from the World's Fair Fraternal Building Association, of the appropriation of $1000 by the M.W. Grand Lodge at its last Communication, and it was ordered placed on file.

AMOUNT OF BOND.

Brother Joseph Robbins moved that the bonds of the R.W. Grand Treasurer and R.W. Grand Secretary be fixed at $30,000 each. Carried.

RESOLUTION.

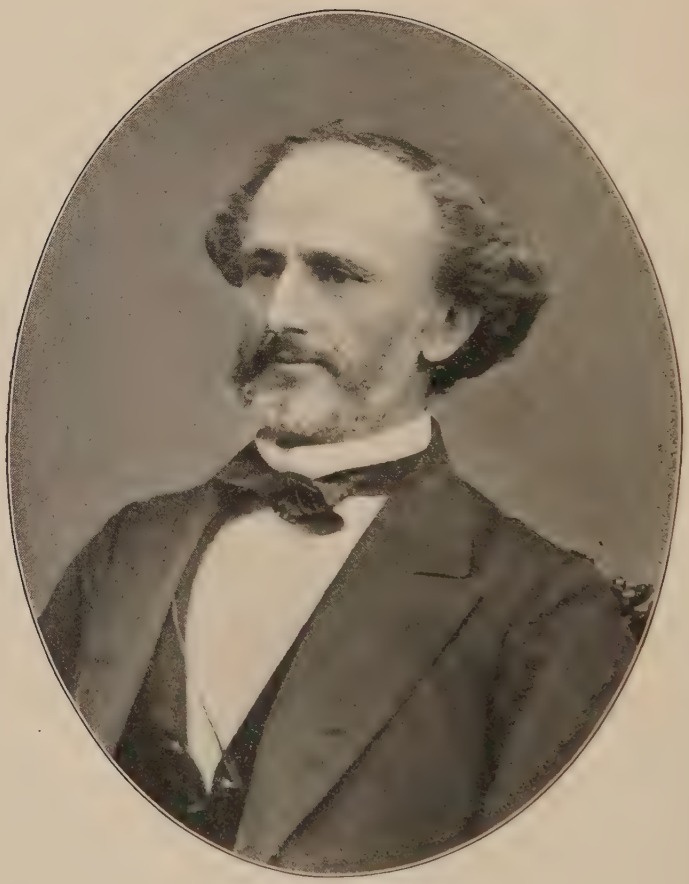
Brother R. T. Spencer presented the following resolution, and, on motion, it was adopted:

Resolved, That the Grand Secretary be and is hereby instructed to publish in tabulated form in the journal of proceedings each year the names of all officers of the Grand Lodge elected or appointed since its organization.

Memorial Services

H. P. H. BROMWELL
DANIEL M. BROWNING
WILEY M. EGAN

Thursday, October 8, 1903
10:30 a. m.



H. P. H. BROMWELL.

Elected M.W. Grand Master 1865.

M.W. Grand Master:

The chair is informed that Brother Joseph Robbins will say a few words as a tribute to the memory of Brother H. P. H. Bromwell, Past Grand Master.

Bro. Joseph Robbins:

M.W. GRAND MASTER:—We do well, I think, to pause a moment in our labors and take something more than a mere formal notice of the dropping out of our ranks and out of this life of those who have held positions and in their time made a large part of the history of this Grand Lodge. I only wish, with reference to the subject before me, that I could have had time to have prepared something worthier of your thought relative to the character of the distinguished man about whose services I have been asked to say a few words.

There are few men in this body—perhaps less than half a dozen—who remember Brother Bromwell when he first appeared before the Grand Lodge of Illinois. Tall, gaunt, straight as an arrow, with face almost aboriginal, an eagle eye and hair of quite aboriginal blackness, talking in parables clad in quaint speech, fluent yet measured as became his subject—such is the picture which stands out in my memory of the Grand Orator of this Grand Lodge in 1862.

The same figure mounted upon a chair, alive all over, with tongue of fire and the volubility of a Niagara, denouncing as treason to Masonry and the users thereof as forsworn, the cipher which played so prominent a part in the fierce conflict which raged over the subject of work in the early sixties—stands out as one of the dominant forces of the stormy convention at Bryan hall in 1863.

The same figure, that of the newly installed Grand Master, alert, prompt, decisive, but wielding the gavel with singular moderation, and with almost over-generous recognition of the rights upon the floor, of those who but yesterday had been his opponents—is the picture my memory retains of the executive of 1865 and 1866. Such altogether is my recollection of three aspects presented by the most singularly striking personality that has graced the presence and adorned the annals of this Grand Lodge since its organization. Looking backward through the perspective of the fleeting years, at him and his compeers, I am sure that I reflect the feeling of all those who were a part of the events of that period, when I say—there were giants in those days.

Failing of a renomination for congress—of which he was a member during and after his grand mastership, he sought a new field for his energies in the Territory of Colorado. There his abilities were quickly recognized. He became a member of the territorial legislature, of the conven-

tion which framed the constitution, and of the first and subsequent state legislatures, and later was the commissioner to revise the statutes of the state; and in these capacities he left his impress all over the constitution and jurisprudence of the new commonwealth. His part in giving woman the ballot was so great that there was no one to dispute the title which he ever afterwards bore—that of the father of equal suffrage in Colorado.

This gives you some idea of the forceful character of the man.

His zeal for Masonry and his love for it knew no abatment with his change of residence; and while he lovingly remembered this Grand Lodge that had honored him, and preserved his affiliation with it, he took an active part in the affairs of the Fraternity in Colorado. He was made an honorary Past Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Colorado at an early day, and from that day on no annual communication passed while he was in health, that some opportunity was not found or made to draw from him an address upon the principles or symbolism of Masonry.

As an adviser he was a principal factor in the revision of their code, and was the author of their funeral service, containing a remarkable, original Master Masons hymn—familiar, probably, to but few of you, as not many copies of this service have found their way to Illinois—a dirge which in its tremendous power of rhythm, language and thought at once recalls the Dies Irae, one of the notable poems of the ages.

At its last communication during his life, the Grand Lodge sent a committee to his bedside with greetings from his brethren and a message of encouragement and hope. But the hope proved vain. Tossed by the storms of nearly eighty winters, his worn and frail bark slipped from its moorings and drifted out upon that silent, peaceful sea, of whose boundaries we know only the hither shore.

Brother Bromwell's mind was of a singularly subtle cast and it was so many-sided that it kept him in touch with all the affairs of men. Tap it on any side, and wisdom flowed, not simply because of his quick perception, for he had that, but because the subject had been thought out. Altogether, his was the most singularly striking personality that the Grand Lodge of Illinois has known since its organization. His mind was of that peculiar cast that it delighted in mysticism and symbolism, and had he possessed any of the instincts of a Masonic piddler—of which the Craft has known too many—he might have flooded his time with degrees whose rituals would have been worth the study of any man. But he was too safely anchored for that. He had too profound an appreciation of the value of the Masonry as defined and circumscribed by the landmarks, the Masonry of the Charges of a Freemason, the Masonry handed down to us in its simplicity and dignity by the fathers, to permit anything else,

with him, to take its place. He recognized the fact that Masonry was the prophet of that altruism which permeates modern society, the environment of Masonry, where once it only permeated the Fraternity itself. Above all he recognized the tremendous power exerted by a pattern of free representative government—a pattern wrought out by the doctrine of equality springing from the brotherhood of man, and making Masonry a model commonwealth long before the enfranchising idea that governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed, had found lodgment in the world outside of the Fraternity. If I had time I would like to dwell for a moment, but I must not, upon the influence which the experimental knowledge gained in Masonry by the great men of our Revolution, of the possibility of a free, representative government, with only such limitations upon the liberty of the people as were self-imposed—had in shaping and developing this government of ours. Brother Bromwell appreciated this, and because this pattern of a government resting on the consent of the governed is inwrought in the landmarks of Masonry, he had held these landmarks as the apple of his eye; and I am sure that could he have sent a last message to the Grand Lodge of Illinois, it would have been to preserve the landmarks above everything, not only because they are irrevocably entailed upon us, but because they embrace this principle of a government of men by themselves, the evangel and the hope of mankind in all ages to come.

Music—Lexington Quartette.

D. M. BROWNING.

Elected M.W. Grand Master 1882.

The M.W. Grand Master:

BRETHREN:—As Brother Robbins has stated to you, there are but very few here present—probably less than a half dozen—who have any memory and acquaintance personally of the dear Brother of whom he spoke, Brother Bromwell. It is quite different, however, with reference to Bro. Daniel Monroe Browning. Probably the larger proportion of the Brethren present, have had the pleasure of a personal acquaintance with Brother Browning. He has been a constant attendant upon our communications for a great many years, and it is peculiarly appropriate that Brother John M Pearson, who has been with us probably as long as Brother Browning and who was his neighbor, his intimate associate and his loving friend, should speak to you about this man, as a tribute to the memory of Brother Browning.

Bro. John M. Pearson:

M. W. GRAND MASTER AND BRETHREN OF THE GRAND LODGE:—The loss is so recent that we all feel it. It is only a year ago that we were here and saw Brother Browning as he appeared in the Grand Lodge, and his actions as Chairman of our Jurisprudence Committee. We all knew him, except those who are new in the Grand Lodge, so that I hardly need to say to you what I have thought for years of Brother Browning, as a man and as a Mason.

More than twenty years ago he occupied the position, Sir, which you now hold, retiring after two years of successful and faithful administration—twenty years ago this month.

My acquaintance with him dates back about ten years prior to that, in service upon Committees, holding as he did for many years, a place upon the Committee of Appeals and Grievances, and it was a pleasure after listening sometimes, as we were obliged to, to long accounts of intricate proceedings, where it was hard to tell which was right and which was wrong, perhaps neither side claiming perfection—to see how clearly Brother Browning would sum up that case, and tell the Committee where he thought the issue lay, and when we made our report it was plain, to the members of this Grand Lodge, the law that was involved in the decision. It was a compliment to his ability and to the good sense of this Grand Lodge that they took him from that Committee and placed him in the chair that you now occupy. Since then I have had the pleasure of serving with him twelve or thirteen years on the Committee of Masonic Jurisprudence, and that same consecutive, level-headed and clear judgment for which he was distinguished, followed him and stood us in good stead upon that Committee.

Now, as Chairman of it, since the death of Past Grand Master Cregier, he stood before you and explained to you his ideas, and those of the Committee upon Masonic Law, and I think those that listened to him, and heard him were satisfied that he understood it as it was. My own relations with him were very pleasant—very pleasant, and it is one of the pleasantest things that I have in all my life, to remember. I can remember of meeting Brother Bromwell forty years ago and more, here in the Grand Lodge, and afterwards while he was with us, and so I can remember every Grand Master since, and to no one would I ascribe any sounder judgment, patient in examining every question presented before us, and then of quick appreciation of the real points to be decided, and convincing the Committee and the Grand Lodge of the truthfulness of his position. To have known such men as both these of whom we speak this morning—to have known them and felt that they were friends and Masonic brethren, and glad to meet us from year to year—makes this Grand Lodge very dear to me.

Of his life outside of our Order, I know only by report. I would be glad to have some one who had lived in his immediate neighborhood, speak more fully in regard to that. I do know, however, that during his administration of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, appointed by President Cleveland, his single aim in that matter was to see that those degraded wards of our Nation, for whom we must care, were not imposed upon and swindled and cheated, as they had been in some former years. Brother Browning stood as the friend of the Red Man while heading the Bureau of the Indian Department, and not a word of fault has been found that I have ever heard or known, of his administration, and so with every trust reposed in him by his neighbors at home. And my hope is that when the time comes that I shall leave this Grand Lodge, and leave this earth, that I may have a record as pure and stainless as the one left by Brother Browning.

Music—Lexington Quartette.

Bro. Monroe C. Crawford:

Most Worshipful Grand Master and Brethren of the Grand Lodge:—I ask a moment of your time while I volunteer a few words to the memory of our departed friend and brother, Daniel M. Browning.

I knew him in his boyhood.

He and I were born and grew to manhood in the same community and took the three degrees in Masonry in the same lodge, Benton Lodge No. 64.

In his youth, from the time he was fifteen years old, he chose the better part and became an exemplary Christian and maintained his integrity as a Christian during his entire life.

At the age of twenty-one years, after having studied the profession of law and been admitted to the bar as a practitioner, he was elected Judge of the county court of Franklin County, Illinois, which position he held for a number of years and discharged the duties of the office with honor to himself and great satisfaction to those he served.

Later he was elected Judge of the Circuit Court and established and maintained a character for honesty, uprightness and ability.

In 1893 he was commissioned by Grover Cleveland, President of the United States, as Commissioner of Indian Affairs and in the discharge of the duties of that office introduced many reforms and improvements greatly to the advantage of the wards placed under him; especially in the protection of their rights and the improvement of facilities for education.

Judge Browning's home life as husband and father was in keeping with his daily life as a Christian gentleman.

His life among us as a Mason and his conduct of the affairs of this Grand Lodge while Grand Master is but another page in the life and conduct of a thorough, able and conscientious gentleman and man of business.

I presume no one had occasion to be so thoroughly acquainted with Judge Browning as myself, having been warm personal friends from his boyhood and intimately associated with him as a Circuit Judge.

Our relations were always friendly and confidential and I am free to say that his life was made a grand success by reason of the great influence and early discipline of his mother who was and is a noble Christian woman and strongly impressed upon him the good influences of her Christian life.

His life was one that the world would be better by emulating.

His loss is felt in the various walks of life. As a member of society, as a member of a Christian church, as a member of his profession, as a husband and father, and lastly coming down to each and all of us as a member of this great fraternity of Free and Accepted Masons.

WILEY M. EGAN.

Elected R.W. Grand Treasurer 1881.

The M.W. Grand Master:

BRETHREN:—We have one more deceased Grand Officer to remember upon this occasion, and it is quite proper and very appropriate indeed that a long time associate in office of that Brother should speak to his memory. Brother Egan was the Grand Treasurer of this Grand Lodge for more than twenty years. While he was acting in that capacity, Bro. Loyal L. Munn was your R. W. Grand Secretary. Brother Munn has been selected to say a few words with reference to Brother Egan.

Bro. Loyal L. Munn:

M. W. GRAND MASTER, AND BRETHREN OF THE GRAND LODGE OF ILLINOIS:—On February 12, 1903, our beloved Brother, Wiley M. Egan, was called from his labors on earth, we trust, to refreshment in Heaven, and as long as our memories shall last, we will continue always to love and respect his memory. He was a man of strong convictions, strict integrity, doing unto others as he would that they should do unto him.

Farewell, my Brother; we hope to meet thee in Paradise.

Music—Lexington Quartette.

Bro. Leroy A. Goddard:

M. W. GRAND MASTER AND BRETHREN OF THE GRAND LODGE:—I wish to pay just a few words of tribute to the memory of our beloved brother, Wiley M. Egan. I regret that I did not make any preparation for this occasion, but will simply have to speak to you as my heart suggests.

As you all know, Brother Egan served as Grand Treasurer faithfully for about a quarter of a century, and no member of this Grand Lodge or of this Fraternity, or of the business community of Chicago, ever questioned his integrity, the honesty of his purposes or the purity of his private life.

I believe I can say, not as a mere form of expression, but as true testimony from one who knows,—from a personal acquaintance of twenty years past, that every influence that Brother Egan exerted in his family, among his friends, as a business man, or as a Mason, was for the promotion of the principles of truth, of justice, and of purity. Taken altogether, the elements that make a good man and a true man, the State of Illinois never possessed within its borders a better citizen than Wiley M. Egan.

Brother Egan did not speak very often before the Grand Lodge here, but his position on all questions of Masonry and citizenship were understood by all who knew him; and the stand that he took upon questions involving principle and the rights of a fellow man was true and unfaltering. As Brother Crawford has said about our dear Brother Browning, who was my best friend almost from the time of my boyhood to the date of his death, his countenance and every expression of his face spoke his gentle heart and his noble character. So we can say of our departed Brother Egan,—his face was an inspiration of confidence and good cheer.

The true measure of the man, Brethren, is in the quality of his private character and the quality of conscience that dictates his actions in the affairs of life. Measured from this standpoint, as I knew Brother Egan, and as so many of you knew him, as a Mason and a citizen, the reflection of his life is impressed on our memory as the full measure of a true man.

Brother John C. Smith, P. G. M.

M. W. GRAND MASTER, AND BRETHREN OF THE GRAND LODGE:—I think the most fitting conclusion to this touching memorial service would be silence. I will break that silence but for a moment, to say that the lamented dead were my personal friends, and our brothers—and as a further fitting conclusion to these testimonials that have been given to their worth, I would move that pictures of the Brethren be inserted in the Proceedings, in addition to those now being published.

Adopted.

The thanks of the M.W. Grand Lodge were again tendered the Lexington Quartette for their services at the special memorial exercises.

GRAND OFFICERS—Appointed.

The R.W. Grand Secretary read the following list of Grand Officers appointed by the M.W. Grand Master:

Bro. JOSEPH STOLZ .....*R.W. Grand Chaplain*.....Chicago.
Bro. WM. A. NORTHCOTT .....*R.W. Grand Orator*..... Greenville.
Bro. GEORGE A. STADLER .....*W. Deputy Grand Secretary*.Decatur.
Bro. HENRY L. WHIPPLE.....*W. Grand Pursuivant*.....Quincy.
Bro. LOUIS ZINGER .....*W. Grand Marshal*..... Pekin.
Bro. W. H. PEAK.....*W. Grand Standard Bearer*. Jonesboro.
Bro. J. R. ENNIS.....*W. Grand Sword Bearer*...Burnt Prairie.
Bro. WALTER WATSON .....*W. Senior Grand Deacon*...Mt. Vernon.
Bro. WM. H. LATHROP.....*W. Junior Grand Deacon*...Newton.
Bro. W. M. BURBANK.....*W. Grand Steward*..... Chicago.
Bro. GEO. W. HAMILTON.....*W. Grand Steward*..... Prairie City.
Bro. W. B. GRIMES.....*W. Grand Steward*..... Pittsfield.
Bro. C. ROHRBOUGH..... *W. Grand Steward*..... Kinmundy.
Bro. WM. L. ORR.....*Bro. Grand Tyler*..... Chicago.

The M.W. Grand Master announced that the bonds of the R.W. Grand Treasurer and R.W. Grand Secretary had been received and approved.

INSTALLATION—Of Grand Officers.

Brother George M. Moulton, assisted by Brother Edward Cook, as Grand Marshal, and Brother D. F. Fox, D.D as Grand Chaplain, installed the following officers:

Wm. B. Wright	*M.W. Grand Master*	Effingham
Chester E. Allen	*R.W. Deputy Grand Master*	Galesburg
Alexander H. Bell	*R.W. Senior Grand Warden*	Carlinville
A. B. Ashley	*R.W. Junior Grand Warden*	La Grange
L. A. Goddard	*R.W. Grand Treasurer*	Chicago
J. H. C. Dill	*R.W. Grand Secretary*	Bloomington
George A. Stadler	*W. Deputy Grand Secretary*	Decatur
Henry L. Whipple	*W. Grand Pursuivant*	Quincy
Louis Zinger	*W. Grand Marshal*	Pekin
J. R. Ennis	*W. Grand Sword Bearer*	Burnt Prairie
Walter Watson	*W. Senior Grand Deacon*	Mt. Vernon
Wm. H. Lathrop	*W. Junior Grand Deacon*	Newton
W. M. Burbank	*W. Grand Steward*	Chicago
Geo. W. Hamilton	*W. Grand Steward*	Prairie City
W. B. Grimes	*W. Grand Steward*	Pittsfield
C. Rohrbough	*W. Grand Steward*	Kinmundy
Wm. L. Orr	*Bro. Grand Tyler*	Chicago

REMARKS—Of Brother Wright.

Brother Wm. B. Wright, M. W. Grand Master, made the following remarks, after installation:

Brethren of the Grand Lodge:—I have twice said that I would accept this office. I have not yet had the opportunity to say to the Sovereign Representatives of this Grand Lodge that I accepted it, therefore, lest there might be some doubt in the minds of some of you, I now accept to you, my Brethren, the responsibilities which you have placed upon me. I accept it, Brethren, with gratitude, which I desire now to express, and with a feeling of pride, which I hope may be pardoned.

If it be true, as I believe it is, that Presidents, Governors, Kings and Princes, do not deem it derogatory to their dignity to join in our assemblies and patronize our mysteries, even such as they might justly feel proud if such preference were shown to them.

My Brethren, I have but one hope, and shall have but one purpose during my incumbency of this position. I recognize the sovereignty of this Grand Lodge, and all my efforts and all my talents—whatever they may be—shall be employed in reading and enforcing your sovereign will.

THANKS—To Retiring Grand Master.

Brother OWEN SCOTT:

M. W. GRAND MASTER AND BRETHREN—I want to perform a pleasing duty, and it is to move that the thanks of this Grand Lodge be tendered to the retiring Grand Master, Brother George M. Moulton, for his able, efficient and distinguished administration of the great office of Grand Master of Masons of Illinois.

Adopted.

REMARKS—Of Brother George M. Moulton.

Brethren, I cannot say in absolute truth that I have looked forward with a great deal of pleasure to this introduction to this Honorable Society, the Ancient and Honorable Order of "Has Beens." I want to be truthful at all times. There is necessarily a feeling of regret which attaches to the relinquishment of an office of so much trust, and withal so much pleasure, as that of Grand Master of this Grand Lodge.

It has been nearly thirty years since I first received the light of Masonry, and during that time, or since that time, I think I may say that I have conscientiously attempted to advance its interests, and promote its welfare. Eight years ago this month, you did me the honor to elect me to an office in this Grand Body, placing me in the South, where you have placed Brother Ashley this morning. Subsequent to that time you have repeatedly honored me by advancing me to positions of preferment, until you cannot give me any more. You have placed me in the most exalted position in your power to bestow. I am grateful to you for all that has been extended to me by way of official preferment, and grateful to you for all the loyal and fraternal assistance that you have rendered me, especially during the last two years of my incumbence in office.

I am thankful at this moment—very thankful indeed, that my labors have been concluded successfully—in other words, that I can lay down and transfer this office to my successor clean, finished and complete, in all of the duties which were intrusted to me.

I can only further express the deep and keen appreciation of all the honors that you have conferred upon me in this way, and to say to you, and pledge you, that in the future years, as in the past, I shall use my utmost efforts to promote the interests and welfare of Ancient Craft Masonry, which has done so much for me.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

The M.W. Grand Master appointed the following standing committees:

JURISPRUDENCE.

John M. Pearson, John C. Smith, Owen Scott, Edward Cook, Charles F. Hitchcock.

APPEALS AND GRIEVANCES.

Monroe C. Crawford, Joseph E. Dyas, Wm. S. Cantrell, Henry E. Hamilton, Herbert Preston.

CHARTERED LODGES.

James L. Scott, L. K. Byers, W. W. Watson, Thomas W. Wilson, D. D. Darrah.

LODGES UNDER DISPENSATION.

Daniel J. Avery, H. C. Mitchell, R. T. Spencer, John Johnston, I. H. Todd.

MILEAGE AND PER DIEM.

John A. Ladd, W. F. Beck, George W. Tipsword.

FINANCE.

George M. Moulton, Gil. W. Barnard, Samuel W. Waddle.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Joseph Robbins.

GRAND LECTURERS.

H. T. Burnap, Isaac Cutter, Hugh A. Snell, M. Bates Iott, Charles H. Martin.

REVISION OF BY-LAWS. (SPECIAL.)

Edward Cook, George M. Moulton, Owen Scott.

TRUSTEES OF MASONIC HOME.

James A. Steele, George M. Moulton, Ralph M. Wheeler.

The minutes of the Sixty-fourth Annual Communication were then read and approved.

CLOSED.

At 12:25 p.m., no further business appearing, the M.W. Grand Master proceeded to close the M.W. Grand Lodge in AMPLE FORM.

Jno B. Wright

GRAND MASTER.

ATTEST:

J. H. C. Dill

GRAND SECRETARY.

M.W. Grand Master's Address—
EFFINGHAM, ILLINOIS

OFFICERS OF THE GRAND LODGE OF ILLINOIS,

ELECTED AT ITS FORMATION ON THE 6th OF APRIL, A.D. 1840, AND IN THE FOLLOWING OCTOBER OF THE SAME YEAR, AND ANNUALLY THEREAFTER TO THE PRESENT TIME.

When elected	GRAND MASTERS.	D. G. MASTERS.	S. G. WARDENS.	J. G. WARDENS.	GRAND TREASURERS.	GRAND SECRETARIES.
1840	*Abraham Jonas	*James Adams	*W. S. Vance	*H. Rogers	*Alexander Dunlap	*Wm. B. Warren
1840	Abraham Jonas	James Adams	*Alexander Dunlap	*Harrison Dills	*Philip Coffman	Wm. B. Warren
1841	Abraham Jonas	*Meredith Helm	Alexander Dunlap	Harrison Dills	Philip Coffman	Wm. B. Warren
1842	*Meredith Helm	*Alexander Dunlap	*Levi Lusk	*Joseph N. Ralston	Philip Coffman	Wm. B. Warren
1843	*Alexander Dunlap	*Levi Lusk	*William Hodge	*Henry Prather	Philip Coffman	Wm. B Warren
1844	*Levi Lusk	*Harding Jackson	*David Allen	*Nelson D. Morse	Philip Coffman	Wm. B. Warren
1845	*Rev. Wm. F. Walker	*Nelson D. Morse	*Edgar R. Bogardus	*John R. Crandall	*James L. Anderson	*Levi Lusk
1846	*Nelson D. Morse	*William Lavely	*John R. Crandall	*Adam Brewer	James L. Anderson	Levi Lusk
1847	*William Lavely	*John R. Crandall	*Joseph C Ketchum	*Matthias Taylor	*Wm. McMurtry	*William Mitchell
1848	William Lavely	*Edward R. Roe	Joseph C. Ketchum	*William C. Hobbs	Wm. McMurtry	William Mitchell
1849	*William C. Hobbs	*John H. Holton	Joseph C. Ketchum	*William E. Russell	Wm. McMurtry	William Mitchell
1850	*C. G. Y. Taylor	*Thomas J. Pickett	*Wm. W. Bennett	*Daniel C. McNeil	Wm. McMurtry	*Wm. B. Warren
1851	*Thomas J. Pickett	*Elias Hibbard	*Eli B. Ames	*Carlton Drake	Wm. McMurtry	*HarmonG.Reynolds
1852	*Eli B Ames	*Benjamin L. Wiley	*Isaac R. Diller	*James L. Anderson	Wm. McMurtry	Harmon G.Reynolds
1853	*William B. Warren	*James L. Anderson	*T. O. Wilson	William H. Turner	Wm. McMurtry	Harmon G.Reynolds
1854	*James L. Anderson	*T. O. Wilson	*James H. Hibbard	*Elijah M. Haines	Wm. McMurtry	Harmon G.Reynolds
1855	*William B. Herrick	*James H. Hibbard	*Jerome R. Gorin	*William A. Dickey	Wm. McMurtry	Harmon G.Reynolds
1856	*James H. Hibbard	*Jas. V. Z. Blaney	*Harrison Dills	*Fergus M. Blair	Wm. McMurtry	Harmon G.Reynolds
1857	*Harrison Dills	*James H Matheny	*Fergus M. Blair	*A. J. Kuykendall	Wm. McMurtry	Harmon G.Reynolds
1858	*Ira A. W. Buck	*Fergus M. Blair	*A. J. Kuykendall	*Silas C. Toler	Wm. McMurtry	Harmon G Reynolds
1859	Ira A. W. Buck	Fergus M. Blair	A. J. Kuykendall	Silas C. Toler	Wm. McMurtry	Harmon G Reynolds
1860	Ira A. W. Buck	Fergus M Blair	A. J. Kuykendall	Silas C. Toler	Wm. McMurtry	Harmon G.Reynolds
1861	*F. M. Blair	*Silas C. Toler	*Asa W. Blakesley	John C. Baker	Wm. McMurtry	Harmon G.Reynolds
1862	F. M. Blair	John C. Baker	*Jerome R. Gorin	*James C. Luckey	*J. R. Mack	Harmon G.Reynolds
1863	*Thomas J. Turner	*Jerome R. Gorin	*H. P. H. Bromwell	Edwin F. Babcock	*Harrison Dills	Harmon G Reynolds
1864	Thomas J Turner	*H. P. H. Bromwell	Edwin F. Babcock	*Nathan W. Huntley	Harrison Dills	Harmon G Reynolds
1865	*H. P. H. Bromwell	*Jerome R. Gorin	*Nathan W Huntley	Charles Fisher	Harrison Dills	Harmon G Reynolds
1866	*Jerome R. Gorin	*Nathan W. Huntley	Charles Fisher	*Horace Hayward	Harrison Dills	Harmon G.Reynolds
1867	Jerome R. Gorin	Charles Fisher	*DeWitt C. Cregier	*James A. Hawley	Harrison Dills	Harmon G.Reynolds

*Deceased.

1868	*Harmon G. Reynolds	*DeWitt C. Cregier	*James A. Hawley	*Geo. E. Lounsbury	*Harrison Dills	*Orlin H. Miner
1869	Harmon G. Reynolds	DeWitt C. Cregier	*James A. Hawley	Geo. E. Lounsbury	Harrison Dills	Orlin H. Miner
1870	*DeWitt C. Cregier	*James A. Hawley	*Geo. E. Lounsbury	*James G. Luckey	Harrison Dills	Orlin H. Miner
1871	DeWitt C. Cregier	James A. Hawley	Geo. E. Lounsbury	Joseph Robbins	Harrison Dills	Orlin H. Miner
1872	*James A. Hawley	*Geo. E. Lounsbury	Joseph Robbins	Wm. J. A. DeLancey	Harrison Dills	Orlin H. Miner
1873	James A. Hawley	Geo. E. Lounsbury	Joseph Robbins	Wm. J. A. DeLancey	Harrison Dills	†John F. Burrill
1874	*Geo. E. Lounsbury	Joseph Robbins	Wm. J. A. DeLancey	Henry E. Hamilton	Harrison Dills	John F. Burrill
1875	Geo. E. Lounsbury	Joseph Robbins	Wm. J. A. DeLancey	Henry E. Hamilton	Harrison Dills	John F. Burrill
1876	Joseph Robbins	Wm. J. A. DeLancey	Henry E. Hamilton	Rev. William H. Scott	*Archibald A. Glenn	John F. Burrill
1877	Joseph Robbins	Wm. J. A. DeLancey	†Henry E. Hamilton	Rev. William H. Scott	Archibald A. Glenn	John F. Burrill
1878	*Theodore T. Gurney	Rev. William H. Scott	Louis Ziegler	*Daniel M. Browning	*Orlin H. Miner	John F. Burrill
1879	Theodore T. Gurney	Rev. William H. Scott	*Daniel M. Browning	John R. Thomas	Orlin H. Miner	John F. Burrill
1880	Rev. William H. Scott	*Daniel M. Browning	John R. Thomas	*Henry C. Cleaveland	*Wiley M. Egan	John F. Burrill
1881	Rev. William H. Scott	Daniel M. Browning	John R. Thomas	Henry C. Cleaveland	Wiley M. Egan	Loyal L. Munn
1882	*Daniel M. Browning	John R. Thomas	*Henry C. Cleaveland	*Alex. T. Darrah	Wiley M. Egan	Loyal L. Munn
1883	Daniel M. Browning	John R. Thomas	*Alex. T. Darrah	John C. Smith	Wiley M. Egan	Loyal L. Munn
1884	John R. Thomas	*Alex. T. Darrah	John C. Smith	John M. Pearson	Wiley M. Egan	Loyal L. Munn
1885	*Alex. T. Darrah	John C. Smith	John M. Pearson	Monroe C. Crawford	Wiley M. Egan	Loyal L. Munn
1886	Alex. T. Darrah	John C. Smith	John M. Pearson	Monroe C. Crawford	Wiley M. Egan	Loyal L. Munn
1887	John C. Smith	John M. Pearson	Monroe C. Crawford	Leroy A. Goddard	Wiley M. Egan	Loyal L. Munn
1888	John C. Smith	John M. Pearson	Monroe C. Crawford	Leroy A. Goddard	Wiley M. Egan	Loyal L. Munn
1889	John M. Pearson	Monroe C. Crawford	Leroy A. Goddard	Owen Scott	Wiley M. Egan	Loyal L. Munn
1890	John M. Pearson	Monroe C. Crawford	Leroy A. Goddard	Owen Scott	Wiley M. Egan	Loyal L. Munn
1891	Monroe C. Crawford	Leroy A. Goddard	Owen Scott	Edward Cook	Wiley M. Egan	Loyal L. Munn
1892	Monroe C. Crawford	Leroy A. Goddard	Owen Scott	Edward Cook	Wiley M. Egan	Loyal L. Munn
1893	Leroy A. Goddard	Owen Scott	Edward Cook	C. F. Hitchcock	Wiley M. Egan	J. H. C. Dill
1894	Leroy A. Goddard	Owen Scott	Edward Cook	C. F. Hitchcock	Wiley M. Egan	J. H. C. Dill
1895	Owen Scott	Edward Cook	C. F. Hitchcock	Geo. M. Moulton	Wiley M. Egan	J. H. C. Dill
1896	Owen Scott	Edward Cook	C. F. Hitchcock	Geo. M. Moulton	Wiley M. Egan	J. H. C. Dill
1897	Edward Cook	C. F. Hitchcock	Geo. M. Moulton	Wm. B. Wright	Wiley M. Egan	J. H. C. Dill
1898	Edward Cook	C. F. Hitchcock	Geo. M. Moulton	Wm. B. Wright	Wiley M. Egan	J. H. C. Dill
1899	Chas. F. Hitchcock	Geo. M. Moulton	Wm. B. Wright	Chester E. Allen	Wiley M. Egan	J. H. C. Dill
1900	Chas. F. Hitchcock	Geo. M. Moulton	Wm. B. Wright	Chester E. Allen	Wiley M. Egan	J. H. C. Dill
1901	Geo. M. Moulton	Wm. B. Wright	Chester E. Allen	Alexander H. Bell	Wiley M. Egan	J. H. C. Dill
1902	Geo. M. Moulton	Wm. B. Wright	Chester E. Allen	Alex H. Bell	Wiley M. Egan	J. H. C. Dill
1903	Wm. B. Wright	Chester E. Allen	Alex H. Bell	A. B. Ashley	L. G. Garland	J. H. C. Dill

*Deceased.

†Expelled.

APPOINTED OFFICERS OF THE GRAND LODGE OF ILLINOIS.

	GRAND CHAPLAIN.	GRAND ORATOR.	DEPUTY GRAND SECY.	GRAND PURSUIVANT.	W. GRAND MARSHAL.	GRAND STANDARD BEARER.	GRAND SWORD BEARER.
1840	Rev. H. W. Osborn*	S. A. Douglas*	W. D. McCann*	John Gregory*	S. W. Lucas*	L. Griffing*	
1841	F. A. McNeill*	James Shields*	W. D. McCann	John Gregory	A. C. Dixon*	M. Doyle*	
1842	F. A. McNeill	J. H. Matheny*	Edward Jones*	John Gregory	A. C. Dixon	J. P. Swisler*	
1843	G. A. Patterson*	H. S. Cooley*	Adam Dunlap*		P. Underwood*	J. P. Swisler	
1844	Rev. Chas. Howard*	R. E. Smith*	Adam Dunlap		Mathew Stacy*	William Lavely*	
1845	Rev. Chas. V. Kelly*	William Stuart*	Chas. H. Larrabee*	R. F. Kippingburg*	John H. Holton*		William Ervin*
1846	Rev. Chas. V. Kelly	Rev. Wm. F. Walker*	James Price*	Arnold R. Robinson*	William McMurtry.*		Peter Sweat*
1847	Rev. N. P. Heath*	E. R. Roe*		Webb C. Quigley*	Peter Surat*		John H. Holton*
1848	Rev. Chas. Howard*	George Davis*	R. W. Diller	William E. Russell*	H. G. Reynolds*		Clark B. Stebbins*
1849	Rev. Brax'n Parish*	A. D. Caldwell*		Clark B. Stebbins*	Nathan English*		W. H. L. Wallace*
1850	Rev. J. T. Worth'g'n*	J. T. Lindsay*		R. W. Scanland*	—— Hotchkiss*		J. M. Scott*
1851	Rev. Chas. Howard	George T. Brown*	Silas Ramsey*	W. W. Drummond*	Isaac R. Diller*		J. W. Smith*
1852	Rev. R. E. Guthrie*	John Dean Caton*	John S. Winter*	J. W. Smith*	Amos Hill*		J. P. Waterhouse*
1853	Rev. W. E. Johnson*	Charles E. Dodge*	Jacob W. Brewer*	Stephen Bennett*	James Price*		Wm. Kinman*
1854	Rev. J. H. Hughes*	Isaac R. Diller*	Jacob W. Brewer	McKinzie Turner*	Cyrus C. Palmer*		Jonathan Young*
1855	Rev. J. H. Hughes	Isaac R. Diller	John S. Winter	J. C. McMurtry*	A. J. Kuykendall*		Robert Keith*
1856	Rev. Danl. P. Bunn*	James H. Matheny*	P. A. Whitaker*	E. J. Higgins*	A. J. Kuykendall		G. D. Moody*
1857	Rev. L. P. Clover*	J. M. Palmer*		E. J. Higgins	E. A. Whipple*	Robert Keith*	Daniel Frost*
1858	Rev. L. P. Clover	Abraham Jones*	Benj. F. Barry*	C. C. Sympson*	George R. McGregor*	Phares A. Dorwin*	Lewis Keyon*
1859	Rev. N. W. Miner*	Stephen A. Hurlbut*	John S. Winter	C. C. Sympson	Reuben Cleveland*	H. A. Chase*	Robert Gibson*
1860	Rev. Jas. L. Crane*	Ely S. Parker*	James Steele*	N. W. Chapman*	David B. Irons*	Michael Grant*	John C. Baker*
1861	Rev. Jas. L. Crane	H. P. H. Bromwell*	L. W. Shepherd*	D. D. Irons*	Reuben Cleveland*	M. Grant*	Caleb Finch*
1862	Rev. N. E. Cobleigh*	H. P. H. Bromwell	L. W. Shepherd	D. W. Zink*	J. M. Pearson	J. W. Banker*	G. W. Albin*
1863	Rev. R. G. Hamilton*	Allen C. Fuller*	John C. Reynolds	Chas. T. Pace*	James N. Buford*	Daniel G. Burr	C. L. Underwood*
1864	Rev. J. T. Orr*	Vincent Ridgely*	John C. Reynolds	Chas. T. Pace	James Lowe*	Daniel Frost*	Daniel G. Burr
1865	Rev. J. T. Orr	M. W. Willis*	John C. Reynolds	Alonzo Ransom*	J. F. Alexander*	S. B. Dugger*	Daniel Frost
1866	Rev. O. H. Tiffany*	J. I. Davidson*	John C. Reynolds	Chas. Spalding*	Samuel B. Dugger*	J. M. Samson*	Jay G. Callender*
1867	Rev. D. P. Bunn*	Newton Bateman*	John C. Reynolds	Chas. Spalding	John G. Bagby*	I. S. Blackwelder*	Jay G. Callender
1868	Rev. D. P. Bunn	Joseph Robbins		George W. Staley*	Geo. W. Hartman*	I. E. Hardy*	S. C. Buckman*
1869	Rev. J. I. Davidson*	H. P. H. Bromwell*	John C. Reynolds	Geo. H. Raymond*	John W. Ross*	Elijah E. Myers*	John Evans*
1870	Rev. Jno. W. Agard*	John M. Scott.*	John C. Reynolds	Thos. J. Whitehead*	John F. Burrill	Isaac E. Hardy	Wm. H. Eastman*
1871	Rev. Jno. W. Agard	Jerome R. Gorin*	John F. Burrill	Wm. H. Eastman*	Thos. J. Whitehead	Henry W. Dyer	Isaac E. Hardy*
1872	Rev. Jno. W. Agard	T. T. Gurney*	John F. Burrill	H. W. Dyer	W. H. Long	Isaac E. Hardy	Wm. E. Ginther
1873	W. H. Scott	John Dougherty*	Frank Hudson, Jr.	Thomas C. Clark	Harry Duvall*	Wm. H. Long	Wm. E. Ginther
1874	W. H. Scott	C. H. Patton*	Frank Hudson, Jr.	E. P. Chatfield	A. H. Irvin	Wm. E. Ginther	Wm. H. Long
1875	George W. Martin	George M McConnell	Frank Hudson, Jr.	John A. Ladd	Alexander H. Irvin	Robert Richards	George W. Cyrus
1876	George W. Martin	Richmond S. Dement	Frank Hudson, Jr.	John P. Norvell*	John A. Ladd	Geo. W. Cyrus	John R. Thomas
1877	George W. Martin	Alfred Sample*	Frank Hudson, Jr.	John P. Norvell	John A. Ladd	John R. Thomas	Robt. L. McKinlay
1878	George W. Martin	John R. Thomas	Frank Hudson, Jr.	John P. Norvell	Henry C. Cleveland*	Loyal L. Munn	Samuel Rawson
1879	George W. Martin	John P. Norvell*	Frank Hudson, Jr.	Chas. M Carter	Henry C. Cleveland	Loyal L. Munn	Daniel Brewster

*Deceased.

1880	John D. Gillham	W. H. Williamson	Frank Hudson, Jr.	Chas. M. Carter	James C. McMurtry*	Owen Scott	Thomas Moore
1881	John D. Gillham	Owen Scott	Leslie A. Munn	Chas. M. Carter	James C. McMurtry	John C. Bagby	F. A. Halliday
1882	John D. Gillham	William J. Allen	Leslie A. Munn	Thos. S. Mather*	James C. McMurtry	John C. Bagby	F. A. Halliday
1883	John D. Gillham	F. M. Youngblood	Leslie A. Munn	Thos. S. Mather	James C. McMurtry	John C. Bagby	John W. Thrift
1884	Geo. W. Scawthon	W. S. Hooper	Leslie A. Munn	Eugene L. Stoker*	Jas. C. McMurtry*	Rowley Page*	B. Mendenhall
1885	Geo. W. Scawthon	Isaac Clements	Leslie A. Munn	Edw. L. Cronkrite	Rowley Page*	W. H. Curtin*	J. H. C. Dill
1886	H. W. Thomas	W. S. Hooper	D. B. Breed	Edw. L. Cronkrite	Rowley Page	W. H. Curtin	J. H. C. Dill
1887	H. W. Thomas	W. J. Calhoun	Leslie A. Munn	B. F. Mason	W. A. Stevens	Rowley Page	J. O. Hughes*
1888	H. W. Thomas	Geo C. Lorimer	Leslie A. Munn	B. F. Mason	W. A. Stevens	R. S. Gordon	E. A. Kratz
1889	F. M. Springer	A. T Wolf	George L. Munn	B. F. Mason	R. S. Gordon	N. E. Roberts	J. G. Marston
1890	F. M. Springer	W. J. Calhoun	George L. Munn	B. F. Mason	R. S Gordon	N. E. Roberts	J. G. Marston
1891	F. P Davenport	Wm. W. Barr	Loyal L. Munn, Jr.	B. F. Mason	R. S. Gordon	N. E. Roberts	J. G. Marston
1892	Ulysses G. Johnson	Geo. W. Warvelle	Loyal L. Munn, Jr.	John H. Mitchell	Haswell C. Clarke*	John W. Swatek	J. G. Marston
1893	H. W. Thomas	John C. Black	G. H. B. Tolle	Pleas. T. Chapman	Haswell C. Clarke	Walter Watson	J. S. McClelland*
1894	H. W. Thomas	John C Black	G. H. B. Tolle	Pleas. T. Chapman	William Hartzell*	Walter Watson	Cicero J. Lindley
1895	Jerome R. Gorin*	Adlai E. Stevenson	G. H. B. Tolle	Pleas. T. Chapman	W. O. Butler	Walter Watson	Cicero J. Lindley
1896	Horace W. Bolton	W. H. Milburn	G. H. B. Tolle	Cicero J. Lindley	H. C. Clarke	Walter Watson	R. T. Spencer
1897	Abel M. White	John Corson Smith	G. H. B. Tolle	Joseph D. Everett	Cicero J. Lindley	Walter Watson	Adam Ortseifen
1898	Frank Crane	W. H. Milburn	Geo. A. Stadler	Walter Watson	Joseph D. Everett	Adam Ortseifen	Philip Maas
1899	Nelson G. Lyons	Walter Reeves	Geo. A. Stadler	Thos. A. Stevens	Walter Watson	Jos. D. Everett	Saml. Coffinberry
1900	Thos. B. T. Fisher	V. M. Blanding	Geo. A. Stadler	Thos. A. Stevens	Walter Watson	W. W. Watson	Saml. Coffinberry
1901	J. P. Brushingham	Richard Yates	Geo. A Stadler	Henry L. Whipple	Walter Watson	Herbert Preston	Louis Zinger
1902	J. P. Brushingham	Jas. B. McFatrich	Geo. A. Stadler	Henry L. Whipple	Walter Watson	Herbert Preston	Louis Zinger
1903	Joseph Stolz	Wm. A. Northcott	Geo. A. Stadler	Henry L. Whipple	Louis Zinger	W. H Peak	J. R Ennis

*Deceased.

APPOINTED OFFICERS OF THE GRAND LODGE OF ILLINOIS.—*Continued.*

	SR. GRAND DEACON.	JR. GRAND DEACON.	GRAND STEWARD.	GRAND STEWARD.	GRAND STEWARD.	GRAND STEWARD.	GRAND TYLER.
1840	M. Helm*	J. Crocker*	Lucian B. Adams*	T. G. Johnson*			C. Ludlum*
1841	John Crockett*	Saml. Mattlack*	James Magorian*	A. V. Putman*			Geo. Hackett*
1842	Samuel Mattlack*	Henry Prather*	A. V. Putman*				Geo. Hackett
1843	J. B. Conyers*	John Bennett*	L. C. Kercheval*				Geo. Hackett
1844	Peter Sweat*	Chas. H. Pringle*	H. C. Reman*				Geo. Hackett
1845	William Lavely*	Nathan Dresser*	John C. Heyl*	Samuel H. Davis*			John Gregory*
1846	A. C. Dickson*	R. F. Kippingburg*	Harrison Dills*	Henry Kaussel*			D. M. Kittinger*
1847	W. C. Hobbs*	W. B. Mills*	Timothy Souther*	E. J. Harper*			D. M. Kittinger
1848	W. W. Bennett*	Hosa J. Armstrong*	John Daley*	John Pahlman*			
1849	P. A. Whittaker*	Webb C. Quigley*	John E. Rearden*	John T. Knox*			A. R. Stout*
1850	P. A. Whittaker	A. R. Stout*	J. W. Keys*	— Darwin*			M. McNamara*
1851	R. W. Scanland*	A. W. Blakesley*	D. A. Morris*	Isaac Springer*			A. R. Robinson*
1852	William S. Hurst*	R. S. Patterson*	Warren Brown*	McKenzie Turner*			A. R. Robinson
1853	John C. Heyl*	Wm. M. Eubanks*	Warren Brown	Robert Keith*			A. R. Robinson
1854	John M. Scott*	R. W. Scanland*	Robert Keith*	Stephen Bennett*			A. R. Robinson
1855	W. W. Jackson*	Henry T. Mudd*	O. N. Stafford*	Ezra J. Higgins*			A. R. Robinson
1856	J. S. Reardon*	Daniel Frost*	O. N. Stafford	P. V. Van Norstrum*			A. R. Robinson
1857	Caesar A. Roberts*	James Monroe*	O. N. Stafford	Silas C. Toler.*			A. R. Robinson
1858	Caesar A. Roberts	William Watson*	O. N. Stafford	Daniel G. Burr			A. R. Robinson
1859	Wm. V. Plum*	Thomas W. Hay*	Wm. A. Hacker*	P. A. Darwin*			A. R. Robinson
1860	Wm. M. Egan*	Thomas Moore*	Charles Fisher	O. N. Stafford*			A. R. Robinson
1861	J. C. Luckey*	H. W. Hubbard*	O. N. Stafford*	Charles Fisher			A. R. Robinson
1862	H. W. Hubbard*	John Bennett*	Charles Fisher	O. N. Stafford			A. R. Robinson
1863	N. W. Huntley*	Thomas W. Hay*	Charles Fisher	Wm. F. Elkin, Jr*			O. N. Stafford*
1864	Thomas W. Hay*	George Mason*	Charles Fisher	Wm. F. Elkin, Jr			O. N. Stafford
1865	James Lowe*	Rodney Ashley*	J. M. Burnett*	James Gourley*			O. N. Stafford
1866	James Lowe	Rodney Ashley	O. N. Stafford*	Thomas C. Jewell*			John P. Ferns*
1867	Geo. E. Lounsbury*	D. A. Cashman*	O. N. Stafford	R. D. Lawrence*			John P. Ferns
1868	Wm. G. Swan*	Saml. C. Stearns*	O. N. Stafford	A. R. Robinson*			John P. Ferns
1869	Wiley M. Egan*	Saml. C. Stearns	O. N. Stafford	A. R. Robinson			John P. Ferns
1870	W. J. A. DeLancey	Henry W. Dyer	H. E. Hamilton	Wm. H. Long			
1871	W. J. A. DeLancey	H. E. Hamilton	Wm. H. Long	Wm. E. Ginther	John O'Neil	John McLarey	John P. Ferns
1872	H. E. Hamilton	John D. Hamilton	L. A. Hamblin*	Joseph Dixon*	M. S. Bowman	G. W. Hartman	John P. Ferns
1873	H. E. Hamilton	John D. Hamil on	M. S. Bowman	L. A. Hamblin*	G. Brinkmeier	H. Hohnsheidt*	John P. Ferns
1874	John D. Hamilton	R. T. Higgins.*	J. B. Trull	H. Hohnsheidt*	Ira A. Church*	Isaac E. Hardy	ohn P. Ferns
1875	John D. Hamilton	R. T. Higgins	George Rawson	George Barry*	Paul Ziemsen	John P. Norvell*	John P. Ferns
1876	John M. Pearson	H. C. Cleveland	George Rawson	James H. Crandall	Wm. E. Avise	E. Bornemann	John P. Ferns
1877	John M. Pearson	H. C. Cleveland	George Rawson	Adolph Shire	C. M. Grammar	H. B. Davidson	John P. Ferns
1878	Alfred Sample*	Frank A. Halliday	A. M. Bennett	James Strong	J. L. Wallar*	Gilbert R. Smith	John P. Ferns
1879	Alfred Sample	Geo. W. Hamilton	James L. Scott	Morris R. Locke	B. J. Van Court	William Floto	John P. Ferns

*Deceased.

1880	Samuel Rawsón	Geo. W. Hamilton	James L. Scott	Morris R. Locke	B. J. Van Court	J. S. McClelland*	John P. Ferns
1881	Samuel Rawson	Chas. H. Brennan	T. D. Palmer	Geo. W. Hamilton	B. F. Mason	J. S. McClelland	John P. Ferns
1882	Leroy A. Goddard	Rowley Page	Geo. W. Hamilton	J. S. McClelland*	A. B. Wicker	S. T. Webber	John P. Ferns
1883	Leroy A. Goddard	Rowley Page	Geo. W. Hamilton	S. T. Webber*	Eugene L. Stoker	H. C. Murrah	John P. Ferns
1884	Leroy A. Goddard	Thos. S. Mather*	Geo. W. Hamilton	A. B. Wicker	W. O. Butler	J. G. Marston	R. R. Stevens*
1885	Leroy A. Goddard	Thos. S. Mather	Geo. W. Hamilton	A. B. Wicker	J. G. Marston	Benj Steingardt	R. R. Stevens
1886	Leroy A. Goddard	Thos. S. Mather	Geo. W. Hamilton	Joseph Dixon*	John Schofield	R. D. Lawrence*	R. R. Stevens
1887	John O'Neill	Thos. S. Mather	A. J. Harbers	E. A. Kratz	Daniel Stewart	C. S. Gurney	R. R. Stevens
1888	John O'Neill	J. E. Evans*	Daniel Stewart	Chester S. Gurney			R. R. Stevens
1889	John O'Neill	John W. Rose	C. S. Gurney*	Thos. Worthington			R. R. Stevens
1890	John O'Neill	John W. Rose	A. W. Hitchcock	Thos. Worthington	Wm. Jackson		R. R. Stevens
1891	John O'Neill	Eugene L. Stoker*	Thos. Worthington	Wm. Jackson	A. W. Hitchcock	C. H. Starkel	R. R. Stevens
1892	John O'Neill	Andrew J. Benson	A. W. Hitchcock	Wm. Jackson	Chas. H. Starkel	R. T. Spencer	R. R. Stevens
1893	Geo. M. Moulton	Andrew J. Benson	A. M. Boring	Wm. H. Johnson	J. M. Montgomery	F. E Eubelling	R. R. Stevens
1894	Geo. M. Moulton	Andrew J. Benson	H. C. Mitchell	Wm. H. Johnson	A. M. Boring	Harry C. Purdy	R. R. Stevens
1895	E. C. Pace*	C. E. Allen	John Lingo	W. W. Bruce	W. W. Watson	A. M. Boring	R. R. Stevens
1896	E. C. Pace	C. E. Allen	W. W. Bruce	Adam Ortseifen	J. S. McClelland*	W. H. Johnson	R. R. Stevens
1897	C. E. Allen	H. C. Clarke*	Geo. W. Hamilton	W. W. Watson	J. S. McClelland	S. Coffinberry	R. R. Stevens
1898	C. E. Allen	H. C. Clarke	Geo. W. Hamilton	W. W. Watson	J. S. McClelland	S. Coffinberry	R. R. Stevens
1899	Haswell C. Clarke*	Louis Zinger	J. S. McClelland*	W. W. Watson	G. W. Hamilton	G. S. Hummer	R. R. Stevens
1900	Louis Zinger	Jos. D. Everett	J. S. McClelland	Geo. W. Hamilton	Geo. S. Hummer	I. M. Hornbacker	R. R. Stevens
1901	Jos. D. Everett	James McCredie	J. S. McClelland	Geo. W. Hamilton	Wm. B. Grimes	W. M. Burbank	Wm. L. Orr
1902	Jos. D. Everett	James McCredie	J. S. McClelland	Geo. W. Hamilton	Wm. B. Grimes	W. M Burbank	Wm. L. Orr
1903	Walter Watson	Wm. H. Lathrop	W. M. Burbank	Geo. W. Hamilton	Wm. B. Grimes	C. Rohrbough	Wm. L. Orr

*Deceased

Districts and District Deputy Grand Masters

FOR THE YEARS 1902-3.

District.	NAMES.	POSTOFFICE ADDRESS.	COUNTIES COMPOSING DISTRICT.
1	Henry McCall.....	335 Wabash Ave., Chicago.	Lodges Nos. 33, 160, 211, 308, 314, 410, 437, 524, 557, 639, 662, 686, 711, 726, 751, 767, 774, 779, 784, 797, 810, 818, 836, 842, 851, 860, 864, in Cook Co.
2	Robert R. Jampolis	160 W'shingt'n St., Chicago	Lodges Nos. 81, 182, 271, 310, 393, 411, 478, 526, 610, 642, 669, 690, 716, 731, 758, 768, 776, 780, 789, 800, 813, 819, 839, 843, 854, 862, 865, in Cook Co.
3	Elmer E. Beach....	1501 Ashland Blk, Chicago.	Lodges Nos. 141, 209, 277, 311, 409, 422, 508, 540, 611, 643, 674, 697, 717, 739, 765, 770, 777, 783, 795, 804, 815, 832, 841, 850, 855, 863, Maywood U. D., in Cook Co.
4	Jay L. Brewster..	Waukegan, Lake Co.....	Kane, McHenry, and Lake.
5	A. G. Everett.....	Rockford, Winnebago Co.	Boone, Winnebago, and Stephenson.
6	John W. Niles....	Sterling, Whiteside Co....	Jo Daviess, Carroll, and Whiteside.
7	Daniel D. Hunt.....	DeKalb, DeKalb county ..	Ogle, Lee, and DeKalb.
8	John B. Fithian....	Joliet, Will county	Kendall, DuPage, Will, and Grundy
9	W. D. Fullerton....	Ottawa, La Salle county..	La Salle and Livingston.
10	T. Van Antwerp ...	Sparland, Marshall Co....	Bureau, Putnam, Marshall, and Stark.
11	J. S. Burns.....	Orion, Henry Co.....	Henry, Rock Island, and Mercer.
12	Emerson Clark....	Farmington, Fulton Co...	McDonough, Fulton, and Schuyler
13	Chas. T. Holmes....	Galesburg, Knox county..	Knox, Warren, and Henderson.
14	G. O. Friedrich .. .	Chillicothe, Peoria Co.....	Peoria, Woodford, and Tazewell.
15	Wm. N. Ewing.....	McLean, McLean Co.....	McLean, DeWitt, and Ford.
16	W. H. McClain.....	Onarga, Iroquois county..	Kankakee, Iroquois, and Vermilion.
17	David E. Bruffett..	Urbana, Champaign Co.	Champaign, Douglas, Edgar, and Coles.
18	Chas. F. Tenney ...	Bement, Piatt county.....	Piatt, Moultrie, Macon, and Logan.
19	Froud Hudson.....	Springfield, Sangamon Co.	Mason, Menard, Sangamon, and Cass.
20	D. B. Hutchison....	Jacksonville, Morgan Co..	Brown, Morgan, Scott, and Pike.
21	C. C. Marsh.....	Bowen, Hancock county..	Adams and Hancock.
22	Peter F. Clark.....	Girard, Macoupin Co	Calhoun, Greene, Jersey, and Macoupin.
23	John W. Rose	Litchfield, Montgom'ry Co.	Montgomery, Christian, and Shelby
24	Rufus H. Smith....	Toledo, Cumberland Co...	Cumberland, Clark, Crawford, Jasper, Richland, and Lawrence.
25	Ant'ny Doherty....	Clay City, Clay Co.....	Clay, Effingham, Fayette, and Marion.
26	Wm. Montgomery.	Moro, Madison Co.....	Bond, Clinton, and Madison.
27	Geo. S Caughlan..	E. St. Louis, St. Clair Co	St. Clair, Monroe, and Randolph.
28	J. M. Burkhart.....	Marion, Williamson Co....	Washington, Jefferson, Franklin, Perry, Jackson, and Williamson.
29	Henry T. Goddard.	Mt. Carmel, Wabash Co..	Wayne, Edwards, Wabash, White, Hamilton, Saline, and Gallatin.
30	J. W. Morris.....	Cairo, Alexander Co.	Hardin, Pope, Massac, Johnson, Union, Pulaski, and Alexander.

DEPUTY GRAND LECTURERS.

FOR THE YEAR 1903-4.

DISTRICT.	NAME.	ADDRESS
Two	Edward Cook	Chicago
Twenty	W. B. Grimes	Pittsfield
Twenty-seven	Jas. Douglas	Chester
Eighteen	Chas. F. Tenney	Bement
Three	A. B. Ashley	LaGrange
Three	James John	Chicago
Twenty-three	Jno. W. Rose	Litchfield
Three	H. S. Hurd	Chicago
Twenty-nine	J. R. Ennis	Burnt Prairie
Fifteen	J. H. C Dill	Bloomington
Eighteen	G. A. Stadler	Decatur
Twenty	John E. Morton	Perry
Twenty-one	W. O. Butler	LaHarpe
Seventeen	William E. Ginther	Charleston
Eighteen	Owen Scott	Decatur
Twenty-eight	T. H. Humphr'ys	D'Quoin
Twenty-five	C. Rohrbough	Kinm'ndy
Fourteen	G. O. Friedrich	Chillicothe
Twenty-seven	I. H. Todd.	E St. Louis
Six	C. E. Grove	Mt. Carroll
Twenty	D. B. Hutchison	Jacksonville
Thirteen	C. E. Allen	Galesburg
Fifteen	D. D. Darrah	Blo'm'gton
Two	H. S. Albin	Chicago
Three	Arthur G. Goodridge	Irving Park
Twenty-nine	S. M. Schoemann	McLeansboro
Twenty-two	W. K. Bowling	Virden
Twenty-two	R. F. Morrow	Virden
Twenty-six	J. G. Sietz	Upper Alton
Twenty	Chas. G. Young	Taylorv'l
Twelve	Em'rs'n Clark	Farm'gtn
Three	W. M. Burbank	Chicago
Thirteen	Sam'l G. Jarvis	Victoria
Nine	Jas. McCredie	Earlville
One	S. S. Borden	Chicago
Thirty	W. H Peak	Jonesboro
Twenty-two	P. F. Clark	Girard
Thirteen	J. B. Randl'sn	E. Gales'bg
One	Herb't Preston	Chicago
Twenty-six	En's Johnson	Up'r Alton
Twenty-nine	C. N. Hambleton	Jeffersonville
Thirteen	H. C. Yetter	Galesburg
Fifteen	Carl Swigart	Weldon
Twelve	G. A. Lackens	Good Hope
One	A. O. Novander	Chicago
Twenty-one	C. C. Marsh	Bowen
Nineteen	J B. Roach	Beardstown
Eleven	J. S. Burns	Orion
Twenty-six	W. F Sinclair	Up'r Alton
Thirty	T. N. Cum'ins	Reevesv'le
Three	Louis Pickett	Pullman
Twenty-five	Anth. Doherty	Clay City
Thirteen	Chas. T. Holmes	Gales'bg
Twelve	Geo. D. Bell	Bushnell
Twelve	Geo. S. Doughty	Bushn'll
Twenty	C. P. Ross	Jacksonville
Eleven	Lawrence C. Johnson	Galva
Three	Archib'ld Birse	Chicago
Three	Edg'r Bogardus	Chicago
Twenty-one	F. M. Pendleton	Quincy
Three	R. H Wheeler	Chicago
Three	L. J. Amsden	Chicago
One	R. W. King	Chicago
Two	E. E. Beach	Chicago
Two	W. H. Robson	Chicago
Thirteen	Louis Becker	Knoxv'lle
Thirteen	R. L. Evarts	Knoxville
Twenty-six	E. E. Wise	Greenville
Two	H. W. Harvey	Chicago
One	J. H. Morrow	Chicago
Three	F. H. Morehouse	Chicago
One	F. J. Burton	Chicago
Twenty-nine	I. A. Foster	New Haven
Three	C. M. Babbitt	Chicago
One	S. M. Frankland	Chicago
Seventeen	D. E. Bruffett	Urbana
Eleven	C. B. Ward	Rock Island
Eleven	J. G. Huntoon	Rock Isl'd
Fifteen	A. H. Scrogin	Lexingt'n
Fifteen	G. R. Smith	Bloom'gton
Eight	John H Griffiths	Chicago
Two	A. Jampolis	Chicago
Eighteen	Jas. M. Willard	Decatur
Eighteen	Wm. A. Dixon	Decatur
Two	Geo. M. Abbott	Chicago
One	Edw. W. Peterson	Chi'go
Three	Albert Davis	Chicago
Two	Albert Roullier	Chicago
Twenty	E. C. Rohrer	Waverly
Two	E. D. Brothers	Chicago
Two	Louis Ladewich	Chic'go
Two	L B. Dyer	Urbana
Eighteen	N. M. Mesnard	Boody
Thirteen	A. Wm. West	Abingdon
Fourteen	John C. Weis	Peoria
Three	Adam Schmidt	Chicago
One	R. H. Gulley	Chicago
Nineteen	Frank Hudson	Sp'gfield
Two	Wm. Balhatchet	Chic'go
One	H. E. VanLoon	Chicago
Twenty-one	Wm. M. Cable	Quincy
Thirteen	Chas. E. Slagle	Abingd'n
Twenty-seven	E. W. Egem'n	E. St. Lou's

REPRESENTATIVES

OF THE M. W. GRAND LODGE OF ILLINOIS NEAR OTHER GRAND LODGES

GRAND LODGE.	REPRESENTATIVE.	RESIDENCE.
Alabama	W. W. Daffin	Grove Hill.
Arizona	Artemus Louden Grow	Tombstone.
Arkansas	Geo. B Norton	Newport.
British Columbia	W. W. Northcott	Victoria.
California	John McMurry	Weaverville.
Canada	Abraham Shaw	Kingston, Ont.
Colorado	Henry M. Teller	Central City.
Connecticut	Geo. E. Parsons	Norwich.
Cuba	Juan B. Hernandez Barreiro	Havana.
Delaware	Geo. M. Jones	Dover.
District of Columbia	L. Cabel Williamson	Washington.
England	Walter Henry Harris	London.
Florida	James C. Craver	Sutherland.
Georgia	James Whitehead	Warrenton.
Idaho	Stephen Dempsey	Nampa.
Indiana	B. M. Wiloughby	Vincennes.
Indian Territory	Silas Armstrong	Wyandotte.
Ireland	Obadiah Ternan	Enniskillen.
Kansas	Matthew M. Miller	Topeka.
Louisiana	Chas. F. Buck	New Orleans.
Manitoba	John Leslie	Winnipeg.
Maine	Joseph A. Locke	Portland.
Maryland	David C. Avery	Baltimore.
Michigan	Arthur M. Hume	Owosso.
Minnesota	A. T. Stebbins	Rochester.
Mississippi	Frederic Speed	Vicksburg.
Missouri	Martin Collins	St. Louis.
Montana	Cornelius Hedges	Helena.
Nebraska	George H. Thummel	Omaha.
Nevada	Charles E. Mack	Virginia.
New Brunswick	William A. Dougherty	Saint John.
New Hampshire	Sewell W. Abbott	Wolfboro.
New Jersey	Jos. A. Gaskill	Mount Holly.
New Mexico	John W. Poe	Roswell.
New York	Wm. D. Critcherson	New York.
New Zealand	Murdoch McLean	Auckland
North Carolina	Hezekiah A. Gudger	Asheville.
North Dakota	E. George Guthrie	Casselton.
Nova Scotia	Theo. A. Cossman	Halifax.
Ohio	O. P. Sperra	Ravenna.
Oklahoma	Selwyn Douglas	Oklahoma City
Oregon	W. T. Wright	Union.
Prince Edward Island	Henry M. Aitkin	Charlottetown.
Quebec	E. C. Rothwell	Montreal.
Rhode Island	Newton D. Arnold	Providence.
Scotland	Miles McInnes	Dumfries.
South Australia	John Trail McLean	Adelaide.
South Carolina	John F. Ficken	Charleston.
South Dakota	Oscar S. Gifford	Canton.
Tennessee	A. V. Warr	Rossville.
Texas		
Utah	A. Scott Chapman	Salt Lake City.
Vermont	Delos M. Bacon	St. Johnsbury.
Virginia	Beverly R. Wellford, jr	Richmond.
Washington	Louis Ziegler	Spokane.
West Virginia	Hiram R. Howard	Point Pleasant.
Wisconsin	Charles C. Rogers	Milwaukee.
United Grand Lodge of Victoria	Edward Edwards	Melbourne.
United Grand Lodge of New South Wales	Harry Passmore	Sydney.

REPRESENTATIVES

OF OTHER GRAND LODGES NEAR THE GRAND LODGE OF ILLINOIS

GRAND LODGE.	REPRESENTATIVE.	RESIDENCE.
Alabama	Chester E. Allen	Galesburg.
Arizona	Monroe C. Crawford	Jonesboro.
Arkansas	R. T. Spencer	Chicago.
British Columbia	Loyal L. Munn	Freeport
California	John McLaren	Peoria.
Canada	Sylvester O. Spring	Chicago.
Colorado		
Connecticut	Chas. F. Hitchcock	Peoria.
Cuba	George M. Moulton	Chicago.
Delaware	William S. Cantrell	Benton.
District of Columbia	Philander W. Barclay	Cairo.
England	John C. Smith	Chicago.
Florida	John C. Smith	Chicago.
Georgia	W. J. A. DeLancey	Centralia.
Idaho	W. M. Burbank	Chicago.
Indiana	W. B. Wright	Effingham.
Indian Territory	Delmar D. Darrah	Bloomington.
Ireland	Thomas E. Miller	Chicago.
Kansas	George M. Moulton	Chicago.
Louisiana	Leroy A. Goddard	Chicago.
Maine	Charles H. Brenan	Chicago.
Manitoba	Hugh R. Stewart	Chicago.
Maryland	M. B. Iott	Evanston.
Michigan	Joseph E. Dyas	Paris.
Minnesota	William Johnston	Chicago.
Mississippi	John C. Smith	Chicago.
Missouri	George A. Stadler	Decatur.
Montana	A. B. Ashley	LaGrange.
Nebraska	C. M. Forman	East St. Louis.
Nevada	John C. Smith	Chicago.
New Brunswick	Robert F. Thorogood	Rogers Park.
New Hampshire	Henry E. Hamilton	Chicago.
New Jersey	W. B. Grimes	Pittsfield.
New Mexico	Henry E. Hamilton	Chicago.
New York	Walter A. Stevens	Chicago.
New Zealand	John M. Pearson	Godfrey.
North Carolina		
North Dakota	Geo. W. Warvelle	Chicago.
Nova Scotia	L. B. Dixon	Chicago.
Ohio	S. S. Chance	Salem.
Oklahoma	J. H. C. Dill	Bloomington.
Oregon	Frank W. Havill	Mt. Carmel.
Prince Edward Island	E. T. E. Becker	Mt. Carroll.
Quebec	John Johnston	Chicago.
Rhode Island	Albert B. Wicker	Franklin Grove
Scotland	Joseph Robbins	Quincy.
South Carolina	Elmer E. Beach	Chicago.
South Australia	William L. Milligan	Ottawa.
South Dakota	Robert L. McKinlay	Paris.
Tennessee	Alexander H. Bell	Carlinville.
Texas	Edward Cook	Chicago.
Utah	Owen Scott	Decatur.
Vermont	Hugh D. Hunter	Chicago.
Virginia	Amos Pettibone	Chicago.
Washington	Edmund S. Moss	Chicago.
West Virginia	Charles Reifsnider	Chicago.
Wisconsin	Gil. W. Barnard	Chicago.
United Grand Lodge of South Wales	R. T. Spencer	Chicago.
United Grand Lodge of Victoria	R. T. Spencer	Chicago.

LIST OF GRAND LODGES

Recognized by the Grand Lodge of Illinois, together with Names and Addresses of Grand Secretaries.

GRAND LODGE.	GRAND SECRETARY.	ADDRESS.
Alabama	Geo. A. Beauchamp	Montgomery.
Arizona	George J. Roskruge	Tucson.
Arkansas	Fay Hempstead	Little Rock.
British Columbia	R. E. Brett	Victoria.
California	George Johnson	San Francisco.
Canada	Hugh Murray	Hamilton, Ontario.
Colorado	Wm. D. Todd	Denver.
Connecticut	John H. Barlow	Hartford.
Cuba	Aurelio Miranda	Havana.
Delaware	Benj. F. Bartram	Wilmington.
District of Columbia	A. W. Johnston	Washington.
England	Edward Letchworth	London.
Florida	W. P. Webster	Jacksonville.
Georgia	W. A. Wolihin	Macon.
Idaho	Theo. W. Randall	Boise.
Illinois	J. H. C. Dill	Bloomington.
Indiana	Calvin W. Prather	Indianapolis.
Indian Territory	Joseph S. Murrow	Atoka.
Iowa	Newton R. Parvin	Cedar Rapids.
Ireland	Arch.St.George,D.G.Sec	Dublin.
Kansas	Albert K. Wilson	Topeka.
Kentucky	Henry B. Grant	Louisville.
Louisiana	Richard Lambert	New Orleans.
Maine	Stephen Berry	Portland.
Manitoba	James A. Ovas	Winnipeg.
Maryland	Jacob H. Medairy	Baltimore.
Massachusetts	Sereno D. Nickerson	Boston.
Michigan	Lou B. Winsor	Reed City.
Minnesota	Thomas Montgomery.	St. Paul.
Mississippi	Frederic Speed	Vicksburg.
Missouri	John D. Vincil	St. Louis.
Montana	Cornelius Hedges	Helena.
Nebraska	Francis E. White	Plattsmouth.
Nevada	Chauncey N. Noteware	Carson City.
New Brunswick	J. Twining Hartt	St. John.
New Hampshire	George P. Cleaves	Concord.
New Jersey	Thos. H. R. Redway	Trenton.
New Mexico	Alpheus A. Keane	Albuquerque.
New York	Edward M. L. Ehlers	New York.
New Zealand	Malcolm Niccol	Auckland.
North Carolina	John C. Drury	Raleigh.
North Dakota	Frank J. Thompson	Fargo.
Nova Scotia	Thomas Mowbray	Halifax.
Ohio	J. H. Bromwell	Cincinnati.
Oklahoma	Jas. S. Hunt	Stillwater.
Oregon	James F. Robinson	Eugene.
Pennsylvania	Wm. A. Sinn	Philadelphia.
Prince Edward Island	Neil Mac Kelvie	Summerside.
Quebec	Will H. Whyte	Montreal.
Rhode Island	S. Penrose Williams	Providence.
Scotland	David Reid	Edinburg.
South Australia	J. H. Cunningham	Adelaide.
South Carolina	Charles Inglesby	Charleston.
South Dakota	George A Pettigrew	Sioux Falls.
Tasmania	John Hamilton	Hobart.
Tennessee	John B. Garrett	Nashville.
Texas	John Watson	Houston.
Utah	Christopher Diehl	Salt Lake City.
United Grand Lodge of Victoria	John Braim	Melbourne.
United Grand Lodge of New South Wales	Arthur H. Bray	Sydney.
Vermont	Henry H. Ross	Burlington.
Virginia	Geo. W. Carrington	Richmond.
Washington	Thomas M. Reed	Olympia.
West Virginia	Geo. W. Atkinson	Charleston.
Wisconsin	Wm. W. Perry	Milwaukee.
Wyoming	Wm. M. Kuykendall	Saratoga.

MASONIC LITERATURE.

The Grand Secretary desires to thank the editors of the following magazines and papers for kindly supplying his office with their publications during the past year, in exchange for our proceedings. We shall be happy to exchange with all Masonic publications and papers having a Masonic department.

The Illinois Freemason—Bloomington, Illinois.

Masonic Advocate—Indianapolis, Indiana.

The Masonic Chronicler—Chicago, Illinois.

The Australian Keystone—Melbourne, Victoria.

Masonic Tidings—Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

The Trestle Board—408 California street, San Francisco, California.

Masonic News—Peoria, Illinois.

Masonic Journal—Portland, Maine.

The Masonic Constellation—St. Louis, Missouri.

The New Zealand Craftsman—Dunedin.

Square and Compass—Denver, Colorado.

The Texas Freemason—San Antonio, Texas.

The American Tyler—Ann Arbor, Michigan.

The Freemason and Fezz—Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

Masonic Token—Portland, Maine.

The Masonic Review—Tacoma, Washington.

Square and Compass—New Orleans, Louisiana.

The Tennessee Mason—Nashville, Tennessee.

Masonic Standard—New York, New York.

Masonic Voice and Review—Chicago, Illinois.

The Pacific Mason—Seattle, Washington.

The Signet—Decatur, Illinois.

The Masonic Observer—Minneapolis, Minnesota.

The Shibboleth—Memphis, Tennessee.

Our Fraternal Dead

ILLINOIS

BRO. HENRY PELHAM HOLMES BROMWELL
Past M. W. G. M., Illinois. Died January 9, 1903

BRO. DANIEL MONROE BROWNING
Past M. W. G. M., Illinois. Died January 13, 1903

BRO. WILEY M. EGAN
R. W. G. T., Illinois. Died February 12, 1903

BRO. ELI B. AMES
Past M. W. G. M., Illinois. Died February 12, 1898

BRO. WILLIAM HARTZELL
R. W. G. Marshal, Illinois. Died August 14, 1903

BRO. JOSEPH S. McCLELLAN
W. G. S. Bearer, Illinois. Died December 25, 1902

BRO. JOSEPH H. SAMPSON
R. W. D. D. G. M., Illinois. Died December 31, 1902

BRO. CANUTE R. MATSON
R. W. D. D. G. M , Illinois. Died January 14, 1903

BRO. WILLIAM L. HAMMER
Macon No. 8. Died April 11, 1903

BRO. HENRY OHELSCHLAGER
Herman No. 39. Died June 26, 1903

BRO. SOLOMAN DEGEN
Occidental No. 40. Died January 4, 1903

BRO. CHARLES F. WEBB
Bloomington No. 43. Died Oct. 11, 1902

BRO. GEO. H. LEE.
Hardin No. 44. Died June 8, 1903

BRO. WILLIAM W. WATTS
Washington No. 55. Died November 26, 1902

Our Fraternal Dead

ILLINOIS

BRO. JOSEPH E. EVANS
Fraternal No. 58. Died March 8, 1903

BRO. STEPHEN E. FOSTER
Acacia No. 67. Died July 15, 1902

BRO. JOHN V. EVANS
Acacia No. 67. Died March 21, 1903

BRO. GEO. J. BARRETT
Central No. 71. Died August 31, 1903

BRO. EDWARD L. DYER
Waukegan No. 78. Died February 24, 1903

BRO. W. H. CURTIN
Scott No. 79. Died February 10, 1903

BRO. SENECA D. CHAPIN
White Hall No. 80. Died February 24, 1903

BRO. EZRA O. DANA
Excelsior No. 97. Died Nov. 10, 1902

BRO. ALEXANDER BLADE
Excelsior No. 97. Died May 26, 1903

BRO. BENJAMIN C. TOLER
Astoria No. 100. Died December 1, 1902

BRO. A. J. NIMMO
Jonesboro No. 111. Died July 21, 1902

BRO. JESSE TAYLOR
Vermont No. 116. Died October 2, 1903

BRO. JONATHAN TIFFT
Elgin No. 117. Died May 26, 1903

BRO. HIRAM P. SHUMWAY
Mound No. 122. Died April 30, 1903

Our Fraternal Dead

ILLINOIS

BRO. DAVID NICKEL
Cedar No. 124. Died March 7, 1903

BRO. SIMEON M. HORN
Raleigh No. 128. Died June 5, 1903

BRO. NAPOLEON CAMPBELL
Mackinaw No. 132. Died May 1, 1903

BRO. PHILLIP RAILING
Olney No. 140. Died April 16, 1903

BRO. JOHN W. WILSON
Olney No. 140. Died April 26, 1903

BRO. HERBERT A. ROGERS
Garden City No. 141. Died October 25, 1902

BRO. H. M. WILCOX
Garden City No. 141. Died April 25, 1903

BRO. CHARLES C. STEVENS
A. W. Rawson No. 145. Died Dec. 20, 1902

BRO. EDWARD C. PACE
Clay No. 153. Died May 7, 1903

BRO. CALVIN T. DRIPPS
Staunton No. 177. Died August 22, 1902

BRO. D. McL. JOHNSON
Wabash No. 179. Died March 13, 1903

BRO. M. H. SIGNOR
Meridian No. 183. Died October 21, 1902

BRO. M. QUACKENBUSH
Dundee No. 190. Died April 18, 1903

BRO. GEORGE HOLTON
Centralia No. 201. Died May 25, 1903

Our Fraternal Dead

ILLINOIS

BRO. J. C. LEMAY
Gillispie No. 214. Died March 12, 1903

BRO. JOHN P. LAMER
Farmers No. 232. Died March 15, 1903

BRO. GEO. W. AMSDEN
Charter Oak No. 236. Died May 9, 1903

BRO. JOHN B. A. COLLAN
Western Star 240. Died November 22, 1902

BRO. LUCAS W. FAULKNER
Western Star No. 240. Died April 19, 1903

BRO. EDWIN HARRIS
Rob Morris No. 247. Died October 5, 1902

BRO. JOHN ASH
Hibbard No. 249. Died January 31, 1903

BRO. JAMES BENNETT
Illinois No. 263. Died March 1, 1903

BRO. ROBERT H. BACON
La Prairie No. 267. Died October 19, 1902

BRO. HERMAN PETERS
Accordia No. 277. Died January 6, 1903

BRO. EDWARD S. JOHNSON
Meteor No. 283, Died March 22, 1903

BRO. LA FAYETTE P. PATE
Catlin 285. Died February 14, 1902

BRO. HANIBAL P. WOOD
Wataga No. 291. Died January 1, 1903

BRO. PETER DOLAN
Wataga No. 291. Died September 8, 1902

Our Fraternal Dead

ILLINOIS

BRO. PITT C. RICH
Ashley No. 308. Died April 22, 1903.

BRO. WILLIAM J. FRISBIE
T. J. Pickett No. 307. Died September 26, 1903

BRO. ALBERT E. KENNEDY
Dunlap No. 321. Died October 2, 1902

BRO. HENRY C. BATERMAN
Palatine No. 314. Died————————

BRO. MARTIN SWICK
Palatine No. 314. Died January 31, 1903

BRO. LUKE E. HEMMENWAY
Doric No. 319. Died April 27, 1903

BRO. JACOB GODFREY
Full Moon No. 341. Died April 29, 1903

BRO. THOS. M. ANGELLO
Gill No. 382. Died March 15, 1903

BRO. FRANKLIN D. WEBB
Buda No. 399. Died August 30, 1902

BRO. WILLIAM J. K. OWEN
Red Bud No. 427. Died July 25, 1902

BRO. AARON H. McCLURG
Hesperia No. 411. Died August 25, 1901

BRO. SAMPSON TAYLOR
S. D. Monroe No. 447. Died August 4, 1903

BRO. JOHN McMURTRIE
Kendall No. 471. Died December 19, 1902

BRO. FRANK M. RICHARDSON
Wyoming No. 479. Died February 17, 1903

Our Fraternal Dead

ILLINOIS

BRO. B. F. WOOLUMS
Woodhull No. 502. Died October 15, 1902

BRO. WALTER A. WASHBURN.
Bradford No. 514. Died July 28, 1902

BRO. ADDISON M. DAVIS
Rossville No. 527. Died July 1, 1902

BRO. FRANKLIN HARRIS
Adams No. 529. Died December 11, 1902

BRO. CHARLES RAYMOND
Evans No. 524. Died May 3, 1903

BRO. MORITZ KEIL
Lessing No. 557. Died June 21, 1903

BRO. F. L. ZERENBERG
Pleasant Hill No. 565. Died May 10, 1903

BRO. WILLIAM SWISSLER
Lessing No. 557. Died May 16, 1903

BRO. TIMOTHY GRUAZ
Highland No. 583. Died March 4, 1903

BRO. HIRAM. M. SEAMAN
Union Park No. 610. Died April 14, 1903

BRO. JOHN L. SECAMB
Union Park No. 610. Died March 31, 1902

BRO. WILLIAM J. JACKSON
Wadley No. 616. Died May 25, 1903

BRO. JAMES P. FLETCHER
Ridge Farm No. 632. Died November 22, 1902

BRO. JOHN C. GURVER
E. F. W. Ellis No. 633. Died November 30, 1901

Our Fraternal Dead

ILLINOIS

BRO. FRANK W. PIERCE.
Apollo No. 642. Died July 29, 1902

BRO. CHARLES H. PLAUTZ
D. C. Cregier No. 643. Died August 9, 1901

BRO. SAMUEL G. LISTER
May No. 664. Died February — 1903

BRO. ERNEST H. RICHMOND.
Fillmore No. 670. Died January 16, 1903

BRO. CHARLES F. BABCOCK
Richard Cole No. 697. Died March 21, 1903

BRO. OBED A. DEAN
Shiloh Hill No. 695. Died August 2, 1902

BRO. NICHOLAS PYLE
Tadmore No. 794. Died April 4, 1903

BRO. CYRUS R. CABEEN
Alexandria No. 702. Died Eovember 28, 1902

BRO. JAMES A. HARGRAVE
El Dorado No. 730. Died February 14, 1903

BRO. JAMES PATTON
Harbor No. 731. Died February 15, 1903

BRO. FRANK J. MADDEN
Scotland No. 743. Died April 17, 1903

BRO. DAVID DALLING
Mystic Star No. 758. Died August 19, 1902

BRO. ALPHONSO L. CORY
Mystic Star No. 758. Died September 25, 1902

BRO. WILLIAM W. RICHARDSON
Kenwood No. 800. Died February 27, 1903

BRO. LISLE C. WATERS
St. Cecilia No. 865. Died April 30, 1903

Our Fraternal Dead

OTHER GRAND JURISDICTIONS.

BRO. HENRY HART BROWN
Past M.W. Grand Master, Alabama. Died January 9, 1903

BRO. GEORGE W. CHEYNEY
Past M.W. Grand Master Arizona. Died August 14, 1903

BRO. JOHN Y. T. SMITH
Past R.W.D. Grand Master, Arizona. Died July 15, 1903

BRO. WILLIAM WALLACE LEE
Past M.W.G.M., Connecticut. Died September 14, 1903

BRO. ROGER WILLIAMS WOODBURY
M. W. G. M., Colorado. Died, July 11, 1903

BRO. JOHN JAMES MASON
R.W.G. Secretary, Canada. Died June 15, 1903

BRO. NOBLE DANFORTH LANAR.
Past M.W.G.M., Dist. of Columbia. Died March 19, 1903

BRO. JAMES M. MEDLEY
Past M W.G.M., Georgia. Died May 9, 1903

BRO. GEORGE H. DURAND
Past M.W.G.M., Michigan. Died June 8, 1903

BRO. ROYAL HATCH GROVE
Past M.W.G.M., Minnesota. Died February 28, 1903

BRO. CHARLES H. GOULD
Past M.W.G.M., Montana. Died June 5, 1903

Our Fraternal Dead

OTHER GRAND JURISDICTIONS.

BRO. JOHN LLOYD SPINKS
Past M.W.G.M., Mississippi — Died April — 1903

BRO. JOHN CAMPBELL YOCUM
M. W. G. M., Missouri. — Died April 26, 1903

BRO. JEFFERSON S. CONOVER.
R. W. G. Secretary, Michigan — Died April 5, 1903

BRO. JOSIAH HAYDEN DRUMMOND
Past M.W.G.M., Maine. — Died October 25, 1902

BRO. CLINTON F. PAGE
Past M.W.G.M., New York. — Died November 13, 1902

BRO. HENRY LYMAN FISH
Past M.W.G.M., Nevada. — Died October 21, 1902

BRO. FRANCIS HENRY ALLISTON
Past M.W.G.M., Oregon. — Died March 1, 1903

BRO. STILLMAN WHITE
Past M.W.G.M., Rhode Island. — Died April 3, 1903

BRO. ANDREW HUTCHINSON WHITE
Past M.W.G.M., South Carolina. — Died January 19, 1903

BRO. BERNARD FRANCIS PRICE
Past M.W.G.M., Tennessee. — Died May 4, 1903

BRO. DEFOREST RICHARDS
Past M.W.G.M., Wyoming. — Died April 28, 1903

APPENDIX.

PART I.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON MASONIC CORRESPONDENCE

1903.

INDEX.

A

PAGE

Alabama 17
Acting master—powers of..... 19
Arizona 25
Arkansas 32
Avouchment 45, 251
Avouchment—discussion of..46, 280
Argentine Republic 75, 144, 195, 267
Anthony, Jesse B.....88, 221
Alleged Exposes 103
Allen, Jno. Royal.....105
Arrears for G. L. Dues.....115
Argentine Republic 116
Absenteeism 120
Alpina (G. L.) 121, 143
A Job Lot 150
Ancient landmark Lodge No. 1..157
Adams, Henry R.....172
Altar Lights 192
Apgar, W. Holt.....201
Advice of Mr. Punch 228
Apron for Widow 230
Acting Senior Warden 231
Affiliating non-residents ..234, 251
American Flag 235
Archibald, Luther B.....238
Appeal—discussion 257
Alexandria, Gr. Council of..... 38
American Methods 222
"Ancient Impostor" 283
A lawful F. C.....289
An heir apparent?.....302
Abridging rights 313
Atkinson, Geo. W.....313

B

Beauchamp, Geo. A..... 24
Belden, Chas. D..... 28
British Columbia 39
Blanding's oration..... ..... 44, 62, 70, 94, 105, 140, 213, 243, 276, 280.

PAGE

Bromwell, H. P. H..... 61
Barlow, John H..... 67
Baird, Geo. W..... 76
Brown, Bestor G.....117
Bailey, Harry 119
Belgian bodies—treaty 133
Belgium, Gr. Orient of.....124, 132, 136, 144, 197
Burnham, Wm. J.....144
Berry, Stephen 139, 144
Braithwaite, Dr. E. A.....149
Barkley, Andrew H.....180
Barber's pole 197
Business on E. A. degree.....199
Belcher, Chas..... 207
Bray, Arthur H.....217
Blacklock, James T.....236
British Honduras 238
Butcher, Wm. F.....250
Border hobnobbing 160
Boughton, Roscoe W.....167
Belt, W. A.....242
Battle-ground, features of.....245
Bastards 262
Bad features 279
Brown, Frank A.....280
Brown, S. A.....280
Braim, John 298

C

Constitutional provision, Waiver of 18
Concurrent and penal jurisdiction 18
Charges may not follow indictment 19
Costa Rica—discussion .....22, 37, 54, 61, 68, 75, 87, 101, 116, 144, 195, 213, 214, 223, 232 252, 257, 275, 279, 297, 310.
Charter, Absence of 43, 124, 204, 280

PAGE
Circular discountenanced 46
Circular—discussion 48
Criticism of public acts—
charges 50
Canada (Ontario) 51
Colorado 54
Clandestine lodges 63, 303
Connecticut 65
Congress, Geneva 78,
125, 275, 296
Carnell, James 84
Correspondence reports 86, 238
Chase, David C..... 96
Cubits—how many? 108
Clark, Charles C.....108
Crawley, W. J. Chetwode.....111
Ciphers 114, 180,
..200, 213, 240, 276, 284, 291, 306
Costa Rica and Sup. Council....116
Charter, Certificate of.....138
Chase, Albro E.....144
Communicated, not conferred..152
Court record of "guilty".....159
Comparison of Notes 160
Conspiracy, reprimand 161
Charges of Non-Aff.—discussion.163
Conover, Jefferson S.....167
Countryman, A. D.....168
Concurrent jurisdiction—waiver.170
Coffin, Trenmor 196
Craft Masonry includes what?.207
Cahoon, E. A.....213
Clearance (dimission) 216
Crandall, Elbert 218
Can Apprentices vote?.....224
Clark, H. I.....226
Cripples' brigade (Mo.).....227
Collins, John A.....229
Carothers, Robt. M.....234
Cunningham, Wm. M.....242
Cerneauism 245
Consolidation 253
Charity fund system.....255, 290
Chicago Congress—Landmarks.. 62
Creating an office.....235
Chambers, E. T. D.....266
Cunningham, J. H.....273
Circular discountenanced 282

PAGE
Chambers, Henry A.....286
Clark, William 286
Circumlocution office 290
Congregating the lodge 298
Carrington, Geo. W.....302
Confusion of names 306
Corscot, John 307
Cast-iron rule 307
Continuous meetings 307
Catches 'em 309
Corson, Samuel 314
Champagne Rite 317

D

Dimit unrecognizable 17
Disabilities (non-affiliates)..18, 41
Dues during suspension 21
Dannelly, Geo. A..... 32
Dimit, when effective 34
Drummond on Costa Rica 38
Duncan on Costa Rica..... 37
DeWolf Smith, W. A..... 44
Davies, Wm. Abraham 51
Dean, Dr. Marshall H..... 54
Drummond, Josiah H.....65,
124, 139, 277, 307
Delaware 68
District of Columbia 71
Delinquency for dues 85
Duncan, Herman C.....128
Dunbar, Jas W..... 98
Darrah, Delmar D.....104
Dewey, Thos. E.....111
Dimission 114
Denial of representation 115
Delinquent returns 115
Dicker 131, 164
Drummond on Belgium 132
Drummond on landmarks..140, 243
Drummond monument 141
Drummond Memorial Library..141
Dyas, Joseph E.....160
Dues system 199
Dissent worked deprivation....210
Drewry, John C.....229
Deposing master 247

PAGE
Duress 252
Dual membership 275
Daly, Olin W.....293
Denmark-Hamburg 296
Dimit granted by master.....298
Divine service 300
Diehl, Christopher 292

E

Egypt, Nat. Gr. Orient of....38, 116, 129, 150, 238, 314, 269, 253
Eastern Star Home....75, 214, 315
England 80
Eligibility of Wardens..... 80
English, Wm. E..... 98
Elks 106
Ensign Stebbings 107
Eastern Star 129, 311
Excess of courtesy 160
Embassy from O. E. S.....165
"Egyptian mummy" 173
Ehlers, Edward M. L.....221
Examination on third degree...236
Egypt (discussion) 253
Estoppel 298
Eubank, Edward N.....302
Eggleston, Joseph W.....303
Easter Service 304
Expelled for printing 306
Exceeded powers 307
England—Denmark 314

F

Failure to inflict penalty..... 13
Fad 64
Florida 84
Furman, Henry M.....103
Father and son 123
Fleeth as a shadow 166
Family that can work a lodge.168
Finagin, John C.....180
Fee paid in lump.....198
Fraternal thumbscrew 202
Fiji 216
Frenkel, Emil 221
Free of the guild 227

PAGE
Foulks, Thos. L.....230
Fines 232
Flint, Thos. B.....238
Full justice on appeals.....256
Female orphanage—$500,000 ...261
Fitch, Edson 265
Feast of St. Andrew.....270
Fly, W. M.....289
Forming grand lodges 308

G

G. L. Valle de Mexico (discussion) 22
G. L. Valle de Mexico.....26, 68, 165, 195, 279
Gran Dieta 27, 118
G. L. Washington 37
Guilty, plea of forgiveness..... 20
Greenleaf, Lawrence N..... 61
General Grand Lodge 66
Grand honors, private.....64, 117
Guthrie, Harry J..... 69
Geneva Congress 78, 125, 275, 296
Georgia 90
Gardner, Willis Smith.....105
Grant, Henry B.....123
Grand Lodge League (Germany) 132
Gr. Orient of France.....133, 244
Golden Wedding (Schultz).....151
Grand honors 155
Gallagher, Charles T.....157, 258
Golden Jubilee 168
G. M. and Masonic trials.....175
Guild-Hall 220
G. L. Ignacio Ramirez ..22, 116, 195
General Grand Master.....260
Good features 279
Garrett, John B.....283
G. L. certificates 293
G. Orient of Greece 297

H

Hybrid growths 29
Hicks, Jno. T.....39

PAGE
Hempstead, Fay 89
Henderson, Orrin S..... 51
Harding, Jno. E..... 52
Hymns in lodge 80
Homes without taxation 94
Homes burdensome—discussion. 95
Holy Empire 154
Howard, Harry T.....173
Hedges, Cornelius, Sr.....192
Hartt, J. Twining 200
Harlee, Arthur H.....208
High degrees 209
Habit—usage 231
Help, to let go.....241
Hunt, James S.....249
Hodson, Jno. M.....252
Helpless orphans 255
Hamburg—Denmark 270
Hozier, James 270
Hernia 275
Hill, Charles 277
High degree Masonry 285
Harrison, Peyton R.....

I

Incompetent testimony 17
Impeachment of Master..... 24
Incorporation of lodges..... 26
Inviolability of the ballot..... 42
Irony of fate 79
Innovations 81, 136
Improper publications 82
Idaho 96
Indiana 98
Indian Territory 102
Iowa 105
Ireland 110
Impostors—wireless telegraph .154
Imperial potentate 177
Incorporation of G. L.....198, 231
Irregular, hence null and void..203
International Masonic office....219
Ineligible for advancement 208
Infectious atmosphere 233
Instructing representatives 261
Imparting instruction 263
Inglesby, Charles 276

PAGE
Ingersoll, H. H.....284
Interregnum 289
Identification 294
Illegitimate lodges 310

J

Jenks, Aldro 22
Judgment first, trial afterwards. 34
Justification of the ballot 42
Johnson, George 51
Jurisdiction, Release of 65
Jason, Jerry Jackson 65
Jones, Gerald Massey 68
Jackson, Lewis H..... 69
Jurisdiction, Waiver of..... 72
Jurisdiction, Waiver—discussion 73
Johnson, Simeon S.....102
Jurisdiction, Greater New York.220
Juvenile Rite 233, 236
Jewels, wholesale 291
Jurisdiction, territorial 303

K

Knepper, Geo. E..... 98
Knights of Pythias 106
Kansas 111
Kentucky 119
Kentucky and the dissenters ..121
Kimball, Alfred S.....139
Keen, Alpheus A.....213
Kuykendall, Wm. L.....
Kerns, H. Oscar 298
Lodge La Union Fraternal..... 27
Liquor legislation 34, 91,
179, 186, 208, 314
"Lobster Smoker" 56

L

Landmarks—Chicago Congress.. 62
Lost lecture 70
Liquor selling 91, 247, 248
Liquor legislation (summary)..112
Landrum, Jno. W.....123
Louisiana 124
Lambert, Richard 128
Letter of G. M. of Belgium 132

PAGE

Larrabee, Henry C.....150
Lodge Vanished 205
Landmarks 205, 242
League, German G. L.....243
Lash, S. P.....249
Lamberton, James M.....258
Lodge Christian Zum Palmbaum 270
Lost records 273
Lynch, Wm. John 290
Listing physical disqualifications ....291.
Life membership 300

M

Masonry and business 18
Masonic Home project 21
Mutual Admiration Society 25
Montague, George 26
Myers, Harry H..... 33
McYoung, Fred B..... 39
Mixed funerals 41, 305
Masonic Home .....48, 66, ..86, 115, 187, 202, 261, 301, 308, 311, 313.
McKinley, Wm..... 52
Mason, J. J..... 54
Mystic Shrine 56
Masonic Fair 74
Masonic residence—discussion... 76
Meyerhardt, Max 90
Masonic residence 97
Memories 100
Morcombe, Joseph E.....103
Masonry, Original plan of.....109
Meredith, Sir James C.....110
Maine, 1902 130
Masonic Home—discussion.127, 171
Maine, 1903 141
Matchless statement 136
Manitoba, 1902 146
Myers, R. Hull 147
Manitoba, 1903 148
Maryland 150
Medairy, Jacob H.....151
Mohammedan Vaudeville 153
Massachusetts 156

PAGE

Michigan 160
McMillan, Neal .....
Masonic Home per capita....164, 203, 220, 283, 289, 242
Menace to Masonry 167
Minnesota 168
Montgomery, Thos..... 172
Mississippi 173
Mystic Shrine 177
Missouri 180
"Missouri landmark" 181
Mayo lease 182
Montana 188
Mixed dates 202
Misinformation 205
Masonry democratic 206
Mexcian Masonry 209
Military Lodge 235
Most Illustrious 242
Massachusetts Departure ..246, 309, 315
Memorial volume 258
Maimed after election.....264, 274
Master exceeded powers 265
Master Supreme in lodge.....265
Mark degree 271
McQueen, Edmund P.....283
Matthews, Thos. M., Sr.....289
Montague, Chas. R.....292
Master sustained 297
"More nice than wise".....295
Miller, D. McL.....304

N

Negro Masons 71
Nevada 195
Noteware, C. N.....195
New Brunswick 198
New Jersey 201
Number required to open.....203
New Mexico 208
New So. Wales 215
New York 218
New Zealand 222
New Zealand and Scotland 223
Niccol, Malcolm 226
No. Carolina 226

PAGE

North Dakota, 1902.....230
North Dakota, 1903 234
Nova Scotia 237
Non-affiliates—discussion .148, 252
Naive impudence 277
Non-English-speaking bodies ..276

O

Objection to petition 19
Order Eastern Star 67, 106, 126, 214, 315
Overlapping meetings — discussion 76
Odd Fellows 106
Old Masons' Home—discussion.119
Ovas, James A.....147
Objection—tardy—discussion ... 162, 163
Objection 189, 234, 251, 283, 306
Overdone Entered Apprentice .204
Office of G. M. a landmark.....206
Oil and water 211
Ohio 240
Oklahoma 246
Oregon 250
Objection—none by proxy 306
Ouster of lodge 306

P

Physical fitness 35, 39, 45, 53, 120, 125, 237
Private grand honors 64
Portrait of Washington presented 82
Photographic reproductions 84
Profanes—soliciting 84, 93
Puleston, Thos. M..... 87
Prather, Calvin W.....101
Porto Rico 116
"Peace with honor".....119
Prize fights 122
Put up a job 151
Privileged letters? 174
Pending trial in court.....176
Percy, A. O.....195
Prostituting emblems 197

PAGE

Perpetual jurisdiction, penal....205
Prophecy 212
Physical perfection 215
Pennsylvania 256
Pennsylvania jurisprudence 262
P. M. W., P. G. M. or M. W. P. G. M?.....263
Pettigrew, Geo. A.....277
Puerile Masonry 285
Potency of Texas black ball....288
Perkins, Marsh O.....295
Peacock, A. J.....298
Perry, Wm. W.....307
Power behind the throne 315
Potter, Charles N.....317

R

Refusing petition—discussion .. 19
Redden, Robt. J..... 24
Roskruge, Geo. J..... 28
Regional Grand Lodge 28
Rite of Zinnendorff 29
Rites, Priority of..... 31
Removing a landmark 36
Reconsideration of ballot 40
Reinstallation 43
Reprimand in grand lodge..... 50
Royal Solomon Mother Lodge No. 1 53
Robe fever 60
Recognition of foreign G. Lodges 63
Roosevelt, Theodore 66, 202, 258, 259, 271, 300
Rituals, Scotch and Scottish Rite 89
Randall, Theophilus W. W..... 97
Ritualistic chaos 99
Reinstatement—arrears 101
Ritual revising 117
Reed, Robt. R.....124
Rite of Perfection 130
Rituals 144, 294
Refusal to vote 152
Removal after petitioning 164
Redway, Thos. H. H.....207

PAGE

Rather impudent 210
Recognition of rank 216
Remington, J. C.....217
Relief—annuities 225
Royal Standard Lodge 237
Robinson, Ike M.....240
Robinson, Jas. T.....252
Rhode Island 267
Rugg, Henry W.....267
Reid, David 272
Ramsay, C. M.....271
Rights of lodges 279
Right of instruction 282
Ross, Henry H.....294
Raised non-affiliates 300, 312
Right to advance don't lapse...305
Roll of lodges 311
Recognition of foreign grand bodies 318

S

Saloon keepers 18
Spurious lodges 28
Supreme Council—first 30
Suspension from membership.. 35, 146
Shrine—discussion 58
Summons by registered letter.. 61
Seaton, Malcolm 71
Singleton monument 72
Strict construction 73
Soliciting profanes 84, 93
Supreme Council—discussion .. 88
Scotch and Scottish Rite rituals 89
Smith, John C.....107, 110
Stewart, Hugh A.....147
Suspended members 148
Shryock, Thos. J.....150
Schultz, E. T.....151
Shrine 153, 315
Sanford Baalis 159
Speed, Frederic 173
Slack, Chas. T.....188
Smoking in lodge room.....189
Saving taxable material 182
Smith, Frank E.....192
Solomon and the Hirams 194

PAGE

Social district G. Lodges.....201
Seamon, Wm. H.....209
Sister Sallie Smith 214
Scandalous men 219
Stockwell, Arthur L.....234
Stillwell, Mortimer F.....246
Standing cipher 117
Shaver, Wm. M.....117
Short cuts 120
Staton, Jas. W.....123
Scottish Rite work 126
Sweeney, John J..... 25
Sesqui-Centennial 258
Sesqui-Centennial medal 258
Scott, Wm. H.....267
Scotland 269
Slate broken 270
Seal—Scotland 271
So. Australia 272
So. Carolina 273
"Scab" evangelist 274
Scottish Rite Temple 277
So. Dakota 277
"Sister Order" 279
Smith, John Robert 282
Scott, Walter 290
Soldiers and sailors 293, 312
Strenuous G. M.....293
Scotland—W. Australia 309

T

Titcomb, Wm. Y..... 24
Todd, Irving 61, 173
Tiler—right to vote 88, 91, 145, 196, 236, 262, 295
Thornton, R. S.....146
Table lodge 158
Thomas, E. N.....180
Trueman, Arthur Isaac 198
Trenaman, Thomas 237
Twenty-first birthday 248
Tennessee 248
Titles—Ill. decision—discussion..117
Tressider, John B.....266
Tamaulipas, G. L. of.....267
Tennessee, G. L. of.....282
Texas 286

PAGE
Taxation turned down 301
Territorial jurisdiction 303
Three can open lodge.....304
Turner, E. M.....310

U

Unanimous petition—genesis of.181
Uniform work 125
Underdone F. C.....204
Utah 290

V

Vincil, John D.....187
Vanderlieth, E. A.....196
Voluntary plan 200
Vermont 292
Victoria 296
Virginia 298
Virtual past masters.....305

W

Who may instruct? discussion. 26
Women's lodges 27
Wooden legs vs. wooden heads. 35
Washington, G. L. of..37, 202, 286
Work by courtesy 40,
156, 160, 262, 274, 300
Wells, Wm. S..... 45
Woodford, Stewart L..... 67
Work by courtesy—discussion.. 55
Walker, Geo. H.....
World's Fair ..87, 166, 180, 195, 291
Webster, Wilbur P..... 87
Wright, Silas B..... 87
Wolihin, W. A..... 90
Webb work.... 99

PAGE
Washington, George 110
(See Penna.)
Without the pale 133
Western Australia 165,
220, 232, 267, 272
Who may preside 185
Warrants by G. M.....206
Williams, Herbert Jennes.....226
Waiver? 231
Wardens, Powers of 247
Wilson, Albert K.....117
Woodford, Stewart L.....258
Washington, George, elected
master 260
Work by courtesy forbidden....262
Waiver forbidden to lodges.266, 274
Whyte, Will H.....266
Williams, S. Penrose 268
Walker, Wm. Howard 268
Way, Samuel J.....272
Whitehead, Walter M.....273
Walton, Robert 284
Watson, John 289
Ways, the old 298
Waiver impossible 301
Wisconsin 304
Wheeler, Arthur C..... 65
West Virginia 310
Wyoming 314

Y

Yocum, John C.....187
Yoran, Silas M.....249

Z

Zack, Francis Marvin 28

REPORT

OF THE

Committee on Masonic Correspondence.

To the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Illinois, A. F. and A. Masons:

At almost the twelfth hour a telegram from our printer discloses the fact that the copy for our resume of some of the most important matters cropping out in the proceedings under review has not yet reached him, although due there forty-eight hours ago.

In that paper we had discussed some of the fundamental responsibilities of Masons, and through them of the lodges and grand lodges composed of them, with particular reference to the inter-recognition of and fraternal correspondence with, real and alleged governing bodies in Masonry, finding in the recent action of several American grand lodges in withdrawing the recognition heretofore extended to the Grand Orient of Belgium, and particularly in the powerful and exhaustive re-statement of the principles involved in the attitude of that grand body, abundant support for the action of the Grand Lodge of Illinois in 1898 in withdrawing recognition from some grand bodies whose original Masonic status had been lost by innovations, and in re-affirming its steadfast loyalty to the only Masonry recognized by its constitution, and there identified as the Masonry of the Ancient Landmarks, by declaring to be without authority therein, "all supreme councils, sovereign sanctuaries, or other powers, however named, wherever situated, of whatever rite—excepting grand lodges of Free and Accepted Masons—*assuming to erect lodges with authority to confer the three degrees of Symbolic Masonry.*"

The great event of the current Masonic year is the publication of the long-promised Concise History of Freemasonry, by the eminent Masonic historian, ROBERT FREKE GOULD, whose great history published about sixteen years ago in England, and pirated and republished in this country

in 1889, was the first general history of Masonry worthy of the name. The new ("Concise") history, while containing the gist of the first, is something more than an abridgement of that great work embracing as it does the results of his researches during the last seventeen years, and will bring the *known facts* of Masonic history—in their proper relations and in compact form—to the Masonic student at a price within the reach of every pocket. The book contains a "Digression on Degrees," which covers much of the same ground as the profound study by the author, entitled "The Degrees of Pure and Ancient Freemasonry," which appears in the first part of the current volume of the transactions of the Lodge Quatuor Coronati, of London, the latter being in the nature of a sequel to the "Digression." The history is now passing simultaneously through the presses of Gale & Polden, London, and the Macoy Publishing Company, New York (34 Park Row.) The book is copyrighted in both countries, and for the honor of American Masonry we trust that its sales in the United States will more than make up for the loss of the just fruits of the labors of the distinguished author, entailed by the pirating of the great work by which he laid the craft under a larger debt than any man whose name adorns its annals.

In the pages following we have reviewed the proceedings of fifty-three North American grand lodges, three of them for two years; four of the Australasian group, England, Ireland and Scotland, making in all sixty grand lodges, and sixty-three volumes reviewed.

We here beg to renew our thanks to M. W. Bro. Jesse B. Anthony for his statistical tables which we have transferred to our pages from the last New York report.

To our fellows of the round table we tender grateful acknowledgments, and to the craft everywhere fraternal greetings.

Joseph Robbins,
Committee.

Quincy, Ill., October 3, 1903.

REPORT

OF THE

Committee on Masonic Correspondence

1903

JOSEPH ROBBINS, P. G. M.

ALABAMA, 1902.

82ND ANNUAL. MONTGOMERY. DECEMBER 2

The strong face of DR. RUSSELL M. CUNNINGHAM, the retiring grand master, adorns the fly-leaf of these proceedings. Three past grand masters were present, as were also the representatives of twenty-seven grand lodges, among them WM. W. DAFFIN, of Grove Hill, who answered for Illinois.

The death roll, as read by Grand Master CUNNINGHAM, included no Alabama names, but their distinguished dead of the previous year were again referred to and the grand lodge, at his suggestion, inaugurated a movement for the placing of a memorial of JAMES M. BRUNDAGE, honorary past grand master, upon its grounds.

The grand master reports no less than sixty decisions. The large proportion of these referring to matters that are elementary shows that Alabama does not escape having its full share of lodge officers who have been utterly heedless of their opportunities to familiarize themselves with the law. The following are selected as seeming profitable for comment or as covering points which cannot be too often enforced:

4. A subordinate lodge in the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Alabama cannot recognize a dimit from a subordinate lodge in the jurisdiction of a grand lodge with which the Grand Lodge of Alabama is not in fraternal correspondence.

5. Such a person holding such a dimit is to all intents and purposes a profane, and, therefore, is eligible to apply for the degrees in any subordinate lodge in this grand jurisdiction, provided he possesses the constitutional qualifications.

6. A brother accused of unmasonic conduct cannot waive on his trial the constitutional requirement of the presence of a majority of the whole membership of the lodge. Neither can the lodge waive this constitutional provision. Therefore, a brother tried and found guilty under such a waiver has been illegally tried, and the verdict is null and void and should be set aside.

8. A brother has no right to use his Masonry for the purpose of enhancing or promoting his business, political or other secular interest. Therefore, a business card setting forth the business in which a brother is engaged, having printed thereon that he is a Mason and giving the name and number of his lodge, or by using any Masonic symbol that would indicate that he was a member of the craft of A. F. & A. M., or the use of a Masonic card upon which is printed his business, violates the fundamental principles of Masonry and, therefore, is guilty of unmasonic conduct.

9. A brother who issues such a card and who asks for a dimit, should not have the dimit granted until he shall have answered the charges raised by the use of the combination business and Masonic card.

15. Where jurisdiction is concurrent, it would not be proper for one lodge to proceed to an investigation of alleged misconduct of a member of another lodge supposed to be defunct, until the latter has been declared defunct by the grand lodge.

19. A lodge failing to assess punishment, it is the duty of the master to take a vote over as in the first instance, until the punishment is assessed or until it is apparent that the lodge cannot agree upon the form of punishment, in which case an appeal can be taken to the grand lodge. A lodge having assessed a punishment can upon motion reconsider the vote by which said punishment was assessed, provided no brother had left the lodge.

20. In the event no motion is made to reconsider, the master upon being informed that the brethren did not understand the question, may again put the question of punishment without a motion to reconsider; provided no brother has left the lodge.

22. A past master, member of a lodge, can open a lodge if requested to do so by the master or in his absence by the ranking warden if present at that meeting.

23. A past master holding a dimit can not open a lodge or install officers.

24. A petitioner who petitions for the degrees of Masonry in a lodge not having territorial jurisdiction, the said petition being laid on the table until the proper information could be obtained from the lodge in whose jurisdiction he resides, may withdraw the petition prior to the lodge's having received and referred same to a committee. It will be the duty of the lodge to return the petition and fees.

27. The question as to saloon keepers or liquor dealers being admitted to membership in a Masonic lodge is a matter for the individual conscience and judgment of the brother to decide who cast the ballot. The brother casting the black ball has the right to do so without giving any reason to the lodge or any of the members thereof. Therefore, the nature of his occupation does not entitle the candidate to any special consideration when rejected.

37. It is the duty of the senior warden to preside over the lodge in the absence of the W. M., and if an appropriation is made by the lodge or an order of any kind requiring the signature of the presiding officer, it is the duty of the senior warden, as the acting master, to sign the warrant on the treasurer.

38. A brother has no right to object to a petition for initiation, passing or raising, from being received by the lodge.

39. A lodge may by motion refuse to receive a petition for any of the degrees of Masonry or for affiliation.

50 An indictment of a member of a lodge for an offence against the laws of the state is not of itself sufficient reason why charges should be preferred against him for unmasonic conduct. Charges should be preferred in the event of supposed unmasonic conduct regardless of indictment.

51. The verdict of a court bears no relation to the time when charges may be preferred, and should have no influence upon the verdict of the lodge.

52. The written evidence of witnesses before a grand jury is not competent in a Masonic trial and a certified copy of that evidence could not be admitted as evidence in a trial, except by consent of defendant and lodge.

53. The purpose and intent of a Masonic trial is to try the case independently of any other charge or trial by a court of justice.

57. It is the duty of the lodge in whose jurisdiction the unmasonic conduct was committed to proceed against the brother.

Only three of the decisions were questioned by the committee on jurisprudence. No. 4 was modified by adding the words: "If said dimit was issued by a subordinate lodge in the jurisdiction of a grand lodge never recognized by the Grand Lodge of Alabama," and No. 5 amended to cover the same point. We are not surprised that the grand lodge agreed with the committee in this prudent action, but we are surprised that either should have reversed No. 39. We take it that Nos. 38 and 39 should be read together, and that the rather awkwardly stated position of the grand master was in substance, that while a petition could not be barred out by a single objection, yet by a majority vote the lodge might decline to receive it. The committee quote from the constitution the following and say: "From this it will be seen that the lodge cannot refuse to receive a petition":

All petitions for affiliation or initiation, shall be recommended and vouched for by two Master Masons, members of the lodge, *and shall be placed in the hands of a committee*, consisting of three Master Masons, members of the lodge to be appointed by the master, whose duty it shall be to investigate into the character and standing of the petitioner, and make due report thereon, in writing, to the lodge at its next regular communication, nor shall such petition be acted on by the lodge until satisfactory evidence be obtained of the applicant's worthiness or unworthiness.

The deduction of the committee seems to us to furnish a complete example of a *non sequitur*. The words we have italicized in their quotation from the constitution—upon which they must have rested their case—refers to the disposition of the petition after it has come into the possession of the lodge, and manifestly sheds no light upon the prior question of how it shall get there. To this prior question Masonic usage so far as we are aware, returns but one answer. It must, and uniformly does, get there by the consent of the lodge explicitly or implicitly given. Either the master asks, when a petition is read: "What will you do with the petition?" and awaits a motion for reception and reference, or says: "If no objection is made the petition will be received and referred," meaning of course that if objection *is* made the question will be submitted to a vote of the lodge.

The right of the lodge to determine whether it will entertain a petition, is so universally recognized and practiced that grand lodge codes for the government of lodges are silent upon that subject—at least we know of no exceptions. The very elaborate code of Illinois no more touches upon what takes place between the reading of the petition and its reference to the committee of inquiry—its reception—than does the Alabama code. Like the latter, it says that the petition "shall be referred to a committee," but uniform usage antedating all our codes, shows that reference has always been held to be contingent upon the prior acquisition by the lodge, by affirmative action, of the wherewithal to refer.

The principle laid down in No. 8 has long been embodied in the law of our grand lodge prohibiting the use of Masonic emblems or devices for business purposes, but the spirit of the law was openly violated in the use of the prefix "Masonic" by mutual benefit and insurance associations, which necessitated an amendment forbidding the use of the Masonic name, as well as Masonic emblems and devices for business enterprises, and the law is now so plain that he who runs may read.

Nos. 19 and 20 meet the difficulties which evoked them in a helpful common-sense way. Every facility should be given for the jury which has found a verdict of guilt to get together on the question of punishment and thus avoid an apparent dereliction of duty when no remissness is intended; for it is quite possible, under a secret ballot, for the members to place the lodge in the false and undesired position of declaring an offender guilty and then refusing to award any punishment whatever, while each member has only exercised his constitutional right in voting, and that conscientiously.

No. 22 prompts us to ask if any other member might not do the same if requested by the ranking officer. He might in Illinois, although we are sorry to say that he could not if he happened to be unaffiliated and

sorry also that our law agrees with that of Indiana that a non-affiliated past master may not install the officers of a lodge. We presume No. 24 took shape from the form in which the question was asked, and that it is true in Indiana as in Illinois that when a lodge finds that it has not jurisdiction and cannot obtain it, it would anticipate a request for permission to withdraw by returning the petition and fees at once. No. 27 states a truism but is worth quoting for its concluding statement. No. 37 is good law; but we also think it is true that should the master return before the order is signed the record of the lodge would warrant him in signing it in person.

Nos. 50 to 53 inclusive cover ground heretofore gone over by Illinois with the same result. No. 57 ought to be good law anywhere, but in some jurisdictions it is held that complaint must be brought in the offender's own lodge. It is true that he may be dealt with by his own lodge for an offence committed anywhere, but if charges are first brought against him in the lodge in whose territory the offence is committed the jurisdiction of the latter should be unquestioned. On a question growing out of No. 6 the committee on jurisprudence secured favorable action on the following:

Your committee report that for lack of time to investigate they are unable to report as to the grand master's powers to grant a dispensation to try a member with less number than a majority of the whole lodge, and ask that report on same be continued to next annual communication.

In closing his address Grand Master CUNNINGHAM makes an elaborate analytic comparison of biblical and scientific cosmogonies, which brings him near dangerous ground for Masonic discussion. Masonry requires affirmation of Deity, not definitions.

The appendices to the grand master's address show that the grand master and a committee of sixty made a strong campaign to carry through the lodges a constitutional amendment providing for a widows' and orphans' home fund, but it failed by a vote which he says destroys all present hope of a home, only 144 out of 385 lodges voting for it.

The grand lodge chartered nine new lodges and continued ten under dispensation; killed a proposition to make a majority vote of the lodge (in addition to the payment of dues during suspension as well as arrears of dues for which suspension was inflicted) a condition of reinstatement from suspension for non-payment of dues, and it is to be hoped will further consult the equities by striking from the conditions of reinstatement the payment of alleged Masonic dues what time he is deprived of all Masonic rights and privileges; refused to accord to the lodges the right to forgive an offence, where a brother pleads guilty or is convicted, on the prudent ground that it would destroy the right of appeal from an

inadequate sentence; reversed the action of 1901 repealing the prohibition of calling off or continuing a lodge meeting to another day; held, on the report of the committee on jurisprudence, that an elected candidate who fails or refuses to be initiated is not entitled of right to the return of his fee, but was silent on the question of the right of the lodge to retain money for which it had given no equivalent; held also, and properly, we think, that though a profane be made a Mason without the inquiry and answer thereto as required by the constitution and edicts (where he petitions a lodge other than that of his residence), this does not affect his status as a lawfully made Mason; and on canvassing the returns of the vote by the lodges on a constitutional amendment permitting the making of a maim who "has an artificial limb or limbs that will render him capable of practicing and teaching the ritual of the fraternity," found that it had barely missed adoption by the requisite two-thirds of the lodges, having been approved by 254 out of the requisite 257.

In a special report the committee on correspondence canvasses the claims of the alleged Grand Lodges of Costa Rica, Valle de Mexico, and Ignacio Ramirez (of Tamaulipas) for recognition and recommends the postponement of the question as to all of them. In speaking of Costa Rica, the chairman reproduces the replies of that body to the questions propounded by Brother DUNCAN, chairman of the correspondence committee of Louisiana, as follows:

1. The Grand Lodge of Costa Rica recognizes only Craft Freemasonry; which may practice in those degrees the rituals of general recognition, *i. e.*, American, English, Scottish, Irish and A. & A. S. R."

2. They claim exclusive jurisdiction over Craft Masonry in the Republic of Costa Rica and recognize the principle of exclusive Masonic sovereignty of sister grand lodges regularly established in other grand jurisdictions.

3. They display the Great Light of Freemasonry on their altars, and refuse recognition to all Masons not obligated thereon."

4. They acknowledge that their Masonic attitude is governed by that of the Grand Lodges of England and Iowa, on whose principles their constitution and code are based."

In harmony with this he notes the recognition of the putative grand lodge by several American and foreign grand bodies, but *per contra* he publishes the circular issued by the supreme council of Central America, showing that the lodges uniting to form the new grand lodge are the offspring of that supreme council, (a body which it is hardly necessary to remind our readers is utterly without authority in Ancient Craft Masonry), and quotes from the vigorous report of Past Grand Master ALDRO JENKS, of Wisconsin, who says:

The lodges composing the Grand Lodge of Costa Rica have nothing in the way of genealogy to repose upon. Nothing to stand upon except

a usurpation and assumption of power and authority. Those who deny this conclusion must point out at what particular stage these clandestine Masons became regular and legitimate. We cannot treat them as legitimate without a violation of solemn obligations.

The constitution of the Grand Lodge of Costa Rica is modeled mainly after that of Iowa. We find, however, the following, under the title "Unwritten Law:" "The unwritten laws of the jurisdiction consist of the time honored customs and usages of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons of general recognition as are found in the traditional and historic records of Freemasonry and adapted to the conditions and time in which we live together with such rules for application as will perpetuate its integrity and usefulness and are not repugnant to its 'written laws.'" Nowhere in the constitution is there any allusion to the ancient landmarks. We notice that the time-honored customs and usages of the fraternity, in order to be controlling, must be "adapted to the conditions and time in which we live."

With no recognition of the landmarks, what is to prevent any innovation being adopted? They may say that the Holy Bible or a belief in God is no longer adapted to the conditions and time and in no manner conflict with this declaration of their "unwritten law," but it is needless to pursue the inquiry further.

Of the Mexican claimants the Alabama committee say:

That conditions in Mexican Masonry are unsatisfying, and that its history is that of bodies which have ignored the ancient landmarks of Freemasonry, will not be doubted; we therefore recommend postponement, for the present, of said applications for recognition.

Touching the Grand Lodge "Valle de Mexico" he quotes from the report of Brother JENKS as follows:

We learn from the proceedings of its annual communication, held January 4, 1902, that "Masonry" lost all semblance to its real character (in Mexico) between 1830 and 1865, with the exception of one Lodge La Union Fraternal, chartered by the Grand Lodge of Cartigena, New Grenada, which was existing in 1855 and working independently. "It had over 200 members." "By the advice of one Manual Baccilio Cunha Reis, a visitor from New York, La Union Fraternal was split into three lodges which then formed a Grand Lodge Valle de Mexico." * * * * * * * * * * * "It will be observed that the Grand Lodge Valle de Mexico traces its genealogy to the Grand Lodge of Cartigena, New Grenada, a body never recognized by the Grand Lodge of Wisconsin. The Lodge La Union Fraternal, without authority, divided into three lodges evidently for the purpose of forming a grand lodge, and so, calling the one lodge three, proceeded to organize the Grand Lodge of the Valley of Mexico. It is evident that its organization was not regular, nor does its genealogy entitle it to recognition. It must not be forgotten either, that the Grand Lodge of the Valley of Mexico (to use the language of Brother Robbins, of Illinois) "is the channel through which women Masonry went into the Gran Dieta from its birthplace in the lodges aforetime subordinate to the Grand Orient of the Supreme Council in which women had received the degrees up to the 14th of the Scottish Rite.

Robert J. Redden, of Sulligent, was elected grand master. George A. Beauchamp, of Montgomery, re-elected grand secretary.

The report on correspondence (311 pages) is again the work of Bro. William Y. Titcomb, and is very thorough and able. Illinois proceedings for 1901 afford material for six pages of well considered reading matter in which he compliments Grand Master Hitchcock on his address and the administration which it reflected; Grand Treasurer Egan (now, alas, no more) on his masterly management of the grand lodge surplus; Grand Secretary Dill on his perspicuous report; Grand Orator Blanding on his scholarly address, and the committee on appeals, of which he says:

The skeleton report of the committee on appeals and grievances was adopted. Our brethren of Illinois do well to omit the display of details of immorality on the pages of the printed proceedings. We indulge the hope that our own jurisdiction will "follow suit."

The Illinois report on correspondence receives very appreciative notice, and here, if we may be pardoned for departing from our almost unvarying rule not to copy anything personal to ourself that is not in the nature of an attack or condemnation, we desire to acknowledge that of the many kind things said by our confreres in the last thirty-five years, nothing has been more grateful to us than his perhaps too generous commendation of our "conspicuous fairness" towards those whose views clash with our own. An Alabama decision of 1900 seemed to us to indicate that a lodge there might try its master while in office. Brother Titcomb thinks our interpretation of it a strained one, and quotes from their law showing that the "proper action" (in default of which the decision said the lodge should be charged with dereliction, before the grand master or the grand lodge,) would be the impeachment of the offending master, which "may be" done by any five members of his lodge. Had the decision said: If the requisite number of the members of his lodge fail to take proper action the lodge itself will be held responsible, we might have guessed that the "proper action" was not a lodge trial, and have saved our brother the trouble of spelling it out.

He joins us in giving up the conundrum why the senior warden, succeeding to all the rights and duties of the master in the latter's absence, may not do what is held lawful when done by the master.

We were prompted by observing in the report by the grand master of representatives appointed, one named for the Grand Lodge of Western Australia, to inquire if it was Alabama usage for the grand master to enter into fraternal diplomatic relations with bodies that have not been recognized by the grand lodge, to which he answers:

We can only reply that in our opinion, such is not the usage in this jurisdiction. The F. C. committee has thought it advisable to defer any recommendations touching recognition until such grand bodies shall have "knocked at our door." (Committee on the address failed to assign that topic to any committee.)

The course pursued by the committee on correspondence is, we think, the only one consistent with the dignity of a self-respecting grand lodge. We have no means of even guessing whether the committee on address overlooked or consciously ignored the question involved in the act of the grand master. We find on turning to the list of "Representatives of the Grand Lodge of Alabama near other grand lodges," the name of the Western Australian among the rest.

Referring to a Michigan committee who rapped the "Mutual Admiration Society" of the correspondence guild over the knuckles, Brother TITCOMB says:

While admitting that we are one of the chief sinners in that regard, we still think that, if a horse or dog is encouraged, he will do better work for his master; in like manner, words of cheer and encouragement stimulate the correspondent to greater effort for improvement of his reports.—But we are not kicking.

With which we quite agree; but for other reasons we think a writer on correspondence is fully warranted in characterizing the writers of the reports which he passes in review and from which he quotes. His readers are entitled to such information respecting the personal characteristics and bias of those with which their author agrees or differs, that they may judge of the worth not only of their work but of his own.

ARIZONA, 1902.

21ST ANNUAL. PHOENIX. NOVEMBER 11.

The Arizona art gallery is this year enriched with the portrait of the retiring grand master, JOHN JOSEPH SWEENEY.

Nine past grand masters graced the opening of the grand lodge with their presence, as did also the representatives of twenty-four grand jurisdictions. Past Grand Master ARTEMUS LOUDEN GROW, of Tombstone, answering for Illinois. The formal reception of the diplomatic corps followed immediately after the opening.

Grand Master SWEENEY voiced the gratitude of the grand lodge that they met with their official ranks unbroken; the committee on address

note the death of Past Grand Master GEORGE MONTAGUE, in his fifty-second year. A civil engineer by profession, he occupied a responsible position with the New Mexico and Arizona railroad.

The grand master reported three decisions of which two have more than local interest, to-wit:

2. Will there be any objection on your part or on behalf of the grand lodge to the incorporation of a Masonic lodge under the laws of the territory? Answer—This question has never come up in our grand lodge, but believe it would not be wise to do it. The best policy would be to have the legal title to all lodge property vested in trustees to hold for the use and benefit of the lodge during its existence.

3. I am a master of Masonic lodge in this jurisdiction and desire to assist a number of brethren who are endeavoring to get themselves into shape to open a Masonic lodge near our lodge. Is there anything to prohibit me from giving them instructions in their own lodge room? Answer—None that I know of, provided you lecture them in the ritualistic work adopted by our grand lodge in 1886.

The committee on jurisprudence quote California as saying that incorporation by lodges is "not only impolitic, but of dangerous tendency," and the grand lodge passed an order forbidding it.

The vague fear that something boding ill to Masonry lurked in the incorporation of lodges has not been borne out by an experience of half a century in Illinois, where by the act incorporating the grand lodge each lodge chartered thereunder becomes thereby a body politic and corporate, and so far as we are aware no untoward complications have arisen in jurisdictions where the interference of the civil courts has been invoked in disputes between lodges and the parent body.

No. 3 is notable only that such a question should be asked at all. While grand lodges may prescribe who may authoritatively lecture lodges, yet that would not in our judgment prevent the master or the lodge from availing themselves of the instruction of any willing, competent brother who might be present; but however that may be, no grand lodge can abridge the Masonic birthright which authorizes one brother to communicate to any known Mason or number of Masons all that he knows about the institution.

The grand master recommended the recognition of the "Grand Lodge Valle de Mexico" because it was the legatee of the Gran Dieta Simbolica which had been recognized by Arizona, and gives his correspondence on that subject with the master of Nogales Lodge No. 11 (Arizona) and with ALFREDO MONTIVERDE, district deputy grand master of Sonora, the state in which the Mexican half of the city is situated. In his letter to the former, Grand Master SWEENEY says:

Heretofore the "knowledge" of the objectionable workings of the lodges in Mexico have not been stated and therefore the grand lodge has been without any official evidence to guide its actions in the premises. As the matter now stands I see no reason why they should not be recognized.

This, notwithstanding the practical confession of CANTON (who was practically the Gran Dieta Simbolica) in 1895, and the special report of Bro. W. H. SEAMON, of New Mexico, to his grand lodge in 1900, wherein the "knowledge" of the objectionable workings as confessed by CANTON and a good deal more and worse was stated on the authority of Senor IGLESIAS, CANTON's successor as grand secretary of the Gran Dieta.

In the letter of Senor MONTIVERDE to Grand Master SWEENEY the former expresses the opinion, repeatedly, that the adverse influence of the Supreme Council of Mexico, A. & A. S. Rite, explains the coolness of the lodges of Arizona towards the lodges of the Grand Lodge Valle de Mexico in Sonora.

This if true, discloses a queer condition of things, inasmuch as the influences promoting the recognition of the Grand Lodge Valle de Mexico in the other grand lodges of the United States, as well as the recognition of pretty much everything else representing dissent from the original plan of Masonry, unmistakably get their impulse from the Scottish Rite propaganda. The committee on correspondence brought in a resolution of recognition and as it was made a special order for a certain hour we presume that at least the outlines of its history were "stated" somewhat as follows:

Lodge La Union Fraternal, the offspring of a supreme council in New Grenada, (which council was utterly without authority to establish a lodge of Free and Accepted Masons), nominally split itself into three so-called lodges, and thus calling the one lodge three proceeded to organize the Grand Lodge Valle de Mexico. It sometimes did business on its own hook and at others in partnership with other bodies, finally merging itself with the Grand Lodge of the Federal District when the latter was formed in 1883. When the Gran Dieta was formed in 1890 (by decree of the amalgamated supreme council and grand orient) the Grand Lodge of the Federal District placed itself under the Gran Dieta, but later seceded, whereupon CANTON, who was grand secretary of the Gran Dieta reorganized or resurrected the defunct Grand Lodge Valle de Mexico with himself at its head as grand master. CANTON was practically, the Gran Dieta from its organizaton until his death. One of the first acts of the Gran Dieta was the issue of charters to four women's lodges, which were officered by the relatives of the officers of lodges holding under the Grand Lodge Valle de Mexico, authorizing these women's lodges to confer the degrees of Entered Apprentice, Fellow Craft and Master Mason. Women had before this received these degrees in Mexico, but as it was in Scottish Rite lodges subordinate to the supreme council (which conferred the degrees on women up to the fourteenth inclusive), it attracted little or no attention; but when women made their appearance as office bearers in the Grand Lodge Valle de Mexico, which with other bodies represented

in the Gran Dieta (and through its head, CANTON, dominating that body,) claimed to be working the Masonry of the landmarks the startled Masonic world began the inquiries which led to the scandalous disclosures whose stench drove the Gran Dieta out of existence, notwithstanding it had made a show of restoring the Bible to its rightful place on its altars and had withdrawn its charters from the lodges of mixed men and women, whose meetings had been largely converted, especially by the officers, into trysting places for illicit lovers planning for future assignations.

When the Gran Dieta announced its own dissolution it further announced, very appropriately, that it had made the Grand Lodge Valle de Mexico its legatee, and bespoke for it the recognition of the bodies which had accorded it to the former. The Grand Lodge of Arizona seems to have been impressed with Grand Master SWEENEY's idea that as these were the same Masons they had recognized under the Gran Dieta, a disclosure of their true character in nowise abated the obligation imposed by that recognition, to recognize them as often as they applied under a new head, and the resolution was adopted.

The grand lodge listened to a scholarly and brilliant oration on Truth by the grand orator, CHARLES D. BELDEN; killed a proposition to change its time of meeting from November to February; refused to relax its ironclad rule relative to physical fitness, voting down a proposition whose interpretation of the changes of a Freemason on this subject is identical with that given by our grand lodge; paid the premium on the bond of its grand treasurer, which it required him to procure from some reliable surety company; voted to meet next year at Tucson; and by a yea and nay vote of 41 to 32 put a quietus on a proposition to put the work (revised at this session) in cypher and place a copy in the hands of a deputy grand lecturer to be appointed by the grand lecturer at or near every lodge in the jurisdiction.

FRANCIS MARION ZACK, of Holbrook, was elected grand master; GEORGE JAMES ROSKRUGE, Tucson, re-elected grand secretary.

The report on correspondence (188 pages.) is the second from the hand of Bro. CHARLES D. BELDEN, and more than realizes the promise of the first.

Topics deemed of sufficient to be separately treated in his introduction, are Clandestine Freemasonry, International Fraternal Relations, Mexican Freemasonry and the Antiquity of Freemasonry.

Under the first head he refers to spurious lodges in Ohio, Pennsylvania and New York. His list includes one lodge in the latter jurisdiction, Banner Lodge No. 1, New York City; in Pennsylvania, the Grand Orient of Spain and the Regional Grand Lodge of Universal Masonry, the latter, as we remember, claiming the former as its progenitor, and the

following lodges: Acacia No. 44, McKeesport; Pilgrim No. 189, Allentown; St. John's No. 213, Weissport, and Christopher Columbus No. 188, Abraham Lincoln No. 210 and Jerusalem No. 247, Philadelphia. In Ohio he includes the thirty-two lodges whose names have been heretofore published. Of the whole list he says:

> Here is a list of forty lodges, said to be maintained in that immediate vicinity. How can a sufficient number of dupes be held together in such a swindle—or are these lodges, for the most part, composed of the expelled Masons? Whatever they are, whether dupes and fools, or men found to be unfit for decent association, they are offensively active just now and are rendering themselves particularly obnoxious by their attempts to visit our lodges and claim the rights and prerogatives of true and regular Masons. Such movements create confusion for a time, but, like all hybrid growths, are short-lived. They are mongrels, and, like the mule have no respect for their ancestry, nor hope of posterity.

Brother Belden errs in including the Ohio movement among the hybrid growths. The men connected with the clandestine lodges in that jurisdiction are known to have been Free and Accepted Masons, lawfully made, who lost their Masonic standing by being expelled, or forfeited it by rebellion and secession. They are far less dangerous to the institution than the hybrid bodies because they are unable to deceive anyone, their unlawful character is well understood even by the less informed brethren. Not so with the hybrid bodies, so-called lodges of the Scottish Rite, Rite of Memphis, Rite of Zinnendorff, and others of that ilk, all born of dissent from the original plan of Masonry, organized by men who either never had the Masonic status, or having once possessed it had by their attempts to change Masonry placed themselves outside the pale of the fraternity. The Mason of today finds in this country supreme councils of the Scottish Rite existing alongside of grand lodges and unless he is a student of Masonry in a greater measure than the great majority of even the masters of lodges, he does not know, but that they are cœval with the latter or that perchance they antedate them. He knows in a general way that like the Royal Arch chapters they build on the blue lodge, making the possession of the three degrees of Free and Accepted Masonry a prerequisite to admission thereto; but he does not know that this condition which alone permits their toleration here, ceases to exist the moment we come to countries where grand lodges do not prevail, but that on the contrary the supreme councils there establish so-called blue lodges to confer the three degrees of Masonry and claim for these bastard offspring of dissent the power to confer the Masonic status as completely as do the lodges of unquestioned genealogy under the original plan of Masonry. And the supreme councils in the United States encourage this claim. In none of their publications will one find a hint against the equal regularity of these clandestine European, South American and Central American lodges with the legitimate lodges of the United States. The

very last convention notice issued by the consistory of the Scottish Rite to which we belong, has the following:

The first three degrees of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite of Freemasonry are Apprentice, Fellow Craft or Companion, and Master Mason. In countries where this Rite exclusively prevails, these, as well as the succeeding eleven degrees, are given in the lodge of Perfection; in the United States the supreme councils require that the first three degrees be exclusively administered by the Sybolic lodges, under the jurisdiction of the grand lodges as the only authentic power; and deem it proper, also, that the whole of Symbolic Masonry should unite in the representative system of Grand Lodges.

"The supreme councils require!" Well, wouldn't that freeze you? The time has not yet come in this country when the supreme councils are called upon to do any requiring as to where "the first three degrees" shall be administered. Happily the grand lodges still continue to do the requiring in this matter, as they had done for several decades before a supreme council had come into existence to gather into one bunch a lot of floating side degrees spawned in an environment so feudal and aristocratic that the crowning conception of Masonry—the fellowship of all classes upon the simple basis of a common manhood—could not find therein the breath of life, and by virtue of this assumed proprietorship to put on the airs of imperialism and call its governing hierarchy sovereign grand inspectors general of the Holy Empire. The first supreme council was organized at Charleston, S. C., just a century ago, by two Master Masons who owed allegiance to the Grand Lodge of South Carolina, which had then for many years held exclusive possession of the territory of that state. Of course these two Masons had no more authority to establish a lodge of Free and Accepted Masons than any other two brethren picked up at random would have had. Had they established such a lodge there in their character as Master Masons the craft would have recognized its clandestine character as readily as it now does that of the spurious lodges in Ohio. Yet JOHN MITCHELL and FREDERICK DALCHO had just as much authority in Ancient Craft Masonry before they called themselves sovereign grand inspectors general as they did afterwards; no more no less; *manifestly none whatever at either point of time.*

For all this, the supreme council which they created—the parent supreme council of the world—and all its offspring have the effrontery to claim the three degrees of symbolic Masonry as constituting of right a part of the system which they administer, and to talk patronizingly about "waiving" in countries where grand lodges exist, the "right" which they enjoy in countries where grand lodges do not exist, of conferring the Masonic status.

Considering that these magnanimous brethren who talk of waiving certain rights within the jurisdiction of their grand lodges are up against

the following (from the Illinois constitution, but found in substance in the constitution of all grand lodges,) it is manifest that their talk is to the galleries rather than to the jury, intended to keep up the impression that there may still be a question as to the "priority of rites."

Any organization, association, parties or persons, professing to have any authority, powers or privileges in Ancient Craft Masonry, not derived from this grand lodge within the state of Illinois, are declared to be clandestine, and all intercourse with, or recognition of them, or any of them, is prohibited.

There can no longer be any question of priority of rites. Every student of Masonry now knows that all the Masonry in the world at the time either participated in the establishment of the representative grand lodge system or was later absorbed by it; and all the alleged Masonry of today is descended from it, either legitimately through adherence to the grand lodge plan, or clandestinely through dissent therefrom. But the majority of the representatives in grand lodges are not students of the history of the fraternity and hence are liable at any time to become the prey of some plausible talker who prates of the universality of Masonry for no other purpose than to bolster up the exploded fiction that Masonry developed itself simultaneously in widely distant centers, sometimes under one form of administration and sometimes under another and hence asks the recognition as equally valid with the Masonry of the original plan, whose members of whatever station in life meet upon a common level, of a system whose rituals—stolen if they can be identified as Masonic—are married to a plan of government which is a flat denial of the representative principle and of individual equality.

It is because of this condition of things which we have briefly outlined, and because there is a sleepless propaganda watching for and improving every opportunity to commit grand lodges directly or indirectly to the recognition of this clandestine hybridom, that these mongrel bodies are a menace to Masonry where open rebellion is not.

That Brother Belden sees clearly some of the dangers that threaten Masonry is shown by his vigorous language on the atheistical tendencies and political character of the alleged Masonry of Continental Europe, but he does not see that he is playing into the hands of the revolutionary propaganda when he recommends the recognition of Mexican grand lodges, although he does it with the best intentions. Evidently he is not aware that long before the formation of the Gran Dieta there was not a lodge in Mexico that was not the offspring of the supreme council, either immediately, or mediately through the grand orient, with the single exception of Toltec lodge which was weakly handed over to the tender mercy of its clandestine neighbors by its parent, the Grand Lodge of Missouri.

In four and a half pages of his space Brother BELDEN courteously examines the Illinois proceedings of 1901, commending the "compact and business-like address" of Grand Master HITCHCOCK, reflecting an amount of labor "that would keep any man reasonably busy for a year;" says the distribution of the surplus in the grand treasury to the lodges to create a charitable fund in each, under the belief that this method is better than the establishment of a state home, "challenges criticism, as it is a new departure from what has heretofore been considered the noblest of our charities," which leads us to say that the "heretofore" during which the two methods could have been compared does not span the lifetime of a single generation, the real "departure"—that of establishing a state home to be supported by taxation—having occurred within that period, and that the return of the surplus, so far from being a new departure was simply an attempt to hold the grand lodge as near to the immemorial method of Masonic charity—rooted in the covenants of the fraternity—as the honey-combing influence of the latter day environment of Masonry by investment fraternities, which threatens to impel the institution into a spectacular race with them for public favor, would permit; apparently agrees with our jurisprudence committee—as did our grand lodge—that future grand lodges can be trusted, each for itself, to decide whether a grand master shall serve more than one term; pays a very high compliment to the oration of Brother BLANDING, and while speaking in general commendatory terms of the Illinois report on correspondence, and quoting our remarks on the so-called Past Master's Degree, with forcible favorable comment along the same lines, he says the report at times shows an "intense bias," than which he could have paid us no more valued compliment. We hope always to betray a bias towards the course marked out by the conditions whose acceptance by us made us a Mason; conditions so plain touching the matters to which he doubtless alludes, that we do not see how the wayfaring man can innocently err therein.

ARKANSAS, 1902.

61ST REGULAR. LITTLE ROCK. NOVEMBER 18.

Nine past grand masters and the representatives of thirty-eight jurisdiction graced the opening, Minister GEORGE B. NORTON, for Illinois, not among the latter. Among the former was GEORGE A. DANNELLY, the venerable and beloved senior past grand master, who for the past five years had been confined to his room from paralysis. At the

conclusion of the roll call he was wheeled into the grand lodge in an invalid chair. Says the record:

When his chair was halted before the altar and he made the customary salute, the grand master led the craft in giving the grand honors, and spontaneously the voices of that great concourse broke into the long meter doxology, 'Praise God from Whom All Blessings Flow."

Brother Dannelly's chair was then wheeled to the grand east and lifted to the platform, where there was a rush of the brethren to grasp once more the hand of this grand old brother, the Nestor of Masonry in Arkansas, and than whom none holds a warmer place in the affections of his brethren.

On the second day a scene not less dramatic is described:

Many brethren having expressed a desire to hear Brother Dannelly at this session of the grand lodge, the aged brother, seated in his invalid chair, delivered a touching address, full of the brotherly love and words of counsel that have ever characterized him. There were few indeed who were not touched by it. At the conclusion of his remarks the craft was called up and saluted our belover brother with the grand honors. Then with one accord the "Sweet Bye and Bye" was sung with a pathos and tenderness that showed how intense was the feeling of that large concourse of his brethren.

A generous offertory made then and there by the brethren was presented to the venerable brother.

The address of Grand Master HARRY H. MYERS opens with an eloquent exordium on the march of time and its witness to great events ending with a patriotic tribute to their state—"our 'peerless Arkansas'"—whose "resources are as boundless as the destiny of our (their) people," and whose future "is as unlimited as the path of the Pleiades," a bit of word painting which an immigration society might profitably publish as a campaign document.

The grand master announced the death of Past Grand Master REUBEN JOHNSON LAUGHLIN, the representative of Illinois, in his sixty-third year. Since leaving the grand east in 1893 he was a member of the law committee where his clear and comprehensive views were highly valued. His literary attainments found scope as reviewer for the grand chapter and grand council, his work commanding wide approval. His portrait is published in the proceedings. Notice was also properly taken of the death of President MCKINLEY, who was, the grand master says, "the acme of American citizenship, a statesman of exalted ability, ever kind and gentle, with but one thought, which was to serve his fellowmen with fidelity and honor;" and of Grand Secretaries PARVIN, of Iowa, and POWERS, of Mississippi; whose reputations, like the president's, were national.

The grand master reported six decisions. The first is a statement of fact that dual membership is not permitted in Arkansas, but that honorary

membership is; the second, as to what is involved in the ballot for advancement, is not of interest in Illinois, where the old practice of but one ballot for the three degrees is maintained; the third, contrary to the general consensus of Masonic jurists, that a dimit does not become effective by being voted, but only upon being written out, signed and sealed by the secretary. In Illinois the paper instrument called a dimit is held to be only one of the evidences of dismission, being only in substance a transcript of the other or best evidence, the minute of the lodge recording the fact. No. 6 is thus stated:

No. 6. Under the edict of 1900, relating to Masons engaged in sale of intoxicating liquors, all masters of lodges are ordered to drop all members of their respective lodges from rolls if so engaged.

Question—If a master drops a brother from the roll on that ground, and at the next meeting objection is made that the brother is not engaged, and has not for several years been engaged in such traffic, that he is absolutely innocent and should be immediately restored to all his rights and privileges, what shall be done?

Following is a digest of the action of the grand lodge in answer to the question, reflecting the recommendations of the grand master, but not quite in line with his opening premise that "Masonry and Masonic law are founded on honesty and fairness, and according to our landmarks no Mason should be deprived of his rights without a hearing":

Where a brother is ordered to be dropped from the roll for the selling of liquor under section 409, and the brother denies that he is so engaged, it is the duty of the worshipful master to appoint a committee to ascertain the facts and report thereasto. If they report that the brother in question is not so engaged the worshipful master shall order his name restored to the roll.

While it may make no ultimate difference to the guilty, we regret that the jurisprudence committee did not provide for determining the question of guilt or innocence *before* the trap is sprung. An attempt to repeal the edict on which this summary deprivation of all Masonic rights is based, failed, as did also an attempt to eliminate its *export facto* element, as follows:

"Provided, such Masons as were engaged in the business prior to the passage of this edict shall be exempt."

Considering the untempered temper of the grand lodge on this subject, which after reconsideration still leaves the ultimate question of the deprivation of all the Masonic rights to a single individual, it is encouraging to note that it declined to prescribe a certain present state of mind as to the possible future of sociological question, as a qualification for candidates, additional to those prescribed by the landmarks, by turning down the following proposition:

Resolved, That the following questions be added to the usual questions asked candidates for initiation:

1. Do you believe in God?

2. Are you now, directly or indirectly, engaged in the sale or manufacture of intoxicating liquors?

3. Do you promise never to be engaged in the sale, manufacture, directly or indirectly, of intoxicating liquors?

Of course the refusal to authorize the first of these questions to be propounded at the time indicated does not subject our Arkansas brethren to suspicion of atheistical tendencies, but only shows that they prefer to have the trust of the candidate in Diety ascertained by the immemorial method.

The following shows that in Arkansas suspension for non-payment of dues amounts only to suspension from membership in the delinquent's lodge:

As to the question submitted by Brother A. G. Washburn, Has a lodge a right to allow a brother who is supended for non-payment of dues to sit in lodge, we answer: He has not the *right* of visitation, but the lodge may permit him to so visit, not as a member, but as a visitor.

This is as it should be; if a member is not willing to pay for the privileges for which lodge dues are an equivalent he may, properly, be deprived of them, but this is no reason why he should be deprived of the general rights of Masonry for which he gave a full equivalent when he paid for his degrees.

The recommendation of the grand master that the rules respecting physical fitness be relaxed, was, together with questions whether the loss of a leg debarred a petitioner or one already elected but subsequently thus maimed from receiving the degrees, was referred to the law committee, who, with the concurrence of the grand lodge, have taken one step towards answering the question once propounded by an Arkansas reviewer. When during his long service as grand master of Rhode Island, THOMAS A. DOYLE decided that a man, otherwise eligible, who had replaced a lost leg by an artificial substitute which could be properly flexed, might be made a Mason, the Arkansas reviewer, thereupon drew a comical pen picture of a Rhode Island Masonic procession going "hippity-hop" with crutches and wooden legs, and asked how much of a man might be made of wood and he still be eligible for the degrees in the Providence Plantations. Grand Master DOYLE wrote him that as they printed no correspondence reports he was compelled to answer in person; that they were rather old-fashioned in Rhode Island and inclined to regard the internal, and not the external qualifications of a man as rendering him worthy to be made a Mason, but that they still insisted that his head must not be made of wood.

Since the committee decided in favor of yielding to the wave which is threatening to wash away the old foundations, it is less surprising than amusing that they should echo the language of Brother Doyle. They say:

There is an evident sentiment, which year by year gains strength, that there should be less stringency as to perfect physical manhood, and more concern given to moral fitness. The internal more than the external man should be looked to. Many of the grand lodges have taken quite extreme grounds against physical perfection. While we are not willing to open our doors to the indiscriminate reception of the maimed and the halt, yet we believe the time has come for a more liberal and enlightened rule upon the subject.

The rule reported and adopted is as follows:

When a lodge is petitioned to confer the E. A. degree on a man who is physically defective the grand master may be requested by the lodge to grant a special dispensation empowering the lodge to act upon the petition. In which case the grand master shall carefully investigate and inquire into the extent of such physical disability, and if he shall find that the candidate's imperfections would not render him unable to intelligently give and receive the necessary signs of recognition, he may, if such candidate be otherwise well qualified, grant special dispensation to make him a Mason.

Since the rule is silent as to "form," and requires only the ability "to *intelligently* give and receive the necessary signs of recognition," it follows the Rhode Island rule so closely that it might have been reported by the shade of the lamented Doyle; real flesh and blood legs are not essential, but blockheads are barred.

We greatly regret both the action of the Grand Lodge of Arkansas and the shape which it takes, as being both misleading and demoralizing. No one can tell what is meant by a "physically defective" man—since all men are more or less defective, physically—unless he is to be tested by some agreed standard. Does the grand lodge take as the standard that set up in the fourth of the Charges of a Freemason? If it does, it does so because those charges are recognized as being the law of Masonry. That it regards its new regulation as trenching upon *some* law is evidenced by the provision for a dispensation, for which otherwise there would be no need; and that the law thus confessedly trenched upon is something apart from its enacted laws on this subject, is equally evident because these are all superceded by the present edict. The conclusion seems inevitable, therefore, that the action is an undisguised proposition to ignore the restraints imposed by a particular landmark, the result of which cannot fail to be the loosening and weakening of all the prescriptions of the Ancient Law by which the institution is shaped, circumscribed and maintained identifiable as Masonry, the demoralization being intensified by an object lesson in the vicious doctrine that action which is in

itself unlawful becomes lawful when participated in by a number or by their representative, or in other words, that a paramount law whose obligations rest alike on all Masons, can any be more lawfully dispensed with by a grand master, or set aside by a grand lodge, than it can be disregarded by the lodge or by the individual.

The committee on appeals report the discouraging fact that out of fourteen cases before them, only one transcript was in proper form, full and complete, and wisely add that apart from the saving of extra labor on the part of the committee, proper care in such matters may frequently prevent the working of injustice.

On the recommendation of the grand master and the joint voucher of that officer and the committee on correspondence that the Grand Lodge of Washington might be safely taken at its word, the following was adopted:

Resolved, That the Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of Arkansas cordially tender to the Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of Washington official and fraternal recognition. That we convey to them our cordial greetings and trust that perfect harmony and the most kindly feeling may continue to prevail between our grand jurisdictions for the rest of time.

So mote it be.

The committee on correspondence reported that they could not recommend the recognition of the Grand Lodge of Costa Rica without further light, because while on the face of its literature the manner of its foundation appeared to be regular, its regularity is attacked by the Supreme Council of the Sovereign Grand Inspectors General Thirty-third Degree, of Central America. The claim of the supreme council is that it holds jurisdiction over the five politically independent Central American republics, of which Costa Rica is one; that the four lodges uniting to form the grand lodge, all of which received their charters from the supreme council, were not regular at the time; could not become regular without the action of the council, and having failed thus to regularize themselves could not form a regular and hence recognizable body; and moreover that Costa Rica is not "free territory," but is under the jurisdiction of the above named supreme council which has its see at Gautemala.

The one fact brought out in this circular, which is of interest to Masons who stand for the original plan of Masonry, is that all the Costa Rican lodges are the offspring of dissent, clandestine, and of course unrecognizable by legitimate Masons. This is the ground on which Brother Duncan, of Louisiana, made his report adverse to recognition, saying: "Where the grand lodge is clandestine because illegitimate in origin, we believe that no amount of purification can make it lawful or legitimate."

Brother DRUMMOND, who does not share our view that the Costa Rican lodges were hopelessly illegitimate in their origin, nevertheless reaches the same conclusion by another route, holding that a grand lodge formed by legitimate lodges may organize itself on lines so far dissenting from the original plan as to place it beyond the pale of recognition. Examining the constitution and code of the Grand Lodge of Costa Rica, after pointing out how they practically annul the voting power in grand lodge of the master and wardens (who with the grand master at their head, *are* the grand lodge according to the original plan,) he says:

We regret that the old usage is departed from. The master and wardens have so long been the representatives of the lodge that we regret that this new grand lodge should, without so far as we know a single precedent, introduce this innovation.

But worse is to come. He says:

Another thing is also greatly to be regretted. This code not only does not recognize the ancient landmarks, but really repudiates them. The usages and customs of the craft are "Subject always to the limits imposed by this constitution and to the special requirements of this jurisdiction as expressed in its laws." The conservative grand lodges in the United States will hestitate to recognize this grand lodge if it persists in maintaining this doctrine.

The committee on correspondence further report:

We are in receipt of communication asking recognition for the National Grand Orient of Egypt at the hands of this grand jurisdiction, but while this so-called grand body seems to have been regularly formed, we have also a very vigorous protest against such recognition from a so-called Grand Council of Alexandria. We are not sufficiently familiar with African Masonry to pass intelligently upon this matter and accordingly submit the whole matter to the grand lodge for such action as may be deemed best.

No action was had.

The grand lodge reaped the first fruits of its letting down the bars on the question of physical fitness in a statement of Grand Master MYERS that he had granted a dispensation to a lodge to make a Mason of a man with one arm, in recognition of courtesies shown by that lodge upon his (the grand master) coming to the state eighteen years before—a resulting advantage of its action not probably foreseen; chartered seventeen new lodges and granted dispensations for two more; received as a visitor Past Grand Master JAMES W. TAYLOR, of Georgia, who, as general grand high priest, was in town to pay an official visit to the Grand Chapter of Arkansas, to convene the following day; listened to the reading of the fraternal greeting from Bro. R. T. SPENCER, representative of the Grand Lodge of Arkansas, near the Grand Lodge of Illinois, with a summary of the proceedings of the latter body for 1902; and closed to meet at Little Rock two years thereafter.

JOHN T. HICKS was elected grand master; FAY HEMPSTEAD re-elected grand secretary, both of Little Rock.

There is no general report on correspondence and no promise of one until in its wrestling match with the temple debt, the grand lodge is on top.

BRITISH COLUMBIA, 1902.

31ST ANNUAL. VICTORIA. JUNE 19.

Six past grand masters and the representatives of twenty-three grand jurisdictions graced the opening with their presence. The representative of Illinois was not present. As Victoria is his place of residence we fear that some accident has befallen him.

The grand master (FRED B. MCYOUNG) announced the death of PETER GRANT, past senior grand warden, who had been collector of customs at New Westminster from 1886 to the time of his decease; WILLIAM MUNTER, district deputy grand master, and GEORGE A. DOW, past master. Notice was also taken of the passing of distinguished brethren of other jurisdictions, among them President WILLIAM MCKINLEY, who, the grand master says, was esteemed by the people of almost an entire world. Under the head of decisions nine questions are stated and answered, and liberal, terse and forcibly direct comment is made on the law involved in each, or the circumstances which called it forth, and sometimes on both. We give below a portion of the questions, his statement of the law thereon, and in some cases a portion or all of the commentary:

Question A.—A candidate receives the E. A. degree. During the ceremony it was discovered that he had lost the thumb of his right hand. Can he be advanced?

Answer.—No. One who is unable to communicate, receive and perform all the essentials of Masonic recognition, unaided by artificial means, is physically disqualified from taking the three degrees.

In this particular instance it seems that the defect existed previous to the initiation of the candidate, and as he appears from the correspondence to have been a "personal friend of nearly every member of the lodge," and "a most intimate friend" of the W. M., it is incomprehensible to me why his petition was ever presented, when the defect mentioned must have been apparent to all.

* * * * * * * * *

Masonry does not begin and end in any one particular lodge. Its ramifications now extend to every quarter of the civilized globe, and em-

braces over two million members. It would be well then to remember that when you make a Mason he becomes a member not only of your lodge, but of this great brotherhood as well, and that it is a duty which you owe, not only to yourselves, but to the humblest Mason in the most remote corner of the earth, that every one received can be marked as sterling.

Question B.—Can a dispensation be granted to re-consider the ballot on a rejected candidate on the ground of the improper use of the ballot by a member of the lodge.

Answer.—I have no power to interfere with the right conceded to every Mason from time immemorial of making his own choice either for or against an applicant. To decide otherwise would be to question the secrecy and independence of the ballot, both of which I look upon in the light of landmarks.

* * * * * * * * *

The right, however, to use the black ball carries with it a grave responsibility, and is a sacred privilege which should be exercised with fine judgment, having regard to both the order and the applicant. Given a certain condition of things the decision a member arrives at as to how he shall vote is a fine test of manhood. If he has aught against a brother or brethren of the lodge, or is sulking under some fancied wrong or has a grievance, either real or imaginary, and is discontented with himself and his surroundings in general, and is prepared to forget these differences and prejudices and decide on the merits of the applicant alone, then it can be truly said of him that he has stood the test and acted with the spirit of a man and a Mason. If on the other hand he decides, without reference to the applicant, to cast the ball of rejection for any of the above reasons alone, and for revenge will sacrifice a worthy, upright and innocent person, he is a coward, a hypocrite and unworthy the fellowship of honorable men. If there be such a Mason among you, then bide your time. The evil he has done will be visited on himself, and his hypocrisy will soon be revealed. Then banish him from your midst.

Question D.—A candidate applied to and was received by Kamloops Lodge No. 10. Before initiation he removed to Vancouver, and became a permanent resident of that place. Kamloops Lodge then requested Cascade Lodge to confer the degrees on him in our behalf and at our expense. This was done and Cascade retained the full amount paid by the candidate for the three degrees. Has it the right to do so?

Answer.—As the request to confer the three degrees was an unusual one, Cascade Lodge sought a ruling from M.W. Bro. H. H. Watson, P. G. Master, as to its right to act in the matter. The following question was submitted to him: "Q.—Is it proper to initiate, pass and raise a candidate at the request and at the expense of another lodge, such candidate having been duly accepted but removed to Vancouver before initiation?" "A.—It would be quite regular to comply with the request."

It being conceded then that one lodge has the right to confer the degrees at the request of another, I must hold that the terms on which the work is done is a matter of private arrangement between the two lodges, and as a conseqeunce I have no right to interfere.

* * * * * * * * *

In view of the fact, however, that a misunderstanding has arisen, I would strongly recommend, for the sake of harmony, that a settlement mutually satisfactory be arranged.

Question F.—Sec. 211 of the constitution states: "No unaffiliated Mason shall be entitled to take part in any Masonic ceremony, public or private, etc." Under this section is it permissible for an unaffiliated Mason (demitted) to attend a Masonic ceremony of any kind? Is it in the discretion of the lodge or the W. M. to allow him to attend. Or is he absolutely debarred from taking part in such ceremonials?

Answer.—(a) No. (b) The lodge or W. M. has no discretion in the matter. (c) He is absolutely debarred. "Every brother ought to belong to some lodge, and be subject to its by-laws and the general regulations of the craft. (See Charges of a Freemason, etc., page 76 Constitution.)

The intention under Section 211 of the constitution is, and properly so, to deprive every unaffiliated Mason of the benefit and privileges therein mentioned. To demit from a lodge is a voluntary act on the part of the brother so doing, and is a declaration by him that he renounces, of his own free will, all the rights and privileges of lodge membership. No Mason who contributes his money and devotes his time to the support and upbuilding of a lodge is bound to extend the benefits and privileges resulting therefrom to one who refuses to share the same burdens. I would distinguish between "rights and privileges of lodge membership," and "rights and privileges of a Mason." We are bound to protect and assist an unaffiliated Mason in some things which cannot properly be written, and which are well known to all Masons, but at the same time these do not in any way extend to the many benefits which arise from an association of Masons or lodge, to the support of which the members thereof contribute equally, and this is on the principle that no man should expect, as a matter of right, what another man has paid for.

Question H.—Is it necessary to install an officer who has been re-elected to the same office and who has been installed and continued therein.

Answer.—No. Every Masonic officer is elected and installed to hold office for the time for which he has been elected, and until his successor shall be installed.

Question I.—In the event of a benefit society attending the funeral of a deceased brother (he having been a member of both orders), after the Masonic service is over, can the lodge, remaining at labor, stay and be present during the reading of the benefit society's funeral service. Or is it correct on the conclusion of the Masonic service to re-form and return to the lodge room?

Answer.—When a brother is buried with the formalities of our order, the lodge, having charge of the burial, must control the arrangements and have full charge of the ceremony until the body has been laid in the grave and the Masonic services completed. Subject to this the lodge is not directly concerned in what follows at the grave side. It is under the control of the master, and if he directs that the procession immediately re-form and return to the lodge room, then so must it be.

It is my opinion, however, that it would not be improper to remain during the ceremonies of any other order or society of which the deceased was a member, but on the contrary that we should not leave until the end.

Over the open grave of the deceased brother we declare to the world: "We have assembled here in the character of Masons to resign his body to the earth, whence it came, and to offer up to his memory before the world this last tribute of affection, thereby demonstrating the sincerity of our esteem for him, etc." I must confess that I would place very little value on the "sincerity of our esteem" if it would be deemed "improper" to remain for a few minutes and listen to the farewell of a society, which the deceased, in his lifetime, thought of sufficient importance to be identified with, to the support of which he contributed, and from which, no doubt, material benefits will be derived by his family or relatives. We do not participate in these ceremonies, and I am quite sure that we will in no way be contaminated by them. Again, to rush from the place as soon as the Masonic service is completed, irrespective of what follows, is an act of discourtesy to the friends and relatives of the deceased.

If Question A referred to initiation instead of advancement, we should consider the answer and its statement of law correct and perfect. But holding with our grand lodge that a man made a Mason in a lawful lodge lawfully at labor, is despite irregularities and violations of law, a lawful Mason; that the question of his eligibility has been foreclosed by his making; and that he is therefore, by virtue of his lawful status entitled, upon complying with such equally applying conditions of advancement as are required of his brethren, barring only impossibilities, he is equally entitled with them to all the light which Masonry has to give, we think the answer incorrect; while the statement of law remains all that could be desired. It gives precisely the same interpretation of the definition found in the fourth of the Charges of a Freemason, of what constitutes a "perfect youth," Masonically speaking, as does the Illinois law—"possessing no maim or defect in his body that may render him incapable of conforming *literally* to what the several degrees respectively require of him."

The answer to Question B is the doctrine of Masonry wherever it has stood by the original plan closely enough to maintain its identity. It is only where dissent has so honey-combed the originally legitimate Masonry that it is no longer recognizable when tested by the landmarks which gave it form and substance, that the inviolability is openly scouted. In all the German lodges it is an unalterable law that every black ball must be justified, and that every black ball not justified is disregarded. The master calls upon the brethren who cast the black balls to reveal to him, privately and confidentially, and to furnish within a given number of days their reasons for having black-balled the candidate. If within this period no one acknowledges having cast such black balls, the master is empowered to consider them as having been cast in error and to declare the ballot *white*. (*Greiner.*)

We copy the grand master's commentary on the correlative duty which the right to use the black ball imposes as a most admirable statement of what Masonry rightfully requires of a member when he finds his personal

antipathies, piques or prejudices, self acknowledged to be groundless, set over against his better judgment.

The jurisprudence committee thus endorses the general views of the grand master under Question F, but deftly questions his interpretation of the law:

We heartily endorse all that the most worshipful the grand master says as to the necessity and duty of all Masons being connected with some lodge, but we regret that for the sake of clearness he did not define what in his opinion constituted a Masonic ceremony (public or private), as our constitution clearly allows a demitted Mason to visit a lodge twice.

The citations to clauses in the journal of proceedings leave us in doubt whether the grand lodge passed upon the difference, being somewhat ambiguous. Be this as it may, we copy his commentary because it brings out so clearly the fact that there is a difference between the rights pertaining to membership in the lodge, and the general rights of a Mason; albeit we should not probably agree on the line of cleavage between the two.

We think the position taken by the grand master under Question H, although it has been held by many, is gradually being abandoned for the opinion that an election carries with it the necessity of the ceremony whereby one is inducted into office thereunder; that the words "and until his successor shall be elected and installed," added to the declaration of election, are designed simply to cover possible cases where no election is had, or where for any reason the elect fails to qualify; that whether one succeeds himself or another he is just as much a "successor" under the definite term provision of the law, and that it should not be the rule, but the unavoidable exception to have an election, required to be held, go for naught.

His answer to Question I states the law as it exists in Illinois, with which we are personally in complete accord; and his conservative ideas of the obligations imposed the proprieties of the occasion will command general assent.

He reports in the case of a lodge which had lost its charter by fire, that he had refused a dispensation to carry on the work until a duplicate charter was issued and in the hands of the master. As the matter is not elsewhere referred to, we are left in doubt whether the refusal was for supposed lack of authority, for cause, or because as in Illinois such authorization is considered unnecessary, the loss of the parchment while the act of the grand lodge chartering the lodge is unrevoked and not in abeyance by suspension, not being held to invalidate or to require a suspension of the labors of the lodge.

The reports of the district deputy grand masters are full to an extent unknown outside of the British-American grand lodges.

The grand lodge concurred with the committee on correspondence that the subject of the establishment of an "International Masonic Office" be dismissed, on the ground that the somewhat indefinitely outlined objects of the "office" are apparently largely attained by the system of grand lodge reviews in vogue in English-speaking countries; concurred also in the recommendation of the same committee that for the present recognition be not extended to any alleged Masonic body in Mexico; entertained as visitors JAMES A. OVAS, past grand master, and present grand secretary of Manitoba, and Past Grand Master HENRY ROBERTSON, of Canada.

The grand lodge selected Vancouver as its next place of meeting, and on the evening of the second day of the session went in procession to Christ Church Cathedral and listened to a fine sermon by the grand chaplain, the Rev. C. F. YATES, a sort of grace before meat for the banquet which followed, spread by the lodges of the district, where the usual good fellowship prevailed.

E. E. CHIPMAN, of Kaslo, was elected grand master; R. E. BRETT, Victoria, elected grand secretary. The report on correspondence (217 pages) is from the practiced hand of Bro. W. A. DEWOLF SMITH, who also carries a new honor as grand historian, an office created at this session.

The Illinois proceedings passing under his hand in review are for the year 1901. He notes the presence of their representative; summarizes the address of Grand Master HITCHCOCK, and touches upon the "very learned and interesting oration of Brother BLANDING." He found the great amount of business transacted chiefly of local interest, in which category, however, he did not include the reception of a delegate from the Grand Chapter of the Order of the Eastern Star. He is right—but queer things happen in these latter days.

The Illinois report on correspondence receives kindly notice. We find that we were in error in supposing that their plan of dispensing relief—which greatly commended itself to our judgment—was something new. He says that the legislation which we thought—not having their constitution before us—established the plan, only made some slight alteration in the manner of disbursing the fund. The plan, after some years' experience, gives entire satisfaction.

Brother DEWOLF SMITH is always interesting because he recognizes at once the important points in the matter under review, and is sure never to get out of the current of common-sense. Hence we find him out of sympathy with the modern tendency to regulate everything by legislation, born apparently, of fear to trust a lodge out of doors, so to speak, without a string tied to it. The only way to make a lodge anything but a machine is to give it rope enough to make it feel its responsibility.

CALIFORNIA, 1902.

53RD ANNUAL. SAN FRANCISCO. OCTOBER 14.

Twelve past grand masters and the representatives of twenty-nine grand lodges lent dignity to the opening. The representative of Illinois was not present.

The grand master, WILLIAM S. WELLS, had occasion to report but one death—that of HENRY HAY KNAPP, who was junior grand warden in 1886.

The picture painted by the grand master of the conditions which called for twenty-six dispensations to re-ballot is in sombre hues:

The greater number by far have been to re-ballot upon the applications of rejected candidates, and the improper and unmasonic use of the black ball has again disturbed the peace and harmony of many of our lodges, and in some cases even threatened their very existence, and from all over our jurisdiction complaint has come that personal spites and dislikes, political antagonisms, religious differences, petty business disagreements and rivalries, and the most trivial of objections, have all operated to the rejection of good, worthy material and the consequent unrest, dissatisfaction and discontent in the lodge. It has been my endeavor to personally visit, confer with and advise the brethren of lodges where such troubles have arisen, and I have plead with them to eliminate all such questions and consider only the moral and intellectual fitness of the applicant, and if he be possessed of that honesty, manliness and integrity, and those other attributes and characteristics which make the good man and worthy citizen, and alone constitute the exemplary Mason.

To the many requests for an opinion relative to the physical fitness of applicants he had replied that the applicant should be physically able to conform literally to what the several degrees respectively require of him, unwittingly using the language of the Illinois law, which is identical with their own. "All this class of questions," he says, "could and should have been determined by the masters and committees without the intervention of the grand master," with which we should entirely agree if the words, *and lodges,* were inserted after "committees," as nothing can lift the ultimate responsibility from the individual voter, the law resting with equal weight upon all from the grand master down.

Following are some of the eleven decisions reported:

3. A lodge cannot receive or act upon the petition of an applicant for degrees until he has arrived at the age of twenty-one years, and the petition should not be signed or presented until he is a man—that is, twenty-one years of age.

4. One is entitled to vouch for a brother where he has examined and passed him for admission to a chapter of Royal Arch Masons, or a com-

mandery of Knights Templar, within this grand jurisdiction, or sat in either of those bodies with him.

8. The expenditure of lodge funds for floral pieces for a deceased brother is in no sense charity, and is improper; if at all, they must be purchased with funds collected from the individual members or from the amount set apart or permitted to be used for social purposes.

9. The funds of a lodge can be used for charitable purposes only, and it is improper to donate any portion thereof to a member, even though he be a minister of the Gospel, merely for the purpose and with the intention of returning to him the fee for degrees. A lodge should not accept one whose condition is such that he immediately becomes a burden and a subject of charity, and the remission of the fees for degrees, directly or indirectly, is unmasonic and improper, and not permissible.

11. Early in the year there was called to my attention a circular sent out by "Naval" Lodge No. 87, concerning Masonic Home legislation. It was a very unhappily worded document, and should never have been issued in the form in which it was by any lodge in this jurisdiction. I immediately wrote to "Naval lodge," telling them to take no further steps in the matter, deciding that no circular of, or concerning legislation to be brought before the grand lodge, or the election of any officers therein, was proper to be sent out by any lodge in this jurisdiction; that, if the necessity occurred, the lodge should advise the grand master, giving him all the necessary information, and that the circular should be issued by him through the grand secretary only. This is merely following the decision as found in the report of the jurisprudence committee, on page 251 of Volume 21 of Grand Lodge Proceedings, and that the rule is a wise one is fully exemplified by the facts of this case. The circular is on file and will be submitted to the committee on jurisprudence.

No. 3 is in accord with the view prevailing in most jurisdictions, recognizing twenty-one years as the age of manhood, and in our own regulations it is provided that no petition shall be received from one who is less than twenty-one. We deem this a proper regulation, although the requirements of the landmark would be satisfied if that age were attained at any time prior to initiation.

No. 4 passed muster with the jurisprudence committee and the grand lodge, the committee reporting it to be in conformity with the law and usage of that jurisdiction. Such is not the law in Illinois, the approved decision embodying the law being as follows:

Brother A, having sat in a lodge of Master Masons with B, thereby obtains lawful information that the latter is a Master Mason, and may vouch for him as such; he cannot derive such information from having sat with him in some other body claiming to be Masonic and which is supposed to make the possession of the Master Mason's Degree a prerequisite to applying for admission thereto.

When this statement of the law was rendered, twenty-four years ago, the question was a comparatively new one to us, and much of what it involved was not apparent to us. This much, however, was apparent, that

as in the matter of avouchment Masonry requires positive knowledge—as in the nature of things it must—anything short of the Illinois statement must involve the absurdity of requiring the great body of the craft to accept a voucher whose value was measured by hearsay evidence alone. One may *suppose* that every Royal Arch Mason must first be a Master Mason, but unless he is himself a Royal Arch Mason he cannot *know* it. The irrevocable laws of Masonry do not permit any supposing in a matter of such vital moment, but requires him as a condition of talking the language of Masonry with another, that he shall *find* that other to be as lawfully in possession of that language as he is himself. At the time when these irrevocable laws were framed and for a long time thereafter there was no such thing in existence as a chapter of Royal Arch Masons or a commandery of Knights Templar. And today these are bodies which the grand lodge does not charter; their rituals it neither knows nor can know nor assumes to regulate; their regulations it does not prescribe; all of which facts are vital points in the confession that the systems practiced in these bodies are no part of the Masonry whose preservation unchanged the grand lodge only exists to secure. Yet speaking in behalf of this Masonry the jurisprudence committee and the grand lodge say of the dictum that sitting in one of these extra-Masonic bodies is equivalent to sitting in a lodge of Master Masons is, for the purposes of avouchment, "in conformity with the law and usage of this (that) jurisdiction."

But even if "having sat in either of these bodies" and having sat in a lodge of Master Masons were conceded to be equivalent terms it would not divest the decision of all its objectionable features. It would still remain true that the authority which had passed upon and determined the question of the admissibility of the visitor to the lodge would be one altogether apart from the master of the lodge proposed to be visited, upon whom the law of Masonry, independent of any legislation by grand lodges, places primarily the responsibility for his admission. The master undoubtedly has the right to accept the voucher of any brother, in whose skill and judgment he has confidence that he *knows* a proposed visitor to be a Master Mason, but he is under no constraint, save that of courtesy, to accept as final even the favorable report of a committee whom he has himself appointed to be eyes and ears for him in determining so much of the question of his admissibility as hinges upon his being a Master Mason in good standing. If mindful of his responsibility he will of course select for the important duty of "examining and passing for admission," those best qualified. It is not calculated to strengthen his sense of responsibility to have the grand lodge tell him in substance that it does not matter whether the persons charged with this duty are selected by him or by the presiding officer of some body of men of which the most he can know is that it is *not* a lodge of Masons, because having himself all the qualifica-

tions which Masonry requires, he cannot visit it. Worse yet is the use of the word "entitled," because to the master of average information it carries with it a certain amount of duress—a feeling that if one under certain specified conditions is *entitled* to vouch for a brother, the master is under some obligation to receive and act upon it; when in truth he is under no duress whatever in the exercise of what is his plenary right under the landmark, except such as is imposed by his own sense of duty to his lodge and to the fraternity.

No. 8 reflects the California regulations, but not the prevailing usage elsewhere. No. 9 is in substantial accord with our regulations which are avowedly based upon the ground that Masonry makes no exception in favor of any particular class or profession.

No. 11 appears to have been ignored by the committee on jurisprudence, it was not passed upon, and we find no further reference to the circular. We should have been glad to find a deliverance from the committee upon so much of the paragraph as embraced the decision proper. Our own view is, that it is an unwarranted stretch of power for either the grand master or the grand lodge to forbid a lodge to communicate with any other lodge by letter, circular, or deputation, upon any subject which in the opinion of either will, or ought to come before the grand lodge, so long as such consultation does not propose to contravene any unrevoked order of the grand master, or any unrepealed action of the grand lodge. Lodges have the same right to consult and correspond for the good of Masonry that individual Masons have, and in the long run no benefit can accrue to the institution from an attempt to muzzle either.

Following the grand master's remarks on the circular business, and apparently connected with it, we find the following:

There appears to be much dissatisfaction and misunderstanding throughout the jurisdiction concerning the Masonic home, and complaint has been made to me by some of the lodges that the home is not what it should be, or the benefit to the lodges that was expected. This, in my judgment, arises in a great measure from the fact that they have a wrong conception of the objects and purposes of this institution, erected by our fraternity, and consecrated to the sacred cause of charity.

The first resolution adopted in our grand lodge was that we "take such measures as may be deemed proper to establish and foster an institution for the care of destitute orphan children of Masons." Afterwards this was extended to include the widows; and the by-laws as adopted in 1892 for the first time mentioned the aged and infirm Masons, providing, in effect, that the board might make provision for them when deemed proper. Now, the board may admit Master Masons who are free from disease and otherwise qualified. It is a home for the aged and infirm Master Masons and widows and orphans. It is not now, and should not be made a hospital, if we desire to maintain it as a home. We want it to serve the purpose of a home, and to be to all who enter its doors every-

thing that "Home" implies, a place where the aged Mason and the widow can pass their last days in peace, comfort and quiet, where the young children may receive the care and attention and enjoy all the benefits of the home of which they have been deprived; that their young lives may be free, so far as we can make them, from sorrow and burden and they fitted to become good, honorable and upright men and women. There is now no room for the accommodation of any more of the Masons or widows, and in order to increase the capacity additional buildings must be erected.

The amount of *per capita* tax for the maintenance of the home has also been a cause of much complaint. We are proud of the Masonic home, and it must be maintained by the fraternity, and in a creditable manner, whether the cost be one dollar *per capita* or two dollars *per capita.*

As a matter of pride the craft of California may stick to their home system of benevolence regardless of cost, but manifestly they are beginning to realize one of the serious drawbacks of that system when contrasted with the charity fund system whereby the bounty of the fraternity goes to the beneficiary in his own home, the institutional plan lacking the elasticity which is required to reach all classes of the needy. In this case we judge the greatest surprise and disappointment comes from finding that the institutional system does not reach the most needy class of all, the indigent who are also sick.

The trustees' report shows the inmates of the home to number 106, of which number forty-two are aged brethren, nineteen widows, twenty-six boys and nineteen girls, and that the maintenance *per capita* is $17.18 per month. Of the twelve deaths during the year nine were males; the average age of the decedents was 75 years, 7 months. The tax levy for the home is the same as last year—one dollar *per capita.*

Eight thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars appropriated for three boards of relief was thus divided: San Francisco board, $8,500; Los Angeles, $3,000; Sacramento, $250. The reports of the various boards show that aid was extended to Illinois Masons as follows: San Francisco, four cases, $117.50; Los Angeles, (number of cases not stated,) $300.25; Oakland, three cases, $238.20; Sacramento, three cases, $261.50.

Money refunded by Illinois: To San Francisco board by Garden City lodge No. 141, $60; Hancock No. 20, $2.50; Abraham Lincoln No. 518, $10.50; to Los Angeles board, F. E. Skelton, Springfield, $60.20; Providence lodge No. 711, $100; Clay No. 153, $63.75; Springfield No. 4, $32; to Oakland board, Union Park lodge No. 600, $75. Illinois Masons buried under the auspices of the boards, were John McKenzie, of Garden City lodge No. 141, by the San Francisco board; Colin Park, Mystic No. 758, by Los Angeles board.

In a case before the committee on appeals wherein in a published letter written by the attorney of the public administrator to the district attorney

of the county, complaining that he coroner unlawfully, in the performance of his duty, took possession of property of decedents, which rightfully pertained to the office and duties of the public administrator, and that by reason of said acts money belonging to decedents had disappeared. In another paper which had commented upon this statement the attorney, replying to these comments, said in part:

I will state, however, that in my letter to the district attorney I do not charge, in effect, or at all, that the coroner has been guilty of any such stealing.

But in view of the fact that many of the cases in which questions as to the disappearance of the property of the dead have arisen have passed through the hands of the coroner and into the hands of the undertakers authorized by him to take possession of the bodies, the public administrator has a right to, and does, insist that coroner shall keep his hands absolutely off all the property not actually found on dead bodies. This is the law; it should be enforced, and the only object of my letter to the district attorney was to call his attention to the fact that this law has been ignored by the coroner, and that he should be compelled to obey it."

The coroner preferred charges against the attorney—both members of the same lodge—alleging that these publications tended to maliciously traduce and injure his character. The then master of the lodge refused to order a trial of the charges, deeming them insufficient. They were then presented to the grand master and later to the new master of the lodge, with like result.

The grand lodge concurred in the following from the committee:

The matter being now before us by order of this M. W. grand lodge, and passing the question of jurisdiction, we are of the opinion that the matter charged is one concerning the official relations of the parties, and that the same does not constitute a Masonic offense, and that the action of the master of "South Gate" lodge in refusing to order a trial thereof was right and proper.

This view of the matter will be generally assented to.

In another case before the grand lodge, the adoption of the report of the committee affirming a verdict of acquittal, the accuser, who was present, became so demonstrative that his conduct was deemed unbecoming a Mason, and he was summoned before the altar and reprimanded by the grand master.

The grand lodge listened to an oration by Grand Orator Edward E. Hart, in which the rather grudgingly-poured new wine is well concealed by the iridescent generalties of the old bottle; chartered seven new lodges; agreed with the jurisprudence committee that in the forty-nine cases wherein the grand master had granted dispensations to reballot on rejected candidates, he had acted in strict accordance with the constitution and their usages, and also agreed with the committee that the "promis-

cuous" granting of dispensations to reballot is a dangerous practice and should be discouraged;" and indorsed, "heartily," the Tennessee resolution against cipher rituals.

ORRIN S. HENDERSON, of Stockton, was elected grand master; GEORGE JOHNSON, San Francisco, re-elected grand secretary.

The report on correspondence (218 pages) is as usual by Past Grand Master WILLIAM ABRAHAM DAVIES, who gives five pages to our proceedings of 1901. He adds another to the unbroken line of reviewers who have commended the adverse report and action of our jurisprudence committee and grand lodge on the proposition to make the grand master ineligible to succeed himself. The business of the grand lodge is well summarized, and the sorrowfully eloquent report of the committee on necrology highly praised.

His notice of the Illinois report on correspondence reflects quite fully the views of that report touching California legislation, and discovers that in our special report we seem to be influenced throughout by our inflexible opinions which would confine the legitimate Masonry of the world to the British Empire and the United States of America. We hope he may also discover our regret that in so much of the world's territory the lack of experience in self government seems to render the people incapable of maintaining the Masonry of the original plan; so that no sooner do they get hold of the genuine thing than they set to work to recast it in some new mould from which it emerges with its identity destroyed.

CANADA, IN THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO, 1902.

47TH ANNUAL. WINDSOR. JULY 16.

The Canada portrait gallery is continued in this volume, bringing the likenesses of the grand masters down to date, and showing the following: W. R. WHITE (1894-95), WILLIAM GIBSON (1896-97), E. T. MALONE (1898-99), K. B. HUNGERFORD, (1900-01).

Four past grand masters and the representatives of twenty-one grand jurisdictions were present. For Illinois there was a vacant chair in consequence of the death of our representative, Bro. E. D. PARLOW. The grand master, on reporting his decease, announced the appointment of R. W. ABRAHAM SHAW, of Kingston, as his successor. Grand Secretary J. J. MASON was absent on account of illness, and a telegram was sent to him, coupling with regret at his absence the hope of speedy restoration to health.

The deputy grand master (JOHN E. HARDING), acting grand master, reported the passing of Grand Master R. B. HUNGERFORD, who, in less than a month after his reelection was stricken with paralysis, and died on the 9th of September. Of his characteristics the committee on necrology say:

In the long list of distinguished men who have ruled over us in the Grand East, there have been those of greater ability, or stronger personality, but, among them all there has been no more unselfish and generous heart, no purer and more lovable nature than our Brother M. W. Bro. Richard Becher Hungerford. He lived the true Masonic life, and his connection with Masonry honored the Craft for which he faithfully and unceasingly labored so long. Who ever knew him to do an unkindly act, to speak an uncharitable word? To help a brother in distress was his purest and his constant pleasure. His unsullied character, his love of justice and of truth, his broad, yet silent charity, his affectionate loyalty, his simple nature, made him both loved and respected, even by those who were mere acquaintances.

The death roll which his name leads is a long one, including the names of J. T. MCKILLOP, ROBERT KING, ALVIN ORTON, E. D. PARLOW and ADAM CRANSTON, past district deputy grand masters; FRANCIS GALLOW, past junior grand deacon; W. R. HARRIS, past assistant grand secretary; JACOB HOFFMAN, past grand sword bearer; W. S. LEE, JAMES QUIGG and WILLIAM YOUNG, past grand stewards, and no less than fifteen other past masters.

In speaking of the dead of other jurisdictions, the acting grand master refers first to WILLIAM MCKINLEY, "cut down in the splendor of his distinguished career, a victim of one of the most wanton and unprovoked assassinations of which history gives any account." And the committee say:

Oh, the pity of it! And then 70,000,000 of his own people, nay, we, too, with the world at large, watched and waited and prayed, hoping against hope until the end. And when that came, our hearts went forth to our bereaved brethren in their grievous loss. McKinley, the martyred President, was dead, and the world mourned. In peace, his splendid talents, his career of exalted usefulness, his stern integrity, illumined the history of that country for whom, in war, he had so bravely fought. In private life his dignified presence, his stainless honor, his pure and generous manhood stamped him one of nature's noblemen. And if his life was great, his death was nobler still. The mournful peal of tolling bells, the funeral march, the roll of muffled drums have passed, but his dying words yet live:

"Good-by, all; it's God's way. His will, be done."

None of the large number of questions submitted to the acting grand master were deemed by him of sufficient importance to be reported. In answer to applications for rulings on physical qualifications, he had referred, as the best guide, to the rule laid down by Grand Master HENDERSON (1880):

Unless a candidate be in a condition to receive, perform and communicate all parts of the ceremonies and duties of the order, he is not eligible. He must be capable of making himself known in the dark as well as in the light. The capacity referred to is natural, without artificial assistance.

He says that by their book of constitutions, the master of the lodge is appointed to judge in these cases. Without such appointment, the master must be the ultimate judge, as it would be his duty to refuse to initiate an elected candidate whom he found to be lacking, in his judgment, in the physical qualifications required by the law of Masonry, which is above all grand lodge regulations. It should, likewise, be borne in mind that because the provisions of this paramount law rest with equal weight upon all Masons, each member of the lodge, in casting his ballot, should realize that he is exercising the judicial function under a responsibility as great as the master's.

The reports of the district deputy grand masters (seventeen in number, occupying 253 pages of the proceedings) are fully up to the traditions so long prevailing in the jurisdiction, in respect to thoroughness of inquiry and fullness of information. Only four of the 367 lodges remained unvisited at the end of the year.

The composition of the grand lodge at this session, and the varied methods of representation, are disclosed in the following from the committee on credentials:

The committee on credentials of representatives of this grand lodge beg to report that there are 367 warranted lodges on the grand register: 201 are represented by their duly qualified officers; 103 are represented by proxy; 10 are not represented by proxy, but have past masters present; 53 are unrepresented in any way. There are 688 names registered, having a total of 1,340 votes.

The committee on benevolence reported grants during the year to local boards of relief, private lodges and individuals, amounting to $12,345, and in addition, grants made by private lodges (as shown by the returns) aggregating $10,545.41.

The warrant of Royal Solomon Mother Lodge No. 293 (located at Jerusalem), was ordered to be cancelled or withdrawn, it having been suspended one year before, thus ending what the acting grand master says was a grave scandal upon Masonry, which had too long been permitted to exist. His information shows that the enterprise had for a long time, perhaps always, been run for revenue only. He says:

Notwithstanding the suspension of this lodge, it still continued to hold meetings, attended by members of the craft of other jurisdictions. I caused a circular letter to be prepared and mailed by the grand secretary to all grand lodges with whom we are in communica-

tion, informing them of the suspension of this lodge. Since the issue of the above mentioned circular, a letter written by the W. M. of the lodge, admitting grave irregularities, has been placed in my hands. I have also received from the grand secretary letters from several individuals who claim to have been defrauded by this lodge, and asking grand lodge to repay the moneys improperly exacted from them. In every instance the sum paid has been largely in excess of the fee for initiation in said lodge. I have also received from M. W. Bro. J. Ross Robertson a copy of the minutes of the lodge from its institution on the 7th day of May, 1873, until and including the minutes of their regular meeting on the 4th day of May, 1901. A careful perusal of the minutes has convinced me that this warrant should never have been granted, owing to the impossibilities of due supervision of the work of the lodge. From the first meeting the lodge has persistently violated the constitution.

The grand lodge chartered six new lodges, continued two under dispensation, favorably considered two petitions for dispensations, and refused to entertain two others; recognized the Grand Lodge of Costa Rica, and conferred the rank of past grand master (of Canada) on the Duke of Connaught, the grand master of England.

John E. Harding, K. C., of Lindsay, was elected grand master; J. J. Mason, Hamilton, re-elected grand secretary.

The report on correspondence (112 pp.) is another of Past Grand Master Henry Robertson's interesting papers, in which he has compressed a good deal of the most desirable information into a small space. His notice of Illinois proceedings for 1901 is almost wholly devoted to our special report on foreign grand lodges, which he does us the honor to say is a most valuable and instructive document, and pays it the higher compliment of transferring a large portion of its conclusions to his own pages.

COLORADO, 1902.

42nd Annual. Denver. September 16.

A portrait of Dr. Marshall H. Dean, the in-coming grand master, adorns this volume.

Henry M. Teller, the representative of Illinois, heads the list of eighteen past grand masters present. The diplomatic corps was correspondingly large, no less than forty-one jurisdictions being represented.

The grand master, GEORGE D. KENNEDY, announced the death of JOHN F. SPALDING, past grand chaplain, the first Protestant Episcopal bishop of Colorado, in his seventy-fourth year. He administered the affairs of the diocese for upwards of a quarter of a century.

The grand master reported that he had disapproved a lodge by-law providing that the lodge should, by a majority vote, determine the place wherein the treasurer should deposit the lodge funds.

The effect of such a designation would undoubtedly be to relieve the treasurer of responsibility for the loss of the funds should such a misfortune occur.

He also reported the following:

At the request of the M. W. grand master of Indiana, on April 7, 1902, I granted permission to Pueblo Lodge No. 17, to confer the three degrees upon Mr. Harry O. Whiteman, for Logan Lodge No. 575, of Indianapolis, Ind. Mr. Whiteman had been called to Pueblo with an engineering corps, but still retained his residence in Indianapolis.

On August 2, 1902, at the request of R. W. deputy and acting grand master of Missouri, I granted permission to Oriental Lodge No. 87, to confer the three degrees upon Mr. W. E. Quarles for Kansas City Lodge No. 220, of Kansas City, Mo. In this case Mr. Quarles had petitioned for the degrees, but before he could be initiated was taken sick, and has since been traveling for his health without gaining a residence anywhere. These cases were, in my judgment, exceptions to the rule set forth in Decision 261.

Under the facts as stated the jurisprudence committee recommend the approval of his action (which was done), but say:

As a general rule, we think such requests should not be granted. After initiation, requests for the remaining degree or degrees should, in our opinion, meet with more favorable consideration than requests for all the degrees.

The decision referred to by the grand master is as follows:

I have refused permission to some of our lodges to confer the three degrees by request, holding that as a rule when a lodge in a foreign jurisdiction is asked to confer all the degrees the candidate has removed from the jurisdiction and the lodge so electing him has lost its control over him. The lodge of his new residence has jurisdiction and control, and properly should not make a Mason except upon his petition to and election by the lodge in whose jurisdiction he then lives.

We have already referred to this subject in this report, but we recur to it because the question of conferring the whole three degrees by proxy has only comparatively recently become a matter of discussion in the guild, whereas the practice of so conferring the third or the second and third has obtained for a good many years. When the above decision was reported we had occasion to say that the reasons

therein given by the grand master, for his action, seemed to us to be a *non sequiter,* and upon re-reading them they do not seem to us any more applicable. But apart from this we suggested a prior question, i. e., whether in the absence of an express regulation authorizing him to interfere, the grand master has any right to do so. We do not think he has. It is like waiver of jurisdiction, a matter solely between the lodge possessing the thing to be waived and the lodge and the individual to be accommodated by such action; and so long as nothing in contravention of grand lodge regulations is involved, we don't see how the grand master can get into the deal without breaking and entering. "It's flat burglary."

The five decisions reported by the grand master have only a local interest. One item, however, of judicially made law was amended with the effect to prescribe that in all public processions the apron must be worn outside of the coat, and to annul the requirement that it be so worn in the lodge room.

The most important matter which the administration of Grand Master KENNEDY was "up against" was involved in the "Lobster Smoker," given in the Masonic Temple, Denver, by "nobles" of El Jebel Temple, Mystic Shrine.

Why the function created a stench in the community as well as among Masons having a reasonable regard for the dignity and good name of the fraternity, will appear in the extracts we shall make of the report of the commission which the grand master properly appointed to investigate it, consisting of Past Grand Masters WOODBURY, BURNAND and FOSTER. Apopinted on the twenty-first of February, the commission on the thirty-first of March reported the following facts:

That the so-called "Lobster Smoker," which occasioned your appointment of the Commission, was gotten up by a committee appointed and representing the Mystic Shrine of Denver, and given on the tenth of February, 1902, in the several rooms and halls of Masonic Temple that are used by Lodges, Chapters, Commanderies and Scottish Rite, and also by the M. W. Grand Lodge of Colorado.

That to the said so-called "Lobster Smoker" the public was admitted, and an admission fee of twenty-five cents was charged. That among those present were boys or young men, who were thought to be as young as seventeen years.

That at that "entertainment" kegs of beer were on tap, and beer was sold by the glass. That a banner on the wall advised all present that the supply was unlimited, as one of the large breweries of the city had been bought out.

That there was dancing by a woman in short skirts, who hailed from a public place which was described by a witness as a "low-down resort."

That the drinks were sold and the dancing took place in the banquet room, and in the room used by the M. W. Grand Lodge of Colorado.

That beer or punch, or both, are commonly used at ceremonial meetings of the Shrine, and are served in the room occupied by the M. W. Grand Lodge at its annual grand communications.

That sport and hilarity are features of the Shrine ceremonials and that Masons have been known to become intoxicated thereat.

That the character of the "entertainment" of the tenth of February was a surprise to most of those who attended, Shriners as well as others. That some soon left in indignant disgust. That some were so hurt that they appealed to officials to put a stop to the proceedings, but unsuccessfully. That one, at least, was so affected that he went off by himself and wept. That it has been a topic of reproach by Masons and others and the press has held it up as a disgrace to Masonry. That it is discussed by ladies at social gatherings with wonder and surprise. That Masons have expressed their intention of withdrawing from the Fraternity, and proposed applications for the degrees have been suspended. That on a street car strangers have been heard discussing the "entertainment" that had been dished up for Masons and their friends.

That Master Masons not Shriners generally understand the Shrine to be an advanced degree of Masonry, because it is known that to be eligible one must be a Knight Templar or a thirty-second degree Mason. That the same brethren generally think the Shrine to be a resort for sport and hilarity, including the use of intoxicating drinks—a general rendezvous for Masons looking for a "good time."

That inquiry among reputable persons not Masons shows the common idea to be that the Shrine is a high degree of Masonry, composed of a comparatively wild element, that a conservative Mason would not join; that they hold late carousals, are more or less disorderly and get intoxicated; that hotel-keepers have been known after the triennial conclave of the grand encampment of the United States, to declare that they never wanted another held where they kept hotel, because of the disorder of a portion of the Shrine element.

The Commission discuss the situation in a very temperate manner, but manifestly find themselves hampered, as the grand lodge did later, by the past action of the latter touching certain associations of Masons holding charters from other bodies. The report says in part:

In the opinion of your Commission, a body which voluntarily uses the Masonic degrees to establish the eligibility of its initiates, must abide by the letter and spirit of the Masonic law-making power, irrespective of whether such body is officially 'recognized' by the M. W. grand lodge or not. The fact that such a body uses the Masonic degrees as a stepping stone thereto, so as to possess the great Masonic field to canvass for recruits, so as to appear in the public eye as a high degree of Masonry, so as to enjoy its ancient lineage, so as to participate in its well-earned reputation, demands absolute loyalty to the Masonic traditions and character. To allege that the members of such a body are under no obligations to abide by the principles and laws of

the institution which enables them to join the Shrine, may be adroit, but in the light of recent events, is intolerable.

The public understands the Shrine to be a high degree of Masonry. That idea was not conveyed to the public by the lodge, nor the chapter, nor the Commandery, nor the Scottish Rite bodies. It was done by the Shrine itself. How this conception became so general is of little consequence, but it is partially due to the fact that the Shrine is advertised in a way to attract special attention, and at times holds meetings contemporaneously with prominent Masonic gatherings. That it stands prominently forth in the public eye as one of the most advanced Masonic bodies, is also due to the fundamental condition precedent to initiation, voluntarily assumed by the Shrine itself. The public believes a feature of the Shrine is to furnish a resort where Masons as such, can drink and be merry, which they cannot do in other Masonic bodies. So far as its effect is concerned, it makes no difference whether this conception of the public be correct or not. Possessing that idea, right or wrong, it follows that the Shrine itself cannot be seriously injured by public knowledge of such entertainments as the late so-called "Lobster Smoker." The injury is to the lodge, the chapter, the commandery, the Scottish Rite—bodies that the public understand to permit nothing of that character. In other words, the public is led to believe that Masons are hypocrites, and that their moral attiude is to be put on and be taken off like a suit of clothes. One person not a Mason, said that the "smoker" proved Masons to be just as immoral as other people—no better and no worse; that the "smoker" showed precisely how Masons keep their obligations. For this injury to the good name and reputation of Masonry the Shrine has thus far been responsible. It can be so no longer. The responsibility must now devolve upon the M. W. grand lodge.

It is true as the Commission says, that the idea possessed by the public that the Shrine is a high degree of Masonry, was not conveyed to it by the lodge, the chapter, the commandery, nor the Scottish Rite bodies, but by the Shrine itself. It is also true that the equally incorrect idea possessed by the public that the degrees conferred in the chapter, the commandery, and the Scottish Rite bodies, are high degrees in Masonry, was conveyed to the public by those bodies respectively. The same is mainly true of the bodies of the Insurance Rite, commonly called benevolent societies, that were permitted, like the bodies before mentioned, to conjure with the Masonic name without protest on the part of the grand lodge until failures, disastrous to the members, smirching the good name of the institution, caused a general awakening to the fact that a name, however honored, could not offset business incompetency. We should not have referred to these various extra Masonic bodies had not the Commission gone out of its way to intimate their freedom from features that might react injuriously upon Masonry. Since it has thus gone out of its way, it becomes imperative to say that the organic relation of the Shrine to Masonry is on precisely the same footing as that of the chapter, the commandery, the Scottish

Rite bodies, and the insurance societies, who receive none but Masons, with the saving fact in favor of the latter that they are not under suspicion of having used any portion of the ritual of Masonry to promote their business.

The Commission was not ready to require the Masons of the obedience of the Grand Lodge of Colorado to withdraw from the Shrine, without giving the latter a chance to bring forth fruits meet for repentance, and accordingly recommended as follows:

That the M. W. Grand Lodge at its next annual grand communication, formally and publicly announce that the Shrine is not a Masonic body, and consider the advisability of prohibiting any Master Mason, member of any subordinate lodge in this jurisdiction, from thereafter becoming a member of the Mystic Shrine until the M. W. Grand Lodge shall remove the ban thus placed upon it. Such enactment will be understood as placing the Shrine upon its good behavior and giving it an opportunity to redeem itself, which if not accepted in the spirit in which offered, will then be subject to the issuance of an order requiring all Master Masons to withdraw forthwith therefrom.

The Commission further recommends that the M. W. Grand Master issue a letter to be read in all of the lodges of this grand jurisdiction, such letter to cite such part of this report as he deems advisable, advising all Masons not members of the Shrine, that the recommendations of the Commission will be presented by him to the M. W. Grand Lodge for action, and advising them to withhold all applications for initiation in the Shrine until the will and pleasure of the M. W. Grand Lodge shall be promulgated.

The grand master acted upon the recommendation and issued a circular letter along the lines indicated.

The matter went to a special committee of Past Grand Masters Orahood, Roe and Tucker, whose report—so guarded as to be almost apologetic—was adopted, as follows:

We have carefully examined the documents submitted to us, and in our opinion the action of the grand master, under the circumstances, as shown in his address, was right and proper, and the circular letter issued by him was necessary and timely for the information of the craft. We recommend that the same be approved.

We believe that the grand master's action and the circular letter issued by him to have had the desired effect, and that there is no danger of a recurrence of the acts complained of. We recommend that no further action be taken regarding the matter at this time.

A motion that all that portion of the grand master's address relative to the Shrine be omitted from the proceedings was "after a very full discussion," on motion of Past Grand Master Milsom, laid on the table.

Among the recommendations of the grand master concurred in by the grand lodge, was a provision for printing of the full work relating

to the Washington memorial observance, and a regulation restricting the number who can receive degrees at one meeting, or in one day, to five.

The grand orator, FRANK G. MIRICK, delivered a reasonably brief, optimistic, altruistic, practical oration of unusual merit.

The grand lecturer (Past Grand Master FOSTER) in his report has the following sensible and instructive reference to the spectacular business:

Some of our lodges and especially those in Denver, are becoming inoculated with the robe fever and a desire to elaborate and introduce scenic or theatrical effects. Personally I believe in the old-fashioned way, of impressing the candidate and not trying to amuse the onlookers. Deeming it a matter of interest at least as to what other jurisdictions are doing in this way, I made inquiry as to the extent of their use, the impression produced, where they are used, and whether any regulations had been made concerning their use. I wrote to twenty-eight jurisdictions and received replies from eighteen. Of these eight say that robes are not used at all and the others give their use in a few lodges only. I have not learned of any jurisdiction which has made any regulation concerning their use. In thirteen jurisdictions the grand lecturer says he does not consider their use advisable or adding impressiveness to the degrees. In two cases they considered it as adding much, but the remaining ones took a neutral ground and were not opposed to their use. The grand lecturer of New Mexico so well expresses my own views on this subject that I will quote his words: "It is my belief that the beauty of the three York Rite degrees lies in their simplicity. I believe that these degrees are conferred, not for the purpose of entertaining those who have taken them, but for the sole purpose of impressing upon the mind of the candidate certain wise, serious and solemn truths. In order to accomplish this purpose it is necessary that those conferring the degrees should be inspired with the true idea of what they are doing; this inspiration can only proceed from the heart, and if the inspiration is there, robes will add nothing to the impressiveness."

The remark of Brother FOSTER that he has not learned of any jurisdiction having made any regulations concerning the use of robes leads up to the inference that Illinois was not among those interrogated. The following from an edict issued by Grand Master COOK was approved at the annual communication of 1899, and still stands unmodified:

In furtherance of the purpose of this edict and to promote uniformity of work and maintain the purity and impressiveness of our ritual, the introduction of military drills, stage settings, theatrical scenes, inappropriate music, stereopticon views (other than of the emblems or symbols given in the monitor and the charts) and the use of robes, uniforms and costumes other than those sanctioned by the standard work of this grand jurisdiction and taught and practiced in the schools of instruction held by the grand examiners, are hereby expressly prohibited.

The grand lodges of Western Australia and the National Grand Lodge of Egypt were recognized, but for the following reasons the committee on correspondence thought the Grand Lodge of Costa Rica had better wait, and the grand lodge concurred:

We learn that some, if not all of the lodges participating in its organization, trace their origin, directly or indirectly, to the Supreme Council for the Southern Jurisdiction of the United States, Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite. In view of the fact that the Grand Lodge of Colorado does not concede its authority to constitute lodges of Ancient Craft Masonry, we recommend that recognition be deferred pending fuller investigation as to the paternity of its constituents.

The following was adopted:

In case of the trial of a member for unmasonic conduct other than for the non-payment of dues, it shall be the imperative duty of the worshipful master to have the resident members of the lodge summoned to attend the trials, and *said summons may be served by mailing in unregistered letters.*

It is of course entirely within the proper discretion of the grand lodge to prescribe how the attendance of the members shall be secured at lodge trials, but we think it a confusing misuse of terms to call any instrument of writing a summons that is not personally served and a return of such service indorsed thereon.

Past Grand Masters GREENLEAF, WRIGHT and BRIDWELL were directed to convey to Past Grand Master H. P. H. BROMWELL the fraternal regard of the grand lodge, and the hope that he might live yet many years to receive similar deputations. But this was not to be, the distinguished brother, who had long been in failing health, died on the ninth day of the January following.

The grand lodge decided to take no action relative to the Fraternal Building Association of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, and took another year to determine how it would dispose of Past Grand Master FOSTER'S commendable resolution prohibiting smoking in lodge rooms during all sessions.

MARSHALL H. DEAN, of Glenwood Springs, was elected grand master; WILLIAM D. TODD, Denver, re-elected grand secretary.

The report on correspondence (131 pp.) by Past Grand Master LAWRENCE N. GREENLEAF, is up to his usual standard of excellence. His notice of Illinois is for the year 1901. He criticizes Grand Master HITCHCOCK'S action in inviting the woman, whose bounty established a charity whose corner stone was being laid by him, "to assist in the use of the trowel and in spreading the cement on which the corner stone was laid," saying that "this was certainly an innovation and another instance where sentiment was permitted to override established cus-

tom." Brother BLANDING'S oration is referred to as most eloquent and scholarly, and the report on necrology receives high praise. Referring to the special report of the committee on the question of recognizing certain foreign grand bodies, he says:

This is one of the most important questions now before the fraternity, and the action of the Grand Lodge of Illinois will be awaited with deep interest. Whatever the result, Brother Robbins is entitled to full honors for having opposed through good and evil report, "all dissenters from the original plan of Masonry." He denies *in toto* the claim of Scottish Rite Masonry to the control of the three degrees anywhere, whether in occupied or unoccupied territory.

In his generous reference to our general report he says:

He gives our report due attention, but the quotation from its conclusion to which he directs notice, is conspicuous by its absence, having disappeared in the make-up by the printer.

The Colorado proceedings for 1900 are not now accessible to us, and we are unable to determine by an examination of our own text whether the fault was not ours rather than the printer's. Whoever was at fault the craft was the loser.

In his "conclusion" Brother GREENLEAF touches upon several most important matters in a way to furnish so much food for thought that we feel sure that we cannot make better use of our pages than by quoting him entire:

And now, having reached the end of our review, let us indicate a few more important matters which have engaged our attention and which, in our humble opinion, are of far-reaching significance. Chief among these is the disposition on the part of some to belittle the Ancient Landmarks, to enter into dispute as to their number, to doubt their application to present needs of the craft and to relegate the Old Charges to the rubbish heap as falling short of up-to-date requirements. Owing to the vague and indefinite ideas which are thus entertained, it may be well to recur to the definition formulated by the Masonic Congress which assembled in Chicago, August, 1903, as an expression of the views which are held by the ablest Masonic scholars in America.

"The conclusion of the Congress is, that the Ancient Landmarks are those fundamental principles which characterize Masonry as defined by the charges of a Free Mason, and without which the institution cannot be identified as Masonry, combined with the essentials of the unwritten language by which brethren distinguish each other as Masons."

This would seem to be sufficiently explicit, and little difficulty should be experienced by any ordinary mind in its proper interpretation and application. And yet, we regret to say, some grand lodges have shown such disregard for the Ancient Landmarks in the matter of physical qualifications, as to have ignored their plain requirements. They have permitted themselves to be influenced by sentimental fulminations and the 'weep act,' and have thus shown discourtesy to their

sister grand lodges by accepting material which they and the craft generally had declared to be symbolically unfit. As has been aptly said by another: "No man has any right to be admitted into our fraternity unless he can measure up to the requirements, and is unanimously accepted. Then why this great solicitude—this gratuitous championship —of the supposed rights of the outside world at the expense of the internal harmony and the integrity of our ancient and honorable order?" We have expressed ourselves very emphatically upon this subject under "Manitoba" and "Missouri," because we believe it fully warranted by their action. The grand lodges on this continent who adhere to the Ancient Landmarks and Old Charges must speak with no uncertain sound, as to whether they will accept this imperfect and blemished material when presented for incorporation into their own symbolical edifices.

Recognition of Foreign Grand Bodies.

In former reports we have discussed the question of foreign grand lodges which had grown up under a totally different environment from that of our own, and which had been more or less under the control of Grand Orients and Supreme Councils. We had expressed the hope that in those instances where the connection had been irrevocably severed and independence assured, some way might be found for the establishment of fraternal relations. But the difficulties in the way of securing any concert of action among our American grand lodges are apparently as great as ever. Each grand lodge being a law unto itself, is disposed to adhere to its own view of this complicated question. While a large number of these foreign grand lodges have been recognized by New York, they are regarded by Illinois and other grand jurisdictions as irregular and Masonic nondescripts. The recent deliverances of Brother Joseph Robbins, of Illinois, and Brother Aldro Jenks, of Wisconsin, to which reference is made in this report, present strong arguments against the recognition of these foreign grand lodges unless they can trace their genealogy to the Mother Grand Lodge of England.

It seems pertinent in this connection to inquire whether recognition by the Grand Lodge of England of any of these grand bodies would justify their recognition by grand lodges deriving their authority from the parent source.

We might fill pages with the opinions of able writers upon this subject, pro and con, but we cannot enlarge further at this time.

We have been largely influenced in the opinions heretofore expressed by the ideas we entertained concerning the "Universality of Masonry." We confess that our ideals have been somewhat shattered, but we are still hopeful that beneath the canopy of the "Lodge Universal" the brethren of all lands may yet clasp hands in fraternal greeting.

Clandestine Lodges.

The multiplication of clandestine lodges in this country is causing extra precautions to be taken in regard to the admission of visitors. The Masonry that one carries in his head must be supplemented by the documentary evidence he carries in his pocket. While some prefer to look with indifference upon the steady increase of these clandestine bodies, predicting their speedy exit after masquerading for awhile in

the guise of Masonry, we are not prepared to view the matter with complacency. From partial statistics now at hand we find there are now thirty-six such bodies in Ohio, seventeen in Pennsylvania, and others being organized in Kentucky, New York, Massachusetts and elsewhere. The direct cause of the organization of these clandestine bodies was the legislation against the Cerneau Rite. In Ohio and some other grand jurisdictions, Master Masons who persisted in their adherence to said Rite were expelled from the Lodges of Ancient Craft Masonry. Those who were thus summarily disciplined have since been active in the formation of clandestine lodges. As to the wisdom of this legislation there has always been a wide diversity of opinion among the best informed Masons. Certain it is that there has followed in its wake the train of evils with which Masonry is now confronted. What the outcome is destined to be the wisest are powerless to predict.

Other Topics.

We occasionally note in the proceedings reviewed allusions to the Private Grand Honors of Masonry. We have discussed this question with our learned Brother H. P. H. Bromwell and others, and believe we can safely affirm that there are none such known to Masonry. Such as are in use are modern frills which have been added during the past fifty years or more.

Last year we, perhaps rather inadvertently, made use of the word "fad" in connection with Masonic Homes, and it occasioned some comment at the hands of our fellow-reviewers. Now comes Past Grand Master Aldro Jenks, of Wisconsin, in an able commentary on the subject, who refers to them as "the prevailing Masonic fad." Misery likes company—but he must look out for his scalp!

Some of these matters we have already touched upon and the others may engage our attention before concluding this report. For the present we must content ourself with a word relative to the private grand honors. In the Illinois Book of Ceremonials, referring to the moment in the installation of the master when he is inducted into the Oriental chair, we find this direction:

> After the Grand Honors are given, the brethren, except the grand officers, will form a procession, single file, and under the direction of the grand marshal, will pass around the hall, making three circuits. In passing the East, each brother will salute the master (who remains standing in his place) in the manner peculiar to the several degrees.

The honors paid the master while the procession is moving are what we have always understood to be the private grand honors of Masonry, as distinguished from the ordinary grand honors (which were given before the procession was formed), or acclaim in common use in grand lodges. No modern frills about our private grand honors in Illinois, whatever may be said of the public varieties.

We should like to reproduce the whole original poem with which Brother Greenleaf closes his report. It fully realizes the design of its

author to produce a fit companion piece to "The Lodge Room Over Simpkin's Store," which was received with such favor. But we have given so much space to Colorado that we must content ourselves with only the last of the six verses of "JERRY JACKSON JASON—Only a Master Mason," hoping that all who can reach the Colorado volume will read the whole:

* * * *

Yet they'd say of Brother Jason, "He is only Master Mason!"
And implying, by the stress, that his rank was thereby less!
Less than theirs, degree-entangled and befeathered and bespangled,
And befogged beyond perception of the true Masonic light.
Vain and thoughtless brethren these, valueless are mere degrees;
'Tis the lessons they impart and their lodgment in the heart,
Which, if rightly understood, prove the measure of their good.
Though a thousand such there be, they can ne'er eclipse the three;
And the faithful, zealous Mason, such as Jerry Jackson Jason,
Stands supreme 'mid glare and glitter, peerless in his apron white.

CONNECTICUT, 1903.

115TH ANNUAL. NEW HAVEN. JANUARY 21.

This volume is embellished with half-tone portraits of ARTHUR C. WHEELER, the retiring grand master; NELSON G. HINCKLEY, grand treasurer consecutively since 1870; WILLIAM RILEY HIGBY, deceased, grand trustee from 1880 to 1902, and a steel portrait of JOHN W. MIX, past grand master and representative of Illinois, accidentally killed October 12, 1902.

Besides the dead above noted, Grand Master WHEELER referred to the recent passing of Past Grand Master DRUMMOND, of Maine, whom he fitly characterized as "First among his equals, wisest among the wise."

Fourteen past grand masters were present, as were also the representatives of thirty-two jurisdictions, among them GEORGE E. PARSONS, whose appointment to represent Illinois, successor of the lamented MIX, is noted by the grand master. No less than seven grand chaplains seem to be required to look after the spiritual wants of the masters, wardens, and permanent members of the grand lodge. Grand Master W. HOLT APGAR, of New Jersey, was a visitor.

From the report by the grand master of several cases of release of jurisdiction in favor of lodges in other states, it appears that the releasing action was properly taken by the lodges interested, although

the business somehow passed through the executive office. Misunderstandings between lodges in different states have been seized upon as a pretext for the adoption of regulations forbidding release or waiver of jurisdiction under such circumstances without the approval of the grand master, in order, it is claimed, that he may see that the proceedings are regular. Out of this is apt to sprout another proposition which leaves the question of the regularity of the proceedings out of the account altogether, namely, that the lodge has no right to waive jurisdiction over its material, or possible material, without the consent of the grand master; and thus the rights of the lodges are nibbled away. It is a matter of pride with us that on this question Illinois has steadfastly maintained the doctrine that the power to waive jurisdiction resides wholly in the lodge, is there full and complete, and may be exercised in favor of any regular lodge without reference to jurisdictional lines.

The grand master reported his participation in the sesqui-centennial celebration of the initiation of George Washington, by the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, with which he was evidently greatly impressed. The address of the president, Brother THEODORE ROOSEVELT, who was among the guests, he found very inspiring. We infer that Brother WHEELER has not read closely the history of past projected attempts to form a general grand lodge of the United States, the first of which proposed to make WASHINGTON general grand master, or he would have spoken less positively than in the last line of the following:

> The assembling of representatives from so many jurisdictions seemed to suggest to many the thought that a supreme or sovereign body, composed of delegates from each Grand Jurisdiction would be the means of great good and must in time take place.

He speaks enthusiastically of the Masonic Home, now eight years in operation, and pleads for an endowment fund of $250,000 to insure its perpetuity.

The board of managers report the number of inmates of the Home at 72, and the average per diem cost of their maintenance to be about 42 cents, or $151.20 per annum. The board says:

> We feel that we ought to caution lodges and brethren to use the greatest care and diligence before recommending applicants for admission to the Home, and thus save applicants the mortification of a rejection and the board the disagreeable duty of declining admission.
>
> None who are worthy and in actual need of a Home should be refused, but business principles upon which alone the Home can be maintained require that all who do not need its protection should be excluded and not permitted to consume its resources.
>
> The comforts and blessings which the Home affords ought not to tempt the application of those who can live out of it by their own exertion, or by the aid of their friends and relatives.

This work is a work of absolute charity and must continue so to be if the work is to be successful and accomplish its object.

The tax levy of the grand lodge is one dollar per capita of lodge membership of which seventy-five per cent goes to the Home.

The grand lodge exchanged greetings by wire with the Grand Lodge of Utah, then in session.

No decisions were reported. The grievance committee found itself without employment.

LEON M. WOODFORD, of Naugatuck, was elected grand master; JOHN H. BARLOW, Hartford, relected grand secretary.

The report on correspondence (196 pp.) is of course by the grand secretary, Past Grand Master JOHN H. BARLOW, whose editorial instinct is so strong that his able papers are sure to be entertaining enough to get themselves read as well on their selected as their original side.

Illinois for 1902 receives ample notice. He touches the salient points of Grand Master MOULTON'S address, which is, he says, an account of a vast amount of faithful, earnest labor. His decision touching waiver of jurisdiction where the same is concurrent, is approved by Brother BARLOW, although not according to the Connecticut regulations. He quotes with approving comment our strictures upon the Colorado regulation permitting a lodge to act upon a petition for initiation of an otherwise eligible candidate, notwithstanding his previous rejection in a state where the doctrine of perpetual jurisdiction over rejected material prevails, as he does also our remarks on the LIONEL JACOBS incident, under "Florida." In line with our remarks on another subject, he says:

> Members very early in their career acquire the knowledge that they have the absolute right to the use of the blackball, but we think many times they fail to realize the responsibility connected with it; to cast a blackball for any reason save the unworthiness of the candidate, is a stab in the dark, unprincipled and cowardly.

He barely agrees with us that it is possible for a Mason to discharge the recognized duties of a faithful brother without being a member of a lodge and does not homologate our disapproval of the formal indorsement of the Order of the Eastern Star by a grand lodge, but on the contrary sees nothing objectionable about it. "While it does not claim to be Masonic," he says, "it is a helpful auxiliary in the Masonic work, especially its benevolent features."

Of course the grand lodge cannot know whether the order claims to be Masonic or not, but the grand lodge has seen, as noted by us in former reports, that some Masons who are members of it claim

that it is just as much a Masonic body as the chapter or the commandery. For our purpose it is not necessary to dispute this so far as it relates to the quality of its aims. It is well, however, to recall the fact that there was a time when the degrees conferred in Royal Arch chapters and commanderies of Knights Templars were nothing but harmless side degrees in the eyes of the craft, just as the Order of the Eastern Star is now regarded. But the present generation has seen grand lodges formally "admitting" them to be Masonic degrees, notwithstanding that all of them—some more than others—are organized denials of landmarks as undeniable as that which forbids the making a Mason of a woman. We do not know how it may be in Connecticut, but we wot of localities in which the use rent free of Masonic apartments by the Order of the Eastern Star—and this without formal permission asked or had—is looked upon as a matter of course, and the raising of any question about it is regarded by its members as an ungracious proceeding. When the male members of the order, supposed by the women members to be all Masons, teach by act and speech that these privileges accrue to the order as a matter of right, the sisters are warranted in feeling that they are recognized as a part of the body of Masonry.

Upon his recommendation the grand lodges of western Australia and Costa Rica were recognized, but after presenting in full the petition of the Grand Lodge Valle de Mexico, he says: "We hope they will be successful in placing Masonry in the republic on such a lawfully constituted basis that grand lodges can consistently give them recognition, but the time is not yet."

DELAWARE, 1902.

96TH ANNUAL. WILMINGTON. OCTOBER, 1.

The clean-cut face of GEORGE MASSEY JONES, the retiring grand master and representative of Illinois, makes the frontispiece of this volume.

Eight past grand masters, the representatives of twenty-eight jurisdictions, and a large number of distinguished visitors from other jurisdictions, gave *eclat* to this communication. Among the visitors were W. HOLT APGAR, grand master, JOSIAH W. EWAN, past grand master; THOS. H. R. RADWAY, grand secretary, W. STROTHER JONES, grand chaplain, and others from New Jersey; EDGAR A. TENNIS, grand

master, Geo E. Wagner, past grand master, John L. Kinsey, junior grand deacon, Howard March, grand tiler, and others from Pennsylvania; Frederick J. Brown, Delaware's representative near the Grand Lodge of New York, and John Hunn, of Harmony Lodge No. 22, South Carolina, now governor of Delaware. Most of these addressed the grand lodge during temporary lulls in its labors or while at literal refreshment (lunch or dinner), the hospitable gregarious lunching habits of the "Blue Hen's Chickens," affording both opportunity and provocation for speaking out of the fullness of the heart and stomach.

Past Grand Master Daniel McClintock (whose service in the grand east was in 1866 and 1867), absent on account of infirmities due to old age, was remembered with a message of sympathy and good fellowship, through the grand secretary.

We find the following note, but we do not find how the printing of the names of the members of the grand lodge in the returns, with nothing to designate them from all other Delaware Masons, would help in determining who composed the grand lodge in 1902, should it ever become desirable to do so.

The report of the committee on credentials is omitted in the printed proceedings as the names of all the members of the grand lodge may be found in the list of working lodges.

Grand Master Jones, after referring to the steadily healthy condition of the lodges, which had netted an increase in membership of twenty-five per cent. during the last ten years, reported the decease of McKendree Downham past deputy grand master; Elias H. Johnson, past senior grand warden; William Ashcraft, past junior grand steward, and five other past masters, among them Kendall B. Wingate, who in point of service was the oldest member of the grand lodge, having been elected master in 1854.

One decision is reported, viz.: that the loss of the first finger of the right hand at the second joint and of the second finger at the first joint renders a person ineligible for initiation.

This was approved after considerable discussion. Apart from the usual routine proceedings the grand lodge granted a charter for a new lodge; presented an appropriate jewel to the retiring grand master, and took the initial steps towards an adequate celebration of its centennial in the year 1906.

Harry J. Guthrie was elected grand master; Benjamin F. Bartram, reelected grand secretary—both of Wilmington.

The report on correspondence (118 pp.) is from the practiced hand of Past Deputy Grand Master Lewis H. Jackson, through whose dis-

criminating condensing power the Delaware craft is kept in touch with the most important happenings among their neighbors at a minimum of space and cost. Illinois for 1901 is quite fully noticed. He says of the book itself:

One of the finest volumes of proceedings we have received for review is that of the Grand Lodge of Illinois. It is most substantially and handsomely bound, judiciously arranged and beautifully printed from large, clear type, which renders its pages restful to the eye and a comfort to peruse.

It is also interspersed with elegant portraits of distinguished Masons of Illinois, and the finest we have seen of our honored and eminent brother, William McKinley, late president of the United States, a true and upright man and Mason. Concerning our bereavement of him, we must accept his own lofty and sublime judgment of faith:

"It is God's way;
His will, not ours, be done."

He thinks that with eighty-five deputy grand lecturers there ought to be great proficiency in the work and lectures—and there is. He notes the amount contributed for charity and gives extended and appreciative notice to Brother BLANDING'S oration. He is generous of his praise of the Illinois report on correspondence, and of the special report of this committee on the proposed recognition of certain foreign grand bodies, he says:

It is exceedingly interesting, exhaustive, and to our mind conclusive in its logical argument against such recognition. We have not space to present even the briefest synopsis of his report, but we most heartily and fraternally concur in his conclusion.

He gives a list of the bodies in question and expresses the opinion that "they are all of doubtful legitimacy, and not organized or founded upon the original plan of Masonry."

Of our reference to their committee of discovery, and its report, he says:

With regard to the adoption of an E. A. lecture, which has excited so much comment, he wonders if it "differs materially from what has been handed down from one generation to another in New Jersey and Maryland." No, Bro. Robbins, same thing substantially. Some of the *boys* had forgotten it. That's all.

And to Brother HEDGES, of Montana, who spoke of the committee as "incubating a lecture," he says it has not been incubated, and is in no wise different from what the Montana brother has always known, except perhaps in brevity; it is the same that Brother JACKSON has been accustomed to give for nearly forty years.

Probably it would be fortunate for the rituals of most jurisdictions if they could be lost for a series of years, and that their rediscovery would be a gain for brevity. Few lectures after even twenty years' use, but have been padded and "improved" by successive lecturers.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, 1902.

92ND ANNUAL. WASHINGTON. DECEMBER 3.

This volume carries the portrait of the retiring grand master, MALCOLM SEATON, a son of WILLIAM W. SEATON, for fifty-two years editor of the *National Intelligencer*, and himself grand master of the district for three years, eighty, eighty-one and eighty-two years ago. A civil engineer by profession, Bro. MALCOLM SEATON has held the position of principal examiner of the U. S. patent office since 1882, having charge of the division which passes upon inventions in the classes of firearms, ordinance, marine propoulsion and construction.

At the semi-annual communication (May 14) the deputy grand master (GEORGE H. WALKER, presided, the grand master being ill and at the seashore. The grand secretary was also absent from illness.

The committee on jurisprudence came in with an afterthought to its report of 1901 on the question received by letter from Hong-Kong, China, written by a District Mason, asking what ought to be his individual attitude when brought into contact with negro Masons when away from home.

In that report the committee said substantially that the question was not one of color, but of regularity, and without undertaking to say what American lodges were clandestine, laid down a general rule which might be followed by District of Columbia Masons, as follows: "One claiming to be a Mason hailing from a lodge within the Masonic territorial jurisdiction of the United States, the grand lodge chartering which is not recognized by the Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia, may be safely dismissed masonically."

Reflecting that this did not materially help an inquirer who had no means at hand of finding out what bodies were recognized and what were not, but who had in this instance run up against the fact that two negro firemen of his ship, reputed to be members of a lodge in Brooklyn, N. Y., were admitted as visitors in English and Scotch lodges in China, the committee reported a resolution designed to acquaint the Masonic authorities there with the status of affairs in the

District of Columbia, expressing the hope that other jurisdictions would do likewise, and thus enable the lodges out there to determine whether a proposed visitor is regular or clandestine. Following is the resolution:

Resolved, That the R. W. grand secretary notify all grand lodges with which this grand lodge is in fraternal relations that there are in the District of Columbia several lodges composed of persons of African descent claiming to be Masonic, and that these several lodges have formed a grand lodge; that these lodges are all clandestine and that the grand lodge formed by them is also clandestine; and, further, that there are no persons of African descent members, at this time, of any of the constituent lodges of our grand lodge.

The grand lodge added to the amount already raised by contributions from the bodies a small appropriation sufficient to cover the cost of the SINGLETON monument to be placed in Oak Hill cemetery. It is thus described:

The monument is to consist of a bronze bust of Brother Singleton mounted on a pedestal of dark polished granite to be ornamented with appropriate symbols and lettered inscription all in bronze; the monument to be on a scale of 1¾ inches to the foot and to stand about 9 feet in height.

Eleven past grand masters were present, being informally received with appropriate honors immediately upon opening the annual communication. Grand Master EDWARD N. EUBANK, of Virginia, and Past Grand Master MILTON J. HULL, of Nebraska, were formally welcomed as visitors. The diplomatic corps numbered thirty-seven, among them Past Grand Master L. CABELL WILLIAMSON, the representative of Illinois.

Grand Master SEATON announced the death of JOSEPH HAMACHER, grand lecturer from 1883 to 1898, and Past Masters WILLIAM H. MILLER CHAS. J. WATSON, J. HAMILTON BEATTY, WILSON H. THOMPSON, EDWIN J. BARDEN, JOHN W. ROSS and FREDERICK ALTRUP.

The decisions reported are for the most part constructions of local law, but the correspondence in which they are embodied is valuable for its correct appreciation of the law and the clearness and directness with which it is stated. In a case where waiver of jurisdiction over rejected material was granted by the rejecting lodge, the question as to whom the certificate of waiver should be addressed being involved, the grand master decided:

As this question of waiver of jurisdiction is simply a matter of import between Pentalpha lodge and the New Jerusalem lodge and the applicants, the certificates of waiver of jurisdiction under the seal of the lodge should have been addressed to the applicants themselves and by them forwarded with their petitions.

This is a contribution to the discussion of a subject that has lately been considerably mooted, some jurisdictions holding that the request for waiver must come from the lodge in whose favor it is to run, and that the correspondence should be wholly between the two lodges; others that it is immaterial who takes the initiative, while the decision above quoted permits only the rejected applicant to ask for and receive it. This last view, however, seems to hinge upon a local regulation that when a petition is presented to a lodge it must be perfect in every particular. The grand master holding that under the circumstances the petition was not perfected until the waiver was secured, his deduction that the individual must move in the matter was a logical necessity. Under Illinois law the petition of a rejected applicant may be presented, after the lapse of a year, to another lodge if the latter has territorial jurisdiction, but it must not be formally received and acted upon until the waiver of the rejecting lodge is received. Where no local regulation prescribes who shall ask for it, the question of who shall do it has never seemed to us of sufficient consequence to waste much ink over. In the case under consideration the certificates of waiver ultimately granted had been sent to the grand secretary, which led the grand master to say, as we have seen, that the question was simply a matter of import between the two lodges and the applicants. Because we entirely agree with this we are led to ask whether it is any less simply a matter of import between the two lodges and the applicant if one of the lodges happens to be located in another grand jurisdiction? We observe that in another case turning upon the same point—the irregularity of receiving a petition from a rejected applicant—where the rejecting lodge was on the other side of the Potomac, the grand master says: "In order to secure a waiver of jurisdiction from another grand lodge, the request for such waiver should of course be made through and by the grand master of our own jurisdiction."

It being a matter of import only to the three parties by what rule do the fourth and fifth parties get in?

The grand master is a very strict constructionist; in one case it seems to us he was too strict, but his action was approved. In view of the provision of the grand lodge constitution that "all elections of officers shall be held on the first stated communication in December, and the officers thus elected shall be installed the same evening, or as soon thereafter as practicable, prior to St. John the Evangelist's day," a lodge made the following statement of facts and request:

The office of senior deacon (elective) at this time is filled by Bro. Abner F. Dunnington, an employe of the government, who is now in Arizona on business for the interior department. He cannot return to his home in this city until after January 1, 1903, and he will, without

doubt, be advanced to the position of warden by vote of the lodge at the annual election. In view of the provision of the grand constitution above quoted, it is believed that it will be impossible to comply therewith so far as the installation of a warden-elect is concerned. It is therefore respectfully requested that you grant a dispensation for the installation of such officer at a date subsequent to January 1, 1903, in the event of the election of the brother and inability to induct him into office before the date provided in the grand constitution.

Quoting the "very positive" provision of the constitution reproduced above, the grand master says in his reply:

Such being the case, and there being no exception made as to the time of installations of officers under such circumstances as prevail in the present instance, I consider the provisions of said article mandatory upon me; and I therefore have no recourse but to decline to grant the desired dispensation.

The jurisprudence committee say "that the refusal of dispensations by him was fully justified by the facts in each case." Considering that the letter of the law was one of the facts in this case, both the grand master and the committee are technically clearly right. But here was a dilemma probably unthought of when the period of possible installation was fixed, as is apt to be the case where general rules having no necessary basis but convenience of administering the grand secretary's office, and the promotion of uniform promptitude, are laid down. These are desirable ends, but they are trivial matters when compared to the right of a lodge to have the warden of its choice; and if the rule established to secure them works in a given case to deprive the lodge of this immemorial right simply because of a brother's temporary absence at the call of his usual avocation, then the rule ought to bend, or break.

The second fair held by the fraternity in aid of the new Masonic Temple project, lasting eighteen days and participated in by sixteen bodies, earned $55,518. Of this the grand master says:

The profits realized by the executive committee, which will be placed to the credit of the bodies participating, will augment the stock to be issued to their credit by 54 per cent. The executive committee has paid over to the Masonic Temple association the sum of $45,000; thus enabling the association to pay for the site of the proposed temple in full, and have $10,000 at interest, pending the final adjustment of their accounts.

He says of the Masonic board of relief, which deals only with Master Masons, their widows and orphans, hailing from other jurisdictions, and is in a highly prosperous condition:

The work of the board is of the greatest importance, not only in the giving of charity to worthy applicants, but in the detection of impostors and those unworthy, who are constantly seeking the bounty of the board, and who are aggressive, have unusual assurance, and

oftentimes possess a knowledge of our lodge work that may well excite alarm.

He reported that the reprinting of the proceedings, which was suspended in 1901 for lack of funds, had been resumed and the work brought down to the year 1857.

The grand lodge voted to establish fraternal relations with the Grand Lodge of Costa Rica, and to continue them with the Grand Orient of Italy, while the committee on jurisprudence were given further time to consider applications for recognition from the several grand lodges of Mexico and the Argentine Republic.

The grievance committee had heard of no one being aggrieved during the year.

GEORGE HAROLD WALKER was elected grand master; ARVINE W. JOHNSTON relected grand secretary. The address of both is Masonic Temple, Washington, D. C.

At the installation communication (Dec. 27) a special committee to whom was referred at the annual communication a letter from the executive committee of a projected fair in aid of a building fund for an Eastern Star Home—a refuge for needy and worthy Master Masons of the district, their needy and worthy widows and orphans, the needy and worthy members of the Order of the Eastern Star and their needy and worthy orphans, to be under the direction of the grand chapter of that order—soliciting the active participation of the grand lodge, or at least its endorsement, reported an endorsement of the Home as a worthy object and recommending its liberal support. They say, however:

> While expressing the hope that the said fair may prove successful beyond the expectation of the most sanguine member of the order in question, your committee are of the opinion that this grand lodge, owing to its position as the ruling Masonic body in the district, cannot consistently take an active part in this enterprise, or be participants officially in any matter of like nature, unless the same be under its immediate control and direction.

This was concurred in and then the grand lodge officially participated to the extent of a three-hundred-dollar appropriation in aid of the Home, but in view of the fact that the lodges could hardly have recovered from the great efforts so recently put forth by them in aid of the temple fair—and in view of other burdens yet to be borne before the temple is completed—compliance with the request of the committee that the Home fair be commended to the lodges was deemed inadvisable.

After the grand master-elect had been inducted into office the ceremony of installation waited on a brief inaugural address from him, and the presentation of a jewel of his rank to Past Grand Master SEATON, and then proceeded.

The report on correspondence (129 pp.) is again by Past Grand Master GEORGE W. BAIRD. It has no dull pages. He gives a couple of pages to Illinois for 1902, quoting two of Grand Master MOULTON'S decisions, one of which he says is very sensible and of special interest, viz.:

A lodge being regularly opened on the third degree in special communication when the hour arrives fixed by the by-laws for holding a special communication, it is unnecessary to formally close and then reopen the lodge. It is sufficient for the master to declare that labor be dispensed with in the special communication and resumed in the stated communication.

We agree that the decision has its sensible side in so far as it is a departure from the red tape demands of the ritualist pure and simple; but it has its drawback, and to our mind a serious one when petitions are to come up for ballot at the stated meeting. Members may be absent from town and hence get no notice of the special meeting and so are unwarned that the business of balloting is likely to be reached at an earlier hour than would be possible if the stated meeting were to be opened with the usual form, on each of the three degrees, as required by approved decisions of ritualist parentage. Under these circumstances a master particularly solicitous in behalf of a certain petitioner might have his petition railroaded through in advance of the normally expected hour, and yet have done nothing forbidden by the law. The cases of this kind where masters have been ready to strain the law even to breaking, have been so numerous that the objection we have tried to state cannot be regarded as far-fetched.

Paying his respect to the Illinois report on correspondence, Brother BAIRD says:

The learned brother, from his far-off town, seems to be still restive over the thread-bare question of territorial jurisdiction. We suppose, however, that it makes a difference whose ox is gored. We have always taken the ground that a man (a free man) is at liberty to select his own Masonic home, and that his committee should search his record from his boyhood. We think it were better he should join a lodge where he is best known. The chief clerk in my office came from Maine in 1861, with a gun on his shoulder; he was not of age; he was wounded at Fredericksburg and after some months in the hospital was appointed clerk in the war department. He married, raised a family here, and is now raising grandchildren. As no one is suffered to vote here he holds the franchise in Maine and is at liberty to vote there. He tells me he is so little known in Maine that he may walk three times the length of his native town without being recognized. He

says he doubts if any Mason there knows him well enough to warrant taking his petition to a lodge. He has, however, joined a lodge in Washington, where he owns property and has made his home since 1861. And yet the sticklers for the new definition of *residence* would insist that this brother should have gone to Maine with his petition. This is by no means an isolated case. A short time ago I appointed a man from Arkansas. In less than three months he asked my advice about joining a lodge; he was told to apply where he was best known, i. e., in Arkansas. He did so and was elected. By courtesy, and at the request of the Arkansas lodge, a lodge in Washington conferred the degrees on him, but as soon as he became a Master Mason he promptly affiliated in Washington because, he said, he purposed making his home here. During election times in the states many of my men come to me for a certificate of voting residence to enable them to get transportation at reduced rates, and quite a number of them have told me they could not have been identified at the voting or registering places had they not had that certificate, so little were they known in their "voting residences." I could multiply these cases indefinitely, but see no use in pursuing the subject farther. There are people, and very good people, in this world, who are ever looking for trouble. An old lady once said they take a candle and look for trouble; they will always find it.

We beg to assure our brother that living in a far-off town has its compensations as well as its limitations. A certain amount of distance —perhaps not sufficient to lend enchantment—is necessary to give a proper perspective, and this is true of time as well as space. We watched the contest precipitated by the predatory raids of the District lodges a generation ago, from the same far-off town, and with the disinterestedness of one whose cattle train had not been molested by the raiders. Nor has any ox of ours been gored since, least of all by the boomerang citation which we had occasion to notice last year.

Brother Baird makes no distinction as to the right of one to select his Masonic home, between a *free* man and a *Free*-Mason. So far as concerns the latter we are in entire accord with him, and have always maintained that his right to select his Masonic home without regard to jurisdictional line is, or ought to be, absolute. But one who is only a free man, or, in our language, a profane, has no rights in Masonry whatever. If desirous of possessing such rights he can and should obtain them only upon the same terms as those who have obtained them before him. In legislating for the good of the institution, grand lodges are under no restraint but that of the landmarks, and there is no landmark to restrain a grand lodge from making a certain residence qualification one of the essentials to eligibility to petitioning its lodges for the degrees. While it is true in a sense that a grand lodge cannot give its enactments extra jurisdictional force, it is also true that in the nature of things every Masonic body is under obligation to give full faith and credit to the lawful Masonic acts of every other Masonic body which it recognizes as such and as possessing jurisdiction over

Masonry within its jurisdictional limits; and just to the extent that we fail to give this full credit in good faith we are drifting towards Masonic chaos.

The prevailing regulations in American grand lodges respecting territorial jurisdiction over profanes has grown naturally out of a recognition of the self-evident proposition, that the lodge best qualified to judge of the petitioner's fitness is that of the community where he is best known. The Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia recognizes this, in common with other American grand lodges, by its regulation requiring a residence of one year before petitioning. The nature of the population of the district insures a larger proportion of those hard cases—confessedly "the quicksands of the law"—where the letter of the law stands in the way of securing the object for which the law was enacted, of which class of cases Brother Baird cites an extreme example. But their own regulation referred to above points out the remedy—a remedy with which most jurisdictions are content—i. e., to secure a waiver from the lodge nearest his place of residence, according to the general interpretation of that word. Under such circumstances as he details waiver could not fail to come as a matter of course, unless some member of the lodge having jurisdiction knew of some good reason why he should not be made a Mason.

The other case referred to by him illustrates the certainty that where the "residence" of a large portion of the population is or may be perfunctory, there will be all grades of cases of this kind arising, so far as the equities are concerned, some perplexing, some not. It may require a good deal of patience and some self-denial to administer Masonry in a way to keep the peace under such conditions, but the experience of a generation has demonstrated that it can be done without more than the average amount of friction. Prior experience had proven that where one grand lodge makes a definition of residence which differs from that adopted by the other fifty-five, it will save anyone else the trouble of lighting a candle.

Brother Baird closes his report with a notice of the Geneva congress, convoked by the Grand Lodge Alpina (Switzerland).

As it is a matter of general interest to know what recognized grand lodges were caught in this carnival of dissent miscalled a Masonic congress, and what kind of company they found themselves in, we reproduce from his report the list of the bodies who accepted the invitation.

Grand Orient of France, Grand Lodge of France, Supreme Grand Council of the Thirty-third, of Belgium; Grand Orient of Belgium, College of High Grades, Netherlands; Grand Orient of Low-lands, Supreme Council of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, Grand Lodge

of Hamburg, Grand Lodge *Zur Sonne* of Beyreuth, Grand Lodge of Hungary, Spanish Grand Lodge of Madrid, *Catalana-Balcar* Grand Lodge of Barcelona, Grand Orient of Luzitana, of Lisbon; Supreme Grand Council of the Thirty-third degree, Greece; Grand Orient Italien of Milan, National Grand Lodge of Egypt (of Cairo), Grand Orient of Egypt (Supreme Grand Council of Alexandria), Grand Lodge of Victoria, Melbourne, Grand Lodge of Tasmania, Grand Lodge of Western Australia, Grand Lodge of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons of the State of Ohio (Grand Master, Justin Pinney), Colored Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia, Grand Lodge *"Ignace Ramirez,"* of the State of Tamaulipas, Mexico; Grand Lodge of the Valley of Mexico, Grand Lodge of Bahia, Brazil; Grand Orient of the Supreme Council of Rio Grande, Brazil; Supreme Grand Council of *Minas Geraes,* Brazil; Supreme Council of the State of Ohio (*Cerneau*), Supreme Council of the Thirty-third Degree, Leausanne; The Helvetic Directory, Grand Swiss Lodge Alpina, Grand Lodge of Liberia (Monrovia—Africa), and the Lodge of Avignon, the "Sincere Union" (Grand Orient of France).

The Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia declined the invitation, but as an afterthought the grand master deemed it wise to caution the congress against clandestine grand bodies in this country. This was done and at the close the grand secretary of the Grand Lodge Alpina was informed that the only legally constituted grand lodge in the district was the one whose seal was impressed upon the communication, and whose officers were named in a circular inclosed. The Swiss grand master in his opening address referred to divers letters of this purport, and said:

This spectacle is discouraging from the very beginning; in the end, it is not admissible that associations which have tolerance for principle, and which searches to unite us outside of religious and political questions, should offer, in themselves, examples of intolerance and fanaticism.

Referring to the speeches Brother Baird says:

One of the best short addresses was in English, by Dr. Watts, who responded for the Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia. Of course he referred to the colored grand lodge. His speech was translated and printed in French, and many, having enjoyed the sentiments expressed, are probably of the opinion that the doctor represents *the* Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia.

This is verily the irony of fate.

ENGLAND, 1903.

187TH ANNUAL. LONDON. MARCH 4.

We have before us the proceedings of two quarterly communications and the annual grand festival.

At the quarterly of September 3, 1902, the deputy grand master, THE EARL OF WARWICK, presided.

The board of general purposes brought in amendments to the Book of Constitutions covering the question whether the prescribed terms of service required to render a warden eligible to the office of master dated from the time of appointment or the time of investiture (installation.) At the December (1902) quarterly the board, who took the latter view, were beaten on a motion to amend their report, although they had the support of the grand registrar (the equivalent of our committee on jurisprudence.) The new rule, which reverses the December action of the grand lodge in so far as it still dates the period of service from the time of investiture, compromises by providing that in cases of hardship such as that which precipitated the discussion, the grand master may by dispensation invest the brother selected with the requisite eligibility. It was adopted.

The report of the board opened up another subject which caused some friction, and which shows that the tendency towards spectacularizing the ritual is not confined to this side of the Atlantic. Having recently had its attention called to the practice in some lodges of introducing into the ceremonies hymns and other musical accompaniments, the board reported:

The board is informed by the grand registrar that so long since as the 20th April, 1875, a resolution was passed by the then board of general purposes to the effect that "hymns form no part of the Masonic Ritual, and the singing of hymns in a lodge is an innovation to which the board of general purposes strongly objects."

The board, at its meeting on the 17th June last, passed resolutions reaffirming the resolution of 20th April, 1875, and further expressing an opinion that certain selections respecting which complaint had been made ought not to be used, as being identified with an exclusive form of religious worship, as well as an innovation in the Body of Masonry.

It is not necessary that the utterance of the board shall be approved by the grand lodge in order to have it stand as a rule in force. The utterance stands unless it is specifically negatived, which may be done by referring that portion of the report aimed at to the next grand lodge for discussion and action, or it may be done by notice of motion which must be

given to the board of masters which meets on the last Wednesday but one in the month preceding the meeting of the grand lodge. The first named course was moved in this matter, but after a lively discussion the motion was withdrawn with a view to pursuing the alternative course.

We copy a portion of the remarks of the law officer of the grand lodge, Bro. JOHN STRACHAN, who spoke in defence of the board, because they bring out the sharp lines of distinction between different classes of ceremonies, and show where the innovations had been introduced:

Right Worshipful Deputy Grand Master, from what I have heard outside, I believe there is some misapprehension with regard to the meaning of the resolution of the board as to the singing of hymns. It does not interfere with what are called the opening and closing hymns at all, but refers to the introduction of late years, or late months I might say, of hymns into what are called ceremonies of the lodge. Now, the ritual ceremonies of the lodge are the opening and closing, the initiation ceremony, the passing and raising ceremonies, and the installation ceremony. The ritual with regard to those has been settled long ago, and contains no hymn whatever. But in some lodges a practice of singing or chanting in the ceremonies has sprung up, notwithstanding, that the board in 1875, had declared that the introduction and singing of hymns in the ceremonies was an innovation, and was objected to by the board. That ruling the present board felt bound to act upon, and I thought it proper I should explain now that it does not refer, and cannot refer, to what are called the opening and closing hymns, because the opening hymn is not sung until after the opening ceremony according to ritual is finished. After that you can sing any proper hymn, for instance, "God Save the King," if you like, but you cannot introduce "God Save the King," into the opening ceremony or the initiation ceremony, or the closing or any other ceremony. After the lodge is closed there is nothing to prevent your singing words of thanks, or whatever it may be, as we do in some lodges. It is not obligatory on any lodge to have the opening or closing hymns, but they are not prohibited by this resolution from doing so. Again, with regard to the consecration of a lodge, hymns are proper. The consecration of a lodge is not what we recognise among the ritual ceremonies of the lodge itself after it is formed. You must open the lodge, but it is preliminary to the formation of the lodge itself. Therefore this resolution does not interfere in any way with the opening or closing hymns of the lodge, or with regard to the consecration ceremony. I trust that this will be satisfactory to the brethren. The board thought it necessary and proper that, having passed this resolution, it should be reported to grand lodge in order that the brethren in the different lodges might know that they ought not to introduce those things which are an innovation in Masonry which we have all declared it is not in the power of any man or body of men to perpetrate.

The following paragraph is from the remarks of the deputy grand master, the portion quoted by him being from the report of the board of general purposes, while the remainder foreshows the action of the grand lodge, which was unanimous:

The paragraph I wish to allude to is the one which announces "that on the 8th of August the R. W. deputy grand master presided over a meet-

ing in the library of grand lodge, when his Excellency the American ambassador, at the invitation of the deputy grand master, unveiled the portrait of General Washington presented to grand lodge by Bro. Henry S. Wellcome, many present and past grand officers, as well as American brethren residing in England, being present." I think it would be fitting this evening that I should move a hearty vote of thanks to Bro. Henry S. Wellcome for his very beautiful and handsome present. It has been well placed on the walls downstairs, and it was unveiled by His Excellency, Mr. Choate, the American ambassador, in his happiest and best manner. You will, I am sure, agree with me in moving a vote of thanks to Bro. Henry S. Wellcome for his very handsome present.

At the annual grand festival (April 29, 1903.) which is the equivalent of the installation communication of some American grand lodges, the pro grand master, The Earl Amherst, presided. After reading so much of the minutes of the March quarterly as related to the election of the grand master and grand treasurer, His Royal Highness The Duke of Connaught, was proclaimed grand master; The Earl Amherst and The Earl of Warwick proclaimed pro grand master and deputy grand master, respectively, and the other grand officers were invested. In the evening the officers and members of the grand lodge, with a great number of brethren, dined with the grand stewards at Freemasons' Tavern.

At the quarterly of June 3, 1903, The Earl Amherst, pro grand master, presided.

The board of general purposes presented a circular letter growing out of the following resolution adopted at the March quarterly:

That the most worshipful pro grand master be respectfully requested to communicate with the editors of the Masonic newspapers in manner indicated by him, and that the general question of dealing with the publication of unauthorized reports, or of matters which it is improper to publish be referred to the special consideration of the board of general purposes.

The remainder of the circular best explains itself:

In accordance with that resolution, the board has carefully considered the whole question, and has been aided by communications from experienced brethren, pointing out that many of the reports complained of are furnished to the press by the masters, secretaries, or tylers of private lodges in violation of the duties and obligations of those officers. I am therefore directed to communicate this letter to the worshipful master of every lodge under the jurisdiction of the United Grand Lodge of England, that the hands may be strengthened of those rulers in the craft who have kept aloof from and discountenanced such improprieties, and that those brethren who have either knowingly or unwittingly been parties to such publication may be warned as to their liabilities on any repetition of the offence.

The board would first of all remind the brethren of their obligations, which need not here be further referred to, as they ought to be written on the hearts of those who took them. But the specific prohibition contained in Rule 205 of the Book of Constitution appears to be so frequently over-

looked, that it may be necessary to repeat it here. The first part of that rule reads as follows:—

"No brother shall print or publish, or cause to be printed or published, the proceedings of any lodge, or any part thereof, without the consent of the grand master,or provincial or district grand master, or print or publish, or cause to be printed or published, anything which by the laws and regulations of Masonry is improper to be published."

I am further directed to call your attention to the following resolutions, which were adopted by grand lodge on the 3rd of March, 1841, on the motion of the R. W. Deputy Grand Master (the Marquess of Salisbury, K. G.):

"That it is the primary duty of grand lodge to view with the greatest jealousy any breach of the privileges secured to the Masonic body by the legislature. That one of the most valuable of those privileges, and that which constitutes the very essence and spirit of the order, is the secrecy with respect to the proceedings and concerns of Masonry which is enjoined in the Ancient Charges, inculcated by the strongest obligations in every stage of Masonic degree, and rigidly laid down by the laws and constitutions.

"That the publication by Masons of the proceedings and concerns of Masonry, or furnishing materials for such publications, are traitorous violations of this most important privilege, and deserving of the highest punishment denounced against such offences by the laws and constitutions, as such publications, if not discouraged and suppressed, must ultimately destroy the respectability and may even hazard the existence of the craft.

"That with a view of checking this evil, the grand lodge calls on all Masonic authorities and masters of lodges, on their Masonic allegiance, to use their utmost endeavors to cause all brothers who may violate this privilege by engaging in any such publication . . . . . without due sanction, of the proceedings or concerns of Masonry, to be brought before the proper tribunal to be dealt with according to the laws and constitutions of the order.

"That these resolutions be forthwith transmitted by the grand secretary to all the constituted authorities of the order and the masters of all lodges under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of England.

"That the M. W. G. M. be requested to communicate the same, in whatever manner he may deem fit, to the grand masters of Scotland and Ireland, and of other grand lodges.

"That the master of every lodge under the jurisdiction of the United Grand Lodge of England shall cause these resolutions to be read in open lodge at the next meeting after the receipt thereof, and to be entered on the minutes of such lodge, and that he shall immediately after such meeting report to the grand secretary the compliance with this resolution."

The board desires that you shall (following the precedent of grand lodge) cause the whole of this communication to be read in open lodge at the next meeting after the receipt thereof, and to be entered on the minutes of your lodge; and that you will, immediately after such meeting, report to me the compliance with this request.

It must be distinctly understood that the foregoing warning applies equally to lodges of instruction.

The circular was officially signed by the grand secretary. The grand registrar reported that the board had resolved "that the publication in any newspaper of photographic reproductions or any pictures representing a lodge room prepared for the ceremonies was an infraction of law," but by inadvertence it did not appear in the report. By order of the grand lodge, the report, with this addition was received and entered on the minutes.

The pro grand master reported that as requested by the grand lodge he had addressed letters to the editors of the three Masonic papers, and had received satisfactory replies from all, promising their hearty co-operation.

FLORIDA, 1903.

74TH ANNUAL. JACKSONVILLE. JANUARY 20.

The Florida volume is embellished with a portrait of Past Grand Master ENOS WASGATE, whose service in the grand east was in 1876-1877.

Ten past grand masters graced the opening with their presence, and the diplomatic corps was out in force, no less than forty-four jurisdictions being represented, Illinois not among them.

The grand master (JAMES CARNELL) congratulated the brethren upon the general prosperity and harmony of the jurisdiction. He announced the death of Past Grand Master JAMES M. HILLIARD, in his fifty-first year. His executive service was in the years 1897 and 1898. The committee on necrology tersely but comprehensively characterize him as "a man of unswerving integrity, loyal in purpose and faithful in execution in all that pertains to the life and character of a just and upright man and Mason."

The grand master has some timely remarks about soliciting candidates, recognizing the danger to which Masonry is exposed by its environment in recent years by numberless fraternal benefit societies in which the paramount monetary consideration requires that there should be—as in all insurance companies—a constant influx of new blood to keep them in successful operation. He wisely says:

It should be impressed in the strongest possible manner upon the minds of young and new members that it is absolutely necessary that all petitioners for the degrees of Free Masonry, should not only offer

themselves of their own free will, but also that their candidacy should be entirely uninfluenced, and absolutely unsolicited by friends.

He had rendered no new decisions, but had written a great number of letters of advice and direction, endeavoring to encourage masters to do their own thinking and make their own decisions.

A self-executing by-law by which the simple lapse of time after a member of a lodge became in arrears for dues, operated to suspend him, properly failed to secure the grand master's approval; it also led him to an inquiry, by a circular sent to all the lodges, as to the prevalent method of carrying into effect the constitutional provision permitting suspension for non-payment of dues. Out of 107 replies (39 secretaries paying no attention to the circular), four only showed that charges were regularly preferred and tried the same as for other offenses calling for a like penalty; twenty lodges, only, acted on each case separately, while sixty-nine lodges suspended by blanket resolution covering all delinquents.

Most of these irregularities were in the face of approved decisions showing their unlawful character. Following the lines of remedial legislation suggested by the grand master, who insisted that no brother could properly be deprived of his rights without due process of law, the committee on jurisprudence reported and the grand lodge adopted a regulation requiring the secretary, at the beginning of any Masonic year, to notify all members who are in arrears for dues for twelve months; and three months thereafter, if the arrears are unpaid, to issue a citation to appear and answer to the charge of delinquency and show cause why he should not be suspended, of which citation the delinquent must have ten days' notice before trial. Following is the provision for the trial:

The secretary's account shall be a sufficient charge. If the brother does not appear after service of notice, a default shall be entered and the hearing shall proceed in his absence. At the hearing the questions to be determined shall be: Is the brother twelve months or more in arrears for dues? Has he been duly notified of his indebtedness to the lodge? Has he given a satisfactory excuse for non-payment? The lodge shall decide each case separately and by a majority vote.

This is an improvement on some of the short forms of trial, in that it points out in detail the questions involved in the hearing. The chief objection to the regulation (the paramount objection of deprivation of Masonic as distinguished from lodge privileges for non-payment for the latter, being the fault of the constitution), is that it takes from the lodge the right to say when proceedings shall be instituted. The lodge ought to be permitted to discriminate and decide whether in a given case proceedings shall be begun which may end in suspen-

sion; but it is perfectly proper for the grand lodge to prescribe the course to be pursued when once the lodge has, in its superior wisdom, decided to proceed.

The grand master refers to some secretaries "who modestly show that by everlastingly keeping after the delinquents they finally collect the dues and have little or no occasion to enforce the law in their lodges." Experience shows this to be the most successful solution of the problem. Legislation has been tried *ad nauseam*, and the more drastic it becomes the more rapidly grows the evil it is intended to cure.

The grand master speaks appreciatively of the value of correspondence reports, and pays a merited compliment to Past Grand Master WRIGHT, the present chairman of the committee, whose report of last year—the first for several years—had done more to call attention to Florida in Masonic circles than all the other labor of a long period. Referring to the steps taken last year looking to the erection of a Masonic Home, the grand master did not think they could build one at present, but that they ought to accumulate an endowment for a future construction. The committee on this subject had interrogated the 144 lodges, and received replies from 73, a majority of only one. Eleven pledged in the aggregate $283. Fifty-four including the eleven, pledged themselves to vote for a per capita tax of 25 or 50 cents, in lieu of lodge contributions. Nineteen either decline to take any action or state that they do not think that the grand lodge is ready to establish a Home.

The committee estimate the cost of building at $25,000 and annual maintenance at $2,500, and says:

We have in this jurisdiction only about 4,300 members who pay a per capita tax to this grand lodge, and upon whom the assessment of 50 cents could be levied. This would bring into the treasury $2,150, a sum too small with which to pay the actual running expenses of the Home calculated upon the most economical plans and leaving nothing whatever to be applied to the building fund.

While we believe the time is fast approaching when this grand lodge must recognize that we have aged Masons and Masons' widows and orphans who are poor, and to whose comfort and support we should contribute, we do not think the best way for dispensing this Masonic charity is through the medium of a Home, or that the opportune time for the building of a Home or orphanage in this grand jurisdiction has arrived.

Notwithstanding this showing the committee recommended the appointment of a board of trustees for a Home, and an assessment of fifty cents per capita towards a permanent fund looking to ultimate building, the interest whereof might be appropriated meanwhile for the care of the infirm or indigent, and of widows and orphans. The plan adopted was along these lines, except that a proposition to use the interest of the permanent fund for the temporary aid of the

distressed was cut out and this was emphasized by the defeat of the following resolution, subsequently offered:

Resolved, That the sum of $1,500.00 be taken from the general funds of this grand lodge and placed in the hands of the Benevolent Fund, under control of its trustees, for use in extending aid to Particular Lodges in this Grand Jurisdiction, in such cases, as upon investigation by them, or a majority of them, may determine to be proper.

The grand lodge chartered one new lodge, continued another under dispensation and forfeited the charter of one practically defunct; listened to an oration by Grand Orator H. S. Yerger, delivered extemporaneously and not printed because containing matters pertaining to the secret work; postponed the consideration of the application of the Grand Lodge of Argentine for recognition, the committee on correspondence not having had time to investigate the origin and history of the lodges forming the new body; reaffirmed its recognition of the Grand Lodge of Costa Rica; turned down the request of the World's Fair Fraternal Building Association for financial aid; ordered a well-earned jewel for the retiring grand master, and in the joy of its heart over the announcement of the cashing and burning all the outstanding bonds against the "Temple" appointed a committee to write the history of the temple enterprise from start to finish.

Thomas M. Puleston, of Monticello, was elected grand master; Wilbur P. Webster, Jacksonville, reelected grand secretary.

The report on correspondence (190 pp.) is the second from the well-appointed workshop of Past Grand Master Silas B. Wright, and more than realizes the promise of his first essay.

Illinois proceedings for 1901 and 1902 both have their innings in his report. In this review of 1901 he fully agrees with the committee, who characterized the address of Grand Master Hitchcock as crisp, concise and admirable; thinks the Illinois plan of charging a fee for all special dispensations a good one, and tersely epitomizes the business of the session. Of our special report on the resolution recognizing—asked and unasked—a long list of grand lodges, he says:

It would please the writer to reproduce here, for the benefit of the craft in Florida, his entire report, but space forbids. He makes out a case against, nearly, the entire lot, and we agree with him in most of his conclusions, though not all. He seems to believe that no man can be recognized as a regular Mason who was made in a country where only Scottish Rite bodies exist.

We believe with M. W. Brother Jesse B. Anthony, of New York, who says (pp. 41, Cor. Report 1902):

"We agree with our brother that every properly made Mason should be recognized as such wherever he may travel, and that one

made such under the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, in a country where that is the dominant rite, is just as regular as the Master Mason made in bodies under what is commonly termed York Rite. Any effort toward the attainment of one universal rite is visionary in character."

Yet neither Brother ANTHONY, nor those who believe with him will, we venture to say, undertake to tell us how a supreme council—such as those who charter blue lodges in countries where the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite prevails—ever became possessed of lawful authority to administer, control or in any manner interfere with symbolic Masonry. Nor will they undertake to tell us how any Free and Accepted Mason who received his Masonry according to the original plan under the grand lodge system can, without repudiating the conditions on which alone he could have received it, admit that a new lodge can be formed without the permission of the grand lodge, or how, without like repudiation, they can countenance imposters or any dissenter from the original plan of Masonry.

His notice of our general report is very complimentary, although he is often not able to agree with our conclusions.

Coming down to 1902 he characterizes Grand Master MOULTON'S address as a very able paper, handling a very large number of subjects and reporting the doings of a very busy man. He coincides with the grand master as to what should be the status of the district deputy grand masters, with such powers as are possessed by the provincial grand masters in England, but in England these officers are at the head of local grand lodges of their own, which sharply differentiates the offices of the two countries. Quoting the grand master's decision that "The tyler of the lodge, if a member thereof, has a right to vote therein, but the exercise of that right is neither compulsory nor necessary," he says:

"Not so in Florida. How can the ballot be unanimous unless all vote? On petitions for initiation we require the tyler to vote if a member of the lodge."

He thinks the delay in coming to a vote in our grand lodge on the question of recognizing the National Grand Lodge of Egypt will be productive of the general benefit of increasing the local and general knowledge of the genesis of the lodges composing it, a knowledge, we may add, in which we are all still lamentably deficient, and about which —as we judge from their continued neglect to answer our communications—the body on the banks of the Nile must think we are unwarrantably inquisitive.

Brother WRIGHT pays our jurisdiction the compliment of carefully preserving, as he says, the proceedings of Illinois, with those of New York, Maine and Ohio, because the correspondence reports printed

therein contain so much that is valuable, both historically and for precedents in Masonic jurisprudence.

In his "conclusion" Brother WRIGHT touches upon several live topics and under the head of "Scottish Rite and Recognizable Grand Lodges" has the following:

Anent this question of "rites" and of recognizable and unrecognizable grand lodges, because of the use of so-called 'rites,' as practiced by the grand bodies of continental Europe, Brother Robbins, of Illinois, in his report to the grand lodge of that state, upon the resolution proposing to recognie a number of grand bodies, claims that *nothing is regular Masonry* except that practiced by the English and American grand lodges and their subordinates, known as the "York Rite." He evidently overlooks the fact that in British Columbia and in Louisiana they have lodges in which the so-called "Scottish Rite" is worked and that both rituals are authorized by those grand lodges. Several grand lodges refuse to permit visitors from jurisdictions which have not been regularly recognized. Others allow visitors from any grand lodge not regularly interdicted. Some grand lodges have 'recognized' any and all so-called grand lodges, orients and councils, as was the case with the Grand Master of Novia Scotia two years ago. Others are now withdrawing their recognition of several heretofore recognized, claiming a departure from the tenets and landmarks. It is a much mixed matter and one upon which our grand lodges should make haste slowly.

The word Rite—with a big R, is an abomination, utterly confusing, the parent of more misapprehension than any other word in the vocabulary of Masonry. Else so intelligent a Mason as Brother WRIGHT whose writings show him to be something of a student of modern investigation, the first investigation worthy of the name, into the history of Masonry—would not credit us with confounding Rite with ritual; nor would he be himself misled by the application of the term "Scottish" in the title of the A. and A. S. Rite (not one of whose degrees is of Scottish origin) into considering the term synonymous with "Scotch" as applied to the work. He is thus misled with regard to British Columbia, in which there are no lodges of "Scottish Rite" origin, none who use the ritual of that organization. A majority of the lodges uniting to form that grand lodge were chartered by the Grand Lodge of Scotland, the remainder by the Grand Lodge of England. Three kinds of work prevail there—the English, the Scotch (not Scottish Rite), and the Canadian. The differences in these rituals is not so great as between any of them and those generally prevailing in the United States and probably no greater than between some of the states in the latter, certainly not so great as between the ritual used in Pennsylvania and that used in her neighboring states. But in all these "the essentials of the unwritten language, by which brethren distinguish each other as Masons"—to quote from the definition of the ancient landmarks as promulgated by the Chicago congress—are pre-

served. We have never raised the question of ritualistic non-conformity against the Scottish Rite, so far as the work of Symbolic Masonry is concerned, for two reasons: First, we have never seen their alleged work in the blue lodge degrees, and know of it only by hearsay. We know that the "High Rite" promoters in this country, of the recognition of alleged grand lodges of Scottish Rite parentage abroad, claim that the blue lodge work of that organization confers the Masonic status as completely as does the work of lodges of the original plan; we know also that these same promoters, when called upon to defend the printing of the rituals of the blue lodge Masonry by the Southern Supreme Council of the United States, claim that this same ritual is so dissimilar to the ritual of Free and Accepted Masonry that such printing is not dissent from the original plan. This, however, only proves that these defenders of dissent find themselves between the devil and the deep sea. Second, it is not necessary to discuss the question whether the alleged blue lodge ritual of the Scottish Rite would be recognizable as Masonry if seen in a lodge of known lawful origin. The question is not one of the character of the ritual, but of the right to use *any* ritual; not of verbal and ceremonial conformity, but of the legitimacy of the body itself. Doubtless the clandestine lodges in Ohio use the same ritual to-day that they used when they were constituents of the regular grand lodge of Ohio. Yet Brother WRIGHT would not think of asking them what ritual they use, but instead, would ask, By what authority do you assume to use any ritual, when every mother's son of you received Masonry upon the condition of your continued loyalty to the grand lodge which you acknowledged as the supreme authority in this jurisdiction?

It is idle to discuss the rituals—except as a matter of curiosity—of a body so constituted that it is incapable of doing any Masonic act.

GEORGIA, 1902.

116TH ANNUAL. MACON. OCTOBER, 28.

Portraits of Grand Master MAX MEYERHARDT and Grand Secretary W. A. WOLIHIN adorn the volume.

Only two past grand masters were present, but the diplomatic corps was out in force, no less than fifty jurisdictions being represented, Illinois by THOMAS J. CARLING.

The grand master gratefully announced that for the first time in many years they met with their official circle unbroken by death. The memorial pages show the death of CHRISTOPHER F. LEWIS, past junior grand warden and ten past masters.

He reported that the Masonic Home for Georgia was about to become an accomplished fact, the limit of accumulation which was to warrant the trustees in beginning the work of building having been reached and passed. According to the plan of the trustees the Home is to be largely industrial in its main features.

In reporting his decisions the grand master says:

"Possibly two-thirds of these inquiries were in relation to physical qualifications and questions pertaining to the ballot.

I have tried to make clear to masters of lodges that the grand master cannot grant dispensations to initiate persons who are physically disqualified, no matter how high they stand in their respective communities.

I have also tried to make it clear that the secrecy of the ballot is inviolable, and that neither the master nor any member has the right to inquire who cast a black ball, nor his reasons therefor. Any member has the right to cast a black ball if he sees fit to do so, and there is no remedy. This applies to applications for affiliation and advancement as well as for initiation."

Thirty-one decisions are reported, a portion of which follow:

7. An applicant is physically disqualified from receiving the degrees in Masonry, whose right leg is six inches shorter than his left or *vice versa.*

10. Under our present law, one who is engaged in selling whiskey in a dispensary is ineligible to receive the degrees in Masonry. While a dispensary is an institution established by a city or county, or both, yet this does not, in my opinion, make any difference in favor of one who is engaged to sell the liquor in such a dispensary.

12. One who is secretary and treasurer of a brewing company would not, under our law, be eligible to receive the degrees in Masonry, he being a member of a corporation which manufactures beer.

16. Where several petitions are read for initiation and a brother says that if a certain one of the applicants is not elected that the others shall not be elected, it is un-masonic conduct on the part of the brother making this declaration. He had no right to declare how he would vote. The secrecy of the ballot is inviolable.

17. Where a committee has been appointed to investigate the character of an applicant and the committee finds that such an applicant is engaged in selling intoxicating liquors, it is the duty of the committee to so report to the Lodge and no further report is necessary, as the applicant is ineligible to receive the degrees.

18. The Tyler, if he is a member of the Lodge, has a right to vote on all applications for membership.

19. The loss of part of the little finger of the right hand, does not disqualify an applicant from receiving the degrees in Masonry.

21. One who resides in another state, but lives nearer to a lodge in Georgia than to a lodge in the other state, can apply to the lodge in Georgia without regard to state lines. This has been decided by previous grand masters.

22. Masonic emblems should never be used in connection with business advertisements or advertising schemes of any kind. The emblems of Masonry are too sacred to be used for such purposes.

25. Masonry, as such, does not recognize the Eastern Star, or any side degrees.

29. Solicitation of profanes to join the fraternity is an offense against Masonry and the offender may be charged and tried as for other offenses. No Mason has the right by undue or improper solicitation to induce a profane to become an applicant for membership in a Masonic lodge. Every candidate must come of his own free will. There is nothing that tends so to cheapen Masonry and bring it into disrepute as the eagerness of some masters and some lodges to increase their roll of membership. I desire to impress, with all the earnestness of my nature, upon the mind and heart of every Mason in Georgia that Masonry seeks no man, whitever his rank or station may be. It is an honor, yes, a great honor, to become a Mason, and he who seeks this honor must do so freely and voluntarily.

31. One who violates the chastity of the daughter of a Master Mason, though the latter, when he died, was under suspension for nonpayment of dues, is nevertheless guilty of an offense against Masonry and morality. He cannot shield himself by pleading that the father of the girl was a suspended Mason. Masonry is peculiarly the protector of woman's honor, and he who disregards his vows should be punished to the extremest limits of Masonic law.

Numbers 7 and 19 are only interesting, as reflecting the present attitude of Georgia on physical fitness. Nos. 10, 12 and 17 were all approved in express terms as being in conformity with the deliverance of 1901, as follows:

No louge shall be authorized to initiate, pass or raise any candidate, who is engaged in selling, manufacturing or furnishing spirituous, malt or intoxicating liquors, and any person who may now be a Mason, or who may hereafter become a Mason, shall not be authorized or allowed to engage in such business, and if they do so engage, they shall be tried, suspended and recommended to the grand lodge for expulsion, provided this shall not apply to persons now engaged in such business. Provided, however, this shall not apply to licensed druggists selling for medicinal or scientific purposes only.

The committee on jurisprudence proposed to draw the lines still more closely and to strike out the proviso exempting those already engaged in the business and inserting a provision that any person now engaged in the business ("selling, manufacturing or furnishing") and

who should continue to be so engaged after the expiration of twelve months from that date, should be tried by his lodge, suspended and recommended to the grand lodge for expulsion. Discussion ended with the indefinite postponement of all that part of the report referring to the liquor question. On the recommendation of the committee No. 16 was amended by inserting after the word "vote," in the last line, the words "*and charges should be preferred*," a conclusion which nobody will find fault with, but the fellow who talked too much. No. 21 was laid before the grand lodge at the request of Grand Master CUNNINGHAM, of Alabama, who denied its correctness, so far as that jurisdiction was concerned. The decision was ratified and affirmed only so far as it related to jurisdictions having reciprocal legislation. No. 22 draws it pretty mild, but it will do for a tardy beginning. No. 25 should go without saying with all intelligent persons, but No. 29 cannot be said too often. Unless it is emphasized again and again, young Masons are apt to forget that a man ought not to be placed in a position where he cannot truthfully give an affirmative answer to the question whether "unbiased by friends and uninfluenced by mercenary motives" he "*freely and voluntarily*" offers himself as a candidate for the mysteries of Masonry. No. 31 is not only right, but righteous; and coming from Georgia it has an especially grateful savor in its incidental assurance that the Draconian penalties for non-payment of dues inflicted in that jurisdiction do not extend beyond the grave and work attainder in the blood of the delinquent's descendants.

Among the many special dispensations issued by the grand master, he reports one authorizing a lodge to elect a master, the master having died, which we note to inquire whether the immemorial law devolving upon the wardens, in the order of their succession, the government of the lodge in case of death or disability of the master has become obsolete in Georgia. We note also a dispensation authorizing the conferring of the Master Mason's degree on a Fellow Craft "without examination of *ballot*," wondering whether the old guarantee that when a candidate is proposed every member must have an opportunity to signify his consent or dissent in his own prudent way, has ceased to be what the old regulations called it, an "inherent privilege not subject to dispensation."

A committee on "Mexican Relations" reported that they did not know what was expected of them, and confirmed this by a review of the action of the grand lodge on that subject, by which it appears that they had recognized the Gran Dieta Symbolica as a whole, and later—after its demise—had recognized the fragments. Nothing remained for the grand lodge to do but to discharge the committee with thanks.

The grand master reported that considerable pressure had been brought to bear upon him to get a modification of his decision that a

Masonic lodge could not rent its hall for other than Masonic purposes. He does not say that his decision that the Eastern Star is not a Masonic body was rendered in this connection, but does say that he was asked by one lodge to allow it to rent its hall for a dancing party, and by another lodge to permit renting to a political organization. The grand lodge finally got together on a resolution to permit lodges to rent their rooms to other secret orders, adopting it unanimously. This door is broad enough to let the sisters in.

The grand lodge of Georgia has no particular grand orator, avoiding invidious distinction where oratory is indigenous, but you can't keep good men down, and one session was converted into a "social session," when thirteen of the silver-tongued brethren harangued the brethren after the manner of the Old Regulations.

Six charters were granted; some eighty brethren were expelled for non-payment of dues, and forty odd more for equally heinous offences—such as assault to murder, drunkenness, seduction, cheating, slander and lying—were visited with the same penalty; a revised constitution was adopted and a clean slate made by wiping out all other enactments; a non-affiliated past master who slipped on to a committee, through inadvertence of the grand master, dismissed without privileges or pay; a recess taken to receive the children of Brother W. E. Mumford's Industrial Home, who went away five hundred dollars richer than when they came, $196.75 of this being the proceeds of the truly Masonic rite of passing the hat; a resolution of sympathy with Past Grand Master James M. Mobley, detained at home by illness, was adopted, and $500 appropriated for a monument to the memory of Past Grand Master John P. Shannon.

Max Meyerhardt, of Rome, grand master; W. A. Wolihin, Macon, grand secretary, were re-elected.

The report on correspondence (139 pp.) is again the increasingly interesting work of Brother A. Q. Moody, who, in looking back over his year's work, says:

> The greatest difference we have found in the action of the various American grand lodges, is caused by the diversity of opinion as to the establishment of fraternal relations with foreign grand bodies. Our own opinion is, we are apt to act without due consideration in extending recognition to grand bodies, of which we know very little.

His notice of Illinois is for the year 1901, the second year of Grand Master Hitchcock's administration. It is brief, but comprehensive. He is greatly impressed with Brother Blanding's oration and places extracts therefrom before his readers.

In our review of Georgia for 1900, we copied the following resolution then passed among others with reference to the projected Masonic Home:

3. That the grand lodge hereby resolves and declares that it will not create any debt for the building and maintenance of said home, nor will it be responsible for any debt created for the building and maintenance of said home, beyond the amount of the appropriation herein specified, and no taxes or individual assessment, either upon members or lodges, shall ever be laid for the purpose of building and maintenance of said home, or for any purpose in connection therewith.

Upon which we commented as follows:

We have no doubt of the sincerity of the grand lodge in the pledge given in the third resolution, but unfortunately it is only a resolution and so is subject to change with possible waves of opinion dominant for the time being at every annual communication, and when the pinch of maintenance comes year after year, as come it will in any American jurisdiction, where at best there can be but a limited number of members accustomed to give large sums for charitable purposes, we fear the pledge now given not to tax lodges or members to maintain it will go with similar good intentions with which other grand lodges have entered upon large enterprises whose demands must in the nature of things be never ceasing. But inevitable as we regard this outcome we can but highly commend the present determination of our Georgia brethren not to sacrifice the basic principle of Masonic relief to a desire to impress the general public with some monumental evidence of the beneficence of the Fraternity.

Quoting this Brother Moody asks:

Now, Brother Robbins, have not many of the other grand lodges maintained Masonic Homes for a number of years without their proving to be burdensome?

It will be observed that our remarks were directed chiefly to the pledge given not to sacrifice the basic principle of Masonic charity, which takes into account the ability of the contributor, by a tax on lodges or members whereby the poor man is compelled to pay as much as the rich brother by his side. But even as Brother Moody has broadened the question it must still be answered in the negative. Not more than two or three jurisdictions supporting homes of this kind but are now supporting them by per capita taxation, no matter how they started out, and whatever adds to the demands on the poor man's income —often so scanty that he finds it hard to make both ends meet—must prove more or less burdensome. And that burden is all the more hard to bear because of the sense of inequity which it carries with it, when he finds himself saddled with it in violation of the assurance which he found inwrought in the irrevocable, unchangeable, unwritten laws of the institution, that he himself was to be the judge of how far he could go in answering calls for charity made in the name of Masonry.

IDAHO, 1902.

35TH ANNUAL. BOISE. SEPTEMBER 9.

This year's contribution to the Idaho art gallery is the portrait of the incoming grand master, DAVID F. MASON.

Six past grand masters and sixteen members of the diplomatic corps were present. Illinois was not represented. The grand master, (DAVID C. CHASE) announced the death of GEORGE W. PAUL and BENJAMIN F. MORRIS, past deputy grand masters, and JOHN HUNTOON, past grand treasurer. Brother PAUL was one of the founders of the Grand Lodge of Idaho, and was its first deputy grand master. It having come to the knowledge of the grand master that one FRANK H. WIGLE, who had received two degrees in an Idaho lodge, had been previously rejected in Illinois, he caused WIGLE'S petition to be sent to him for inspection and found that the petitioner had given a negative answer to the question, "Have you ever, to your knowledge, been proposed as a candidate and rejected in a Masonic lodge, and if so, when and in what lodge?" Obtaining through Grand Master MOULTON the original petition of WIGLE to the Illinois lodge, he sent it to the Idaho lodge with an order that charges be preferred. The trial resulted in conviction, and an inadequate penalty, for which the lodge was reprimanded. The grand lodge expelled the offender.

The grand master discusses at length most of the points upon which applications for decisions had been made. The first decision reported recalls the advice of an old judge to a young man who was succeeding him on the bench, and which we have had occasion to refer to before: "Never give reasons for your decisions; for while your decisions will probably be right, your reasons will probably be wrong." He reports:

On September 16th the following was received from the Worshipful Master of Weiser Lodge No. 23:

'We have an application for the degrees of Masonry from a man living at Weiser, Idaho. He has only been a resident of Weiser for one month, but is pretty well known here on account of having resided in Huntingdon, Oregon, for several years. He is under the jurisdiction of Oregon and the lodge at Ontario until he has been here one year. Not wishing to wait that long, we would ask that you request a waiver of jurisdiction through the Most Worshipful Master of Oregon in favor of our lodge at Weiser.'

"Reply.—Request not granted. I am convinced that an application for a waiver of jurisdiction in this case would not be right. Even though granted by Oregon, it would be in contravention of our own

grand lodge by-laws. While it is technically true that the Masonic residence of the man is in Oregon, yet you admit he lives in Idaho, but has not resided here long enough to gain a legal residence. Now had the proposed applicant remained in Huntington, Oregon, and Weiser lodge had desired to receive his petition I have no doubt a waiver could have been properly asked for and proceedings had under Section 6, Article XIV.

In his last proposition, that if the party had remained in Huntington a request for a waiver of jurisdiction on the part of the Oregon lodge of that bailiwick would be proper, in which he is quite right, he comes dangerously near discovering for himself what he discovers to everybody else, that it was not true in any sense that the Masonic residence of the man was in Oregon. No lodge in Oregon had ever established any Masonic relation with him whatever. Such lodge had what time he resided there, jurisdiction over the territory in which he lived, and it has just the same jurisdiction to-day. The negative jurisdiction which gave it a right to say that he should not petition any other lodge, it held over him only in his character as a resident of a certain patch of ground, and the moment he ceased to bear that character the lodge hadn't even a shadow of jurisdiction left. On the other hand he, by ceasing to bear that character, became divested of his eligibility to enter into Masonic relations with that lodge, or with any other lodge until the residence qualifications, prescribed to that other lodge as a condition of receiving petitions, shall have been acquired. The grand master decided that an absent brother cannot have his vote cast for him by proxy; that an elected candidate who has received no degree can be stopped by summary objection, but if he has received one degree such objection will only delay his progress until charges can be preferred; that a *bona-fide* hotel keeper who conducts a bar in connection with his hotel is not under their law eligible to receive degrees; that a man with his left hand off at the wrist is also ineligible, and that a brother refused a dimit but dropped from the rolls at a time when their law forbade dimission, cannot, since the repeal of that prohibition, receive a dimit without first acquiring membership again. All his decisions were approved.

The grand lecturer reports that considerable progress has been made and enthusiasm shown by the lodges in acquiring the "California Work," adopted the year previous.

Four charters were granted, the work exemplified by a local lodge for the benefit of the visitors, and the members of the grand lodge and their wives and daughters elegantly entertained by the brethren of Boise lodge and the ladies of Adah Chapter (Eastern Star).

David F. Mason, of Coeur d' Alene, was elected grand master; Theoplis W. Randolph, Boise, re-elected grand secretary.

The report on correspondence (81 pp.) by GEORGE E. KNEPPER, is his first report. It is an interesting paper, full of promise, and we are glad to see that he is continued in the harness.

His brief review of Illinois for 1901 is very courteous. He says of the report of this committee on the proposed recognition of foreign grand bodies, that it is in accord with the views expressed by nearly all enlightened grand lodges, as it manifestly is with his own.

INDIANA, 1903.

82ND ANNUAL. INDIANAPOLIS. MAY 26.

This volume has for a frontispiece a half-tone portrait of the incoming grand master, WILLIAM E. ENGLISH. Fifteen past grand masters and the envoys of forty grand jurisdictions were present. Illinois was not represented.

Of the only death among the present or past grand officers during the year, Grand Master JAMES W. DUNBAR says:

The grand lodge has been called upon to record the loss of but one of its members, Brother William H. Smythe, who, for a period of twenty-two years, served this grand lodge as its grand secretary. In the earlier and middle portion of his career as such, to him may be attributed, by his untiring energy in behalf of the grand and subordinate lodges, much of the material growth and prosperity which is to-day enjoyed by the Craft. Brother Smythe died August 5, 1902, after a lingering illness, which had afflicted him mentally and physically for several years, and was buried with Masonic honors by the Fraternity August 8, 1902.

Among the distinguished dead of other jurisdictions, he refers to HENRY P. H BROMWELL, past grand master of Illinois, who died at his long-time home in Denver, Colo., last January.

Among the special dispensations issued by the grand master we notice two authorizing the election of masters of lodges, no reasons given in either case why a warden did not succeed to the vacant place. Referring to cases of infringement of jurisdiction, and particularly to a case in which an Indiana lodge had initiated a former resident of its town, but whose present residence was at Dalton, Illinois, the grand master, after stating that he had requested the Indiana lodge to pay over the fee received to the lodge at Dalton, says:

In this connection I will state that when a man votes at an election it is *prima facie* evidence that for the time being he is a citizen of

that place, and he has no right to regard his former place of residence as his home.

As there is nothing in the record to show that the trangressing lodge had become infected with the District of Columbia idea of a "Masonic residence" apart from a profane's voting residence, we presume that the error was unwittingly committed.

The grand master treated at considerable length the subject of work and rituals, showing first that the "Webb work" is the authorized work of the jurisdiction, but that there is no authorized standard by which it can be determined what the Webb work is, and quoting the resolution or edict of 1899, "That the making, sale, purchase or use of any cipher work in this grand jurisdiction is in violation of Masonic usage." With these conditions existing he calls attention to the dilemma in which a conscientious Mason, being elected master, finds himself, viz.:

"First—He must conform to the "Webb Work."

Second—He finds that Webb probably never had a Work.

Third—If he did, he must not have a "Webb Work" in his possession.

Fourth—In the archives of the grand lodge there is no authorized version of the 'Webb Work.'

Fifth—If an authorized version of the 'Webb Work' was to be found, the grand lodge would have no right to have it.

Sixth—The grand lodge provides no adequate means to have the work transmitted 'by word of mouth' and if it was attempted, without the aid of those spurious unauthorized rituals, at variance with each other, the confusion resulting would be worse than that which stopped the building of the Tower of Babel."

After quoting from the returns of Grand Master Holloway's inspection showing the ritualistic chaos consequent on the general use of cipher and printed rituals, he says:

My own experience as grand master, during the year, has led me to believe that conditions are even worse than those reported by Grand Master Holloway in his address. Many of the officers of lodges were timid, and during the inspection disclosed as little of the evil practices as was possible to appease their consciences. One lodge in the state of Indiana that came to my knowledge within the past year, which is noted for its high standing, the individuality and Masonic conduct of its members and the interest they take in advancing the principles of the order being of the highest degree, forty per cent. of its members have rituals. To-day in Indiana there are thousands and thousands of rituals possessed by Masons who must necessarily keep them about their homes, many of these rituals are printed in full without attempts at disguise. In all candor, is it not time for this grand lodge to publish and control its own ritual in order to remedy this evil?"

Beginning with the adoption of the "Webb Work" in 1818, he traces the history of their legislation on the ritual down to the present time, and says:

"This, to me, would seem to indicate that the 'Webb Work,' so called, as illustrated in the Robert Morris mnemonics, is the only work that has ever received the endorsement of the grand lodge, although at no time has it ever been officially recognized, excepting when, to support a position, reference was made to it as authority, which, on this occasion, was not disputed by this grand lodge and, although the Robert Morris mnemonics may contain the authorized work for this grand lodge, yet there is no copy of it in the archives.

In 1902 a ritual committee appointed the year before exemplified the Webb work as presented in the mnemonics of Brother Rob Morris, that being by general consensus nearer the original Webb than any other, and it is to this that he refers in the following:

I, therefore, recommend, in order that this grand lodge may occupy a consistent position, when disputes arise they can be honorably settled and that when it is attempted to disseminate knowledge as to the proper conferring of degrees, that we adopt as the authorized ritual of this grand lodge, the one presented by the committee on rituals to the 1902 meeting and that a copy of the same be preserved in the archives of this grand lodge, and that the edicts prohibiting cipher codes be amended so as not to include the official ritual.

The subject went to a special committee who subsequently reported and the grand lodge took some action upon their report, as indicated by the following from the minutes:

Past Grand Master Frank E. Gavin moved the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That the grand secretary be instructed to omit from the printed proceedings all reference to the work contained in the grand master's address or in the action taken by this grand lodge.

Motion was duly seconded, whereupon Grand Master Dunbar retired from the East in favor of Deputy Grand Master English, and thereupon moved to amend the resolution presented by Brother Gavin so as to omit therefrom that part relating to the grand master's address.

This motion being duly seconded the amendment was carried by a vote of 250 to 157. Thereupon the resolution as amended was adopted.

The effect of this was to suppress the printing of the action of the grand lodge, and consequently the world at large remains uninformed as to the possible existence of an official Indiana ritual. The only straw—except this silence—possibly showing such a possibe direction of the wind is found in the disposition of the Tennessee resolution denouncing the use of cipher rituals and calling upon sister grand lodges to unitedly and inflexibly endeavor to extirpate the evil. It was placed on file without comment.

Among the peremptory requests that persons be permitted to receive the degrees out of time, refused by the grand master, he reports the following:

Grant "Make em-Quick Lodge" right to receive petition of Mr. "Blow-In" and have the three degrees conferred on him to-night. He wants to leave for Cuba to-morrow morning."

Of the few decisions reported we take these:

If a committee to whom has been referred a petition fails in the prescribed time to report, the lodge has the right to discharge the committee and appoint a new one, and said committee can report at once on the character of the petitioner.

A brother who was suspended for the non-payment of dues after the expiration of a year paid the amount for which he was suspended and petitioned the lodge for restoration. The lodge refused to restore him, whereupon the rejected person claimed the amount he had paid for his dues. I decided that the lodge must not repay the amount for the reason that it was the duty of all men to pay their debts and that he owed the lodge the money morally and legally, the same as if he had not petitioned for restoration.

A person can petition for membership twenty-eight days previous to his twenty-first birthday.

The first of these is in accord with the weight of Masonic opinion. Perhaps the reason why the third is against the general consensus is because most grand lodge codes mention full age as one of the qualifications of a petitioner. Approved decisions in Illinois require the repayment of money paid by a suspended Mason as a condition of applying to be reinstated, if the application is denied. The feeling of the applicant that the payment, even if it incidentally liquidates an old debt, is also one of the terms of a new contract whereof his restoration is the other, is thought to be so reasonably grounded that Masonry cannot afford to ignore it.

The grand secretary (Calvin W. Prather) calls attention in his report to the unprecedented growth of the fraternity in Indiana in the last two years, the last year showing the largest increase in membership in their history, save one. The grand lodge granted six charters and revoked one; killed a proposed recommendation to the lodges to charge a graduated affiliation fee equal in amount to the sum of the lodge dues during the time that the petitioner had carried his dimit in his pocket, and also a proposition to elect a reading clerk; declined to aid in the movement to erect a Fraternity Temple on the exposition grounds at St. Louis on the ground that it is not strictly of a Masonic character; reaffirmed its recognition of the Grand Lodge of Costa Rica; adopted a revised code of procedure for Masonic trials and a new codefication of the charges, constitution and regulations, and in consideration of the

increased labor thereby entailed upon the grand master, authorized the postponement for one year of the biennial inspection due in 1903; and ordered that hereafter the retiring grand master should be decorated with an appropriate jewel at its expense, and that jewels similarly procured be ordered for the four surviving past grand masters, who had not already been thus favored. The presentation of a jewel to the retiring grand master was eloquently done by W. Bro. CHARLES N. MIKELS, who devised a new and fetching close to his address, as follows:

Brethren of the grand lodge of the state of Indiana, stand with me as I place this jewel upon the breast of Brother Dunbar and by your standing say, 'Thus shall it be done unto the man whom you delight to honor.

WILLIAM E. ENGLISH was elected grand master; CALVIN W. PRATHER re-elected grand secretary, both of Indianapolis.

The report on correspondence (117 pp.) is by Past Grand Master SIMEON S. JOHNSON, who has somewhat amplified upon the title given last year to its predecessor by his predecessor, Past Grand Master MCDONALD, viz.: "Indiana Annual Masonic Review." This year it takse the following shape: "Annual Review of the Proceedings of Masonic Grand Lodges of America and Foreign Jurisdictions."

Brother JOHNSON's notice of Illinois is for the year 1902. He thinks the instruction of Grand Master MOULTON as to the manner of voting in lodge—so fully set out that any one not a Mason could describe the action—should not have been printed; but he endorses his views on the question of the tiler's right to vote.

He also reproduces with commendatory remarks the text of our grand master's letter to the grand master of Pennsylvania as to the distresses and inconveniences when emergent requests get into the slow-moving machinery of the modern Masonic circumlocution office.

INDIAN TERRITORY, 1902.

29TH ANNUAL. SOUTH MCALESTER. AUGUST 13.

Eight past grand masters were present, among them SILAS ARMSTRONG, representative from Illinois. Past Grand Masters C. C. AYERS and T. C. HUMPHREY, and Grand Lecturer OATHOUT, of Arkansas, were formally received as guests.

The grand master (HENRY M. FURMAN) delivered a lengthy and comprehensive address whereof much of the eloquent exordium was credited to the oration of their first grand orator, now past grand master, and Grand Secretary JOSEPH S. MURROW. Their local official circle had not been broken, but he referred at length to one death that had touched all circles, that of President MCKINLEY, to whose life and character he paid a high tribute.

He makes a strong plea for financial support of the Orphans' Home movement, begging the brethren not to be discouraged by the fact that but little of the money subscribed in the enthusiasm of the early days of the movement had ever been paid, or because the account could not be clearly stated from the beginning, everything now being in good business shape, with the prospect that by the close of this communication the visible cash will amount to $10,000.

Of the eleven decisions reported by him we take the following:

1. It is improper to allow a political meeting or caucus to be held in a Masonic lodge room. Nothing should be permitted to take place in a Masonic lodge room which would in the least tend to impair peace and harmony among the brethren.

2. It is not necessary that a Mason who applies for affiliation in a lodge in this jurisdiction should reside in the Indian Territory. The requirements as to residence apply on to petitioners for the degrees of Masonry.

4. The physical requirements with reference to the qualifications of a petitioner for the degrees of Masonry do not apply to an applicant for affiliation. The fact that a brother has met with misfortune does not release Masons from their obligations to him. On the contrary, our duty is to do all in our power to aid and assist him.

5. An Entered Apprentice or a Fellow Craft should not wear mourning for a deceased Mason.

6. A petitioner for the degrees of Masonry must be able to hear and speak the words; see and give the signs and make the steps and give the grips. Any defects which make it impossible for him to do any of these things is an absolute bar to his being made a Mason.

10. The sister of a Master Mason, who is not the widow or orphan of a Master Mason, has no right to demand financial aid from a Masonic lodge. Our duty is to aid and assist destitute Master Masons, their widows and orphans.

11. It is a Masonic offence for a Mason to have in his possession or in any manner use, consult or show to others any so-called exposure of the secrets of Freemasonry. Any Mason who persists in committing this offence after having been admonished to abstain from so doing, should have charges preferred against him and be expelled from the order.

Apart from the good reason which No. 1 gives for being, it is interesting as indicating that there is no probable limit to questions. No. 2

is good law as well as enlightened common sense, although once in a great while somebody arises to question it. No. 4 is, we believe, universally acknowledged as correct, and it is nearly as generally held that maiming after making is no bar to advancement.

We presume that No. 5 is not designed to suppress any genuine feeling of mourning on the part of an undergraduate, but simply to indicate that pinaforically speaking his mourning cannot be "official." No. 6 gets pretty close to the significance of the requirement of physical fitness. No. 10 is a pretty literal paraphrase of the fundamental laws of relief; and No. 11 raises the perennial question whether the so-called expose of Freemasonry, or such an attitude towards it as tends to substantiate its claim to be such, is the more mischievous.

The grand master gives the officers of lodges pointed advice that cannot be too often insisted upon:

There are three things which officers of lodges should feel themselves honor bound to do, viz:

First: They should be in their places promptly, and see that their lodges are open on time.

Secondly: They should learn and do their work to the very best of their ability.

Thirdly: They should be watchful and zealous as to the reputation of their lodges, and should not hesitate to enforce discipline against wilful offenders.

An office in a Masonic lodge is a post of honor, of responsibility and of labor. That officer who fails to do the labor or shirks the responsibility is unworthy of the honor of the position which he occupies. No brother has a moral right to occupy a station, and then, by the neglect of the duties which it imposes, greatly inconvenience the members of his lodge, and thereby injure Freemasonry.

It is an exceedingly reprehensible practice for Masters to be indifferent about opening their lodges at the appointed time. If the brethren want to talk and have a social time, let it be done after and not before lodge meeting. Then those who want to go home can do so, and no injury is done. I know from personal experience that it decreases attendance upon lodge meetings for officers to be late or irregular in opening the lodge. If you want the interest of the brethren to increase, be sure to be on hand and in your station, not about but upon the exact minute of the time for opening the lodge. Pursue this course and you will be surprised at the increase in lodge attendance and interest. Open your lodge on time, and then do your work to the best of your ability.

Among the commissions reported by the grand secretary as issued by the grand master's order, was that of DELMAR D. DARRAH as representative of their grand lodge near the Grand Lodge of Illinois, in place of CHARLES H. PATTON, deceased, the first among his equals red or white.

The grand lodge chartered seven new lodges and continued one under dispensation; devoted an evening to the address of the grand orator, HARRY W. FIELDING, to which the public was admitted, a brilliant discoure practical in its applications; appropriates, now and for the future, five per cent of the gross receipts for the benefi,t of the Orphans' Home fund, and continued the retiring grand master as the financial agent of the Home, in which capacity his work of collecting funds has been most encouraging; ordered 5,000 copies of the grand masters address printed for general distribution, and selected Tishomingo as its place of next meeting.

ROYAL JONAHAM ALLEN, of Duncan , was elected grand master; JOSEPH SAMUEL MURROW, Atoka, re-elected grand secretary.

The report on correspondence (95 pp.) is the first effort of Bro. EUGENE HAMILTON, and has much varied information condensed in a small space.

Illinois for 1901 is included in his review, but apart from the oration of Brother BLANDING, which he compliments as an "eloquent lucubration," and the report of the committee on necrology, he finds the proceedings wholly devoted to business, and therefore chiefly of local interest.

From our special report he copies our remarks on Sweden, Norway and Denmark.

IOWA, 1903.

60TH ANNUAL. WATERLOO. JUNE 2.

The traditional excellence of printing and make-up and wealth of illustration of the Iowa annuals are well preserved in this attractive volume. The frontispiece is a cut of the Iowa Masonic library, including the newly purchased annex. A single-column cut of the retiring grand master, WILLIS SMITH GARDNER, ornaments the cover and a full-page portrait faces his biographical sketch. Cuts of Past Grand Master ALBERT CUTLER ABBOTT and Past Senior Grand Warden DAVID SEAVY DEERING, of Iowa, and of Past Grand Secretaries D. MURRAY LYON, of Scotland; JOHN DAY CALDWELL, Ohio. and JEFFERSON S. CONOVER, Michigan, appear with sketches in the grand secretary's gallery of immortals and again on their memorial tablets, and there are portraits of the first four newly elected grand officers.

Iowa has not yet re-established the representative system, but there were present eight grand masters to compensate for the absence of a diplomatic corps.

Grand Master GARDNER announced the death of Past Grand Master ALBERT CUTLER ABBOTT, who was elected to the grand east in 1879, and Past Senior Grand Warden DAVID SEAVY DEERING, who was elected to the west in 1874. The committee on necrology note the death of three distinguished Illinois craftsmen, H. P. H. BROMWELL and DANIEL M. BROWNING, past grand masters, and WILEY M. EGAN, grand treasurer. The following referring to Brother EGAN was written by some one who knew his history and worth:

Brother Egan laid down the burdens of life in his seventy-fifth year. All these long years, from his majority, he was teaching the lesson of good citizenship, not only as inculcated in the tenets of Masonry, but in the busy marts of trade, and in the political life of his state he was a factor for good. Teaching not in words alone, but by precept and by example. The craft which has such as him among them is to be congraulated; we have need of many such.

The general participation of other sodalities of Waterloo—Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias, Elks and Order of the Eastern Star—in providing the visitors with entertainment produced an atmosphere in which the detailing by Grand Master GARDNER of his formal reception in the character of grand master of Masons by the Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows awakened no sense of incongruity, and doubtless intensified his expressed feeling that it was "good for fraternities to fraternize." He says that the invitation was extended in recognition of courtesies from the Masons of Clinton to the grand body of Odd Fellows then meeting in that city. While this is true—for he ought to know—it is also true that the reception was only evening up an old score. We recall that quite a good many years ago the grand master of Iowa Odd Fellows being present in the Grand Lodge of Iowa (he being himself a Mason) was presented to the grand lodge as "the grand master of an associate order of great beneficence." We do not now remember whether he was received with the grand honors of Masonry.

The grand master complains of the apathy or negligence of the masters and other officers of lodges in not helping by their presence the board of custodians to carry out the grand lodge plan for disseminating the work, and he wisely adds:

I am also convinced that it is of no less importance that the masters or masters-elect of our lodges should be given instruction in Masonic law than that they be proficient in the ritual. I have elsewhere referred to the fact that much of the time of the grand master is taken up in answering questions, which the most limited knowledge of our law should enable inquirers to solve for themselves. As a rule the grand masters of this

jurisdiction are busy men. The time necessary for the proper conduct of the office is cheerfully given. But it is not reasonable to require a waste of time in replying to queries which a simple reference to the code would render unnecessary. I believe, therefore, that if the present system of schools of instruction is continued, it should be required that the custodian or district lecturer devote some time to exposition and discussion of code provisions, at least so far as they apply to the ordinary affairs of the lodge.

He reiterates as his own the opinion of his predecessors that the charity fund plan of dispensing aid to the distressed, as administered by the trustees is the best that has been devised. Investigation is thorough and no toll is taken of the fund on its way to the beneficiary.

The PARVIN memorial volume is, he says, nearly completed and will be brought out and distributed as the trustees direct.

Among the donors to the library, as noted in the librarian's report, is Past Grand Master JOHN C. SMITH, of Illinois.

A resolution was introduced looking to unloading the fire-proof library building of all literature not Masonic as fast as the preservation of the purely Masonic literature may require, and directing that no additional expense for book room be incurred until the fire-proof building is filled with Masonic literature, but it was rejected on the report of the trustees that it was unnecessary.

A proposition to so amend the constitution that when a Master Mason has been in continuous good standing in Iowa for twenty-five years he shall be exempt from further payment of grand lodge dues, and that local lodges be empowered to make a similar exemption of lodge dues, was adversely reported upon by the committee on jurisprudence, with fatal effect. A somewhat similar fate befel a proposition to put a cutting edge on the declaration of the grand lodge 1901 that it looked with disfavor on the use of the Masonic name for business enterprises by declaring the same un-Masonic conduct and subject to its penalties. The jurisprudence committee who wrestled with the problem say that they are in full sympathy with the general purposes sought to be accomplished by the proposed amendment and had sought to strengthen it and enlarge its scope, but taking this with what follows recalls the position of ENSIGN STEBBINGS on the Maine liquor law—"In favor of the law, but agin its execution."

However, some objections and obstacles have been encountered which have caused the committee to hesitate, that injustice may not be done to innocent parties. It is suggested that such corporations are now and for many years have been operating in this grand jurisdiction. To abruptly suspend the operation of such corporations by punishing or possibly expelling the officers might work hardship to certificate holders. Again, should we punish officers or members for acts which were not

unlawful when performed? Shall we discriminate between corporations or associations now in existence and those hereafter formed? These and other suggestions have convinced the committee that further time for investigation should be given to ascertain the results of the proposed legislation.

And their recommendation that it go to the new committee for report next year was concurred in.

The grand lodge chartered two new lodges; exchanged telegraphic greetings with the grand lodges of Nebraska and Pennsylvania, then in session; chose Sioux City as its next place of meeting, and having learned that in different jurisdictions there was a variance of opinion as to the height of the pillars of the porch of King Solomon's temple, amounting to the difference between eighteen and thirty-five cubits, chose a lone committeeman "to collect information as best he can as to the correct hight of said pillars," and report his findings and recommendations next year.

Charles Clapp Clark, of Burlington, was elected grand master; Newton R. Parvin, Cedar Rapids, re-elected grand secretary. The report on correspondence (118 pp.), the second by Bro. Joseph E. Morcombe, makes one wonder how so comprehensive a survey of the field can be compressed into so few pages without a loss of the easy flowing style which distinguishes our brother's writing.

In his notice of Illinois for 1902 he quotes Grand Master Moulton's remarks on undue publicity of Masonic affairs, as being wise and timely for all longitudes, although not specially needed in Iowa. Of Pennsylvania red tape he says:

Brother Moulton is frank in his criticism of the rule obtaining in some grand lodges that communications passing from or to a sister jurisdiction shall be through the medium of the grand masters. He instances a case where the member of an Illinois lodge died in Pennsylvania. The home lodge requested the local body in the Keystone state to give the deceased brother Masonic burial. The information came that such request should be preferred by the grand master of Illinois through the grand master of Pennsylvania. Naturally, before all this red tape could be unrolled the burial took place—and without Masonic honors. The "circumlocution office" was not in it, in comparison with such rot, applied to a fraternity supposed to be universal and self-acting.

His notice of the Illinois report on correspondence is over-generously appreciative, and in epitomizing our opinions fairly catches their spirit, as the following will witness:

He is not an enthusiast for institutional charity, preferring, as we think rightly, that Masonic giving is not a thing to be heralded to the world as an advertisement for the fraternity. Our brother has also strong and well-grounded opinions as to the legitimacy of lodges and grand lodges, seriously doubting whether any good can come out of the Nazareth of Latin America.

Coming down to the specific with reference to the so-called Masonry of Latin America, we had ventured to say of his suggestion that "Even illegitimacy may be forgiven while it works no taint in the blood" (referring to the Costa Rican lodges), that the real question was who could forgive us of we broke our solemn and oft-repeated promise to discountenance all dissenters from the original plan of Masonry by recognizing bodies admittedly born of dissent. Quoting this, he says:

"The original plan of Masonry," like the wood of the true cross, has miraculously multiplied itself in laws, landmarks and regulations, to meet new exigencies. What a wise lot our ancient brethren must have been to foresee modern development and conditions and to lay down laws which fit modern occasions so marvelously well. We would not venture with present inexperience to dispute Brother Robbins on a statement of fact, but is it not possible that in this case the "dissent" of which he complains is bred of the jealousy of competing Masonic bodies?

It is perhaps ungracious to suggest that an arrow which hits one aspect of the mark as fairly as does our brother's question was in a measure shot at random. In the later manifestations of dissent, like that which is willing to wreck the harmony of legitimate Masonry by making grand lodges the catspaws of this or that dynasty of its pretended empire, the fear that "the revenues of the king" would be "endamaged" has doubtless been a large factor. This, however, is not the competing of Masonic bodies; it is only the clashing of bodies of Masons, who just in proportion to their loyalty to the pinchbeck empire of which these bodies are a part, have either failed to grasp or lost their hold on the real meaning of Masonry. The tremendous significance of the fact that Freemasonry set for the world the pattern of free, representative government and orderly liberty under restraints self-imposed, and that this pattern is the *inevitable* outgrowth of that crowning conception of the ages which is the soul of the institution—that of equal fellowship upon the simple basis of a common manhood—is manifestly lost upon those who claim equal Masonic validity for a system of government saturated with the doctrines of caste and privilege of which that conception is a flat denial. Our ancient brethren *were* a wise lot, not because they could foresee the future, but because they could see the past. They knew by what slow and painful process had been evolved from this conception of a fellowship which disregarded the accidents of birth and fortune, its concrete, logical realization of a form of government in which each fellow was an equal participant. Themselves the descendants of the men who had wrested Magna Charta from a sullen ruler, they knew the worth to them, if not to mankind, of a successfully demonstrated plan of self-government, to which in comparison Magna Charta was but the A B C of liberty. Accordingly they hedged in the original plan with such safeguards in the written and unwritten law as were too plain to be misunderstood and

made them the conditions upon which alone the rights and fellowship of the institution could be obtained. It were both needless and vain to multiply these features which characterize the original plan of Masonry; needless because one condition will hold all who are not already in their hearts foresworn; vain because those who are so will break a thousand vows as readily as one. The value of Brother MORCOMBE's excellent report is much enhanced by a good index.

IRELAND, 1902.

174TH ANNUAL. DUBLIN. DECEMBER 27.

SIR JAMES CREED MEREDITH, deputy grand master, presided, and his annual address is—apart from an abstract of the grand lodge accounts, a statement of its charity fund and a registry of the lodges with the amount paid by each—all that we get in print from this venerable grand lodge.

The necrology of the year has been heavy in quality if not in numbers. It embraces GRAVES SAMUEL EVES, who had for many years devoted himself to the interests of the Masonic Girls' School; SIR FENTON HORT, representative of the Grand Lodge of New South Wales; ARCHIBALD ST. GEORGE, for many years deputy grand secretary, and CHARLES FFENNELL, provincial grand master of the south-eastern counties.

Referring to the sesqui-centennial celebration of the initiation of GEORGE WASHINGTON, by the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, the deputy grand master says:

The celebration was very interesting in many ways to us Irish Masons, because I find—or rather the researches made for me by my brother, the senior grand deacon—have shown that this grand lodge had taken sympathetic note, in the year 1800, of the Masonic career of George Washington. It is recorded in the minutes of this grand lodge, of the 5th June, 1800, that we received "a communication from the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania announcing the death of their grand master, our Brother George Washington," and upon the 7th August in the same year a resolution of condolence with our American brethren was adopted by this grand lodge, and was duly forwarded to Pennsylvania.

He thus refers to one of our own distinguished brethren:

From Illinois I have heard during the year more than once from our distinguished brother, General John Corson Smith. Many of you have met him upon those occasions, far too rare they are, when he has come over here to visit the Irish brethren. Many of you have heard his genial speeches, and I am quite sure should he come to us again next year, when he intends to visit England, that you will receive him with a hearty welcome

He incidentally notes the fact that one more foreign grand lodge—that of Costa Rica—had been added to the list recognized by the Grand Lodge of Ireland; and also with natural and pardonable pride calls attention to the fact that the grand master of another new grand lodge across the seas—Sir John Hackett, grand master of Western Australia—is an Irishman. The question of waiver where territorial jurisdiction is concurrent had come up during the year—or something akin to waiver, as their regulations require a lodge to which a non-resident wishes to offer himself as a candidate, to make inquiries of the lodge of his residence. The decision arrived at was this:

That the favourable answer of one such lodge will be sufficient to allow any lodge, on receipt of such answer, to proceed with the ballot for a candidate who is not resident in their own town, provided that that answer is specific and adequate. It is not enough to say, "Oh, we know nothing about him." That will not suffice. The answer must be a specific answer, that the man is a proper man to be admitted amongst us, and it must be adequate as to the means of knowledge the lodge has of the candidate, and so on.

He commends to the brethren the publications of the Quatuor Coronati Lodge, as being a perfect treasury of information of very great Masonic interest, and mentions as a work of great interest to Irish Freemasons a recent publication by their senior grand deacon, W. J. Chetwoode Crawley, L. L. D., of a record of all the brethren, who have held office in their grand lodge for one hundred and seventy-five years.

KANSAS, 1903.

47th Annual. Wichita. February 18.

This volume, which has for its frontispiece a fine portrait of the retiring grand master (Thomas E. Dewey) is otherwise richly embellished containing besides illustrations of the new grand lodge jewels and consecration vessels, portraits of Edwin D. Hillyer, Joseph D. McCleverty, William Cowgill, George S. Green, James Jay Buck, Henry C. Cook and Watson M. Lamb, past grand masters, and Abram H. Ellis, junior grand warden, with biographical sketches of all.

Eight past grand masters were present and also the representatives of thirty grand lodges, Illinois not included. Distinguished visitors were Past Grand Master Charles T. Granger, of Iowa, and Deputy Grand Master William F. Kuhn, of Missouri.

The exhaustive address of Grand Master DEWEY, occupying forty-two pages of the printed proceedings, is a very able and scholarly paper, illuminating every subject upon which it touches.

In calling the grievous death roll of Kansas for the year he began with ABRAM HALSTED ELLIS, junior grand warden, aged fifty-four. His monumental service to the craft of Kansas was his work on the "Laws of Masonry," for the substance of which the grand master says he was particularly responsible, and for whose great merits the credit was all his own. ANDREW M. CALLAHAM, past grand master, died at sixty-two. He was elected to the grand east in 1891. EDWARD ALEXANDER SMITH, past deputy grand master, died in California, where he had lived for the past twenty years, aged sixty-five. ARCHIBALD A. CARNAHAN, past master, and a member of grand lodge committees for twelve years, dead at sixty-four. Like Brothers CALLAHAN and SMITH, he was a soldier in the civil war. Others who had passed on before were DELOS W. ACKER, who had been grand sword bearer, grand pursuviant and grand tiler; CHARLES SHEDD, assistant grand lecturer for six years; WILLIAM JULIEN, past junior grand deacon, and ROBERT J. TRAVER, past master. Of Brother SHEDD the grand master says:

> No higher or greater compliment can be paid to this brother than to say that he was so modest a man that he refused the appointment of grand senior deacon because he esteemed himself not competent to be grand master of Masons of Kansas. This virtue is so rare a thing that a record of it should be preserved.

The grand master says that the growth of the fraternity in Kansas during the past year exceeded that of any previous year in its history. Nothing had given him more trouble than the question of liquor selling by Masons. He reviews the legislation of his grand lodge on the subject and tabulated the action of other grand lodges, showing the attitude up to date, of thirty-five. Alabama refused to declare sale a Masonic offence; Arkansas, saloon-keepers ineligible, and Masons engaging in the business must be dropped; California refused to declare saloon-keepers ineligible; Colorado, forbids initiation or affiliation of saloon-keepers, sale a Masonic offense; Connecticut, cannot discipline for or prohibit from selling unless breaking law of the land; Delaware, saloon-keeper ineligible and Masons engaging in business fraternally advised to drop it; Florida, lodges advised and instructed not to accept petitions from saloon-keepers, selling a Masonic offense; Georgia, saloon-keeping a Masonic offence, and initiation of sellers forbidden; Idaho, saloon-keeper ought not to be initiated, question of discipline left to lodges; Indian Territory, sale unmasonic, bar to initiation, cause for discipline; Indiana, sale or use a Masonic offence; Iowa, intentional sale in violation of the law of Iowa a Masonic offence, renders profane ineligible; Kentucky, sale of liquors

not a Masonic offence; Louisiana, declaration that saloon-keepers are ineligible defeated; Michigan, not a Masonic offence, but lodges may judge whether persistent selling is a disgrace to Masonry and punish as necessary: Minnesota, saloon-keeping a Masonic offence, renders ineligible for initiation or affiliation; Mississippi, a Mason selling in any capacity, for use as a beverage, must be expelled; Missouri, Masons must quit liquor selling or quit Masonry; Montana, a person engaged in the saloon business is not fit material; Nebraska , sale is a Masonic offence, renders ineligible to initiation or membership; Nevada, defeated resolution making saloon-keepers ineligible; North Carolina, no law to punish a Mason for manufacture or sale, but might be punished for manner of conducting the business, bringing shame on the fraternity; North Dakota, no saloon-keeper shall be initiated or affiliated; Ohio, sale a Masonic offence; Oklahoma, same as Ohio; Oregon, sale sufficient ground for indefinite suspension (not eligible for reinstatement while continuing in the business) and renders a candidate ineligible; South Dakota, saloon-keepers ineligible for initiation or affiliation and intentional selling in violation of law of state is a Masonic offence; Tennessee, saloon-keeper ineligible for initiation and unworthy of membership, charges shall be brought against Masons selling; Texas, grand lodge has no right to prescribe the particular avocation a Mason may or may not engage in; Utah, saloon-keepers are not eligible for initiation; Virginia, four times refused to enact laws making the sale of intoxicating liquors a Masonic offence; Washington, sale a Masonic offence except for Masons already engaged in it when the regulation was adopted; Wisconsin, unmasonic to engage in the business either as proprietor or employe; Wyoming, a saloon-keeper should not be initiated.

We notice that Illinois is placed in the list of grand lodges which have taken no action, but this is not correct. Our grand lodge has declined to entertain a proposition to declare saloon-keepers ineligible, because such action would be trenching upon the domain of the landmarks which cover the qualifications of candidates beyond the rightful power of any Mason or body of Masons to add to or take from. On the other hand it has repeatedly affirmed, on appeal, the action of lodges suspending members for selling liquor in violation of the laws of the land.

The grand lodge of Kansas seconded the grand master's recommendation for more explicit legislation by adopting the following standing regulation:

This grand lodge, by its approval of the decision of its grand masters and the adoption of standing regulations relating to the sale of intoxicating liquors, gives no uncertain sound on the subject, and hereby reaffirms its previous declarations, and declares that the sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage, or the aiding and abetting the sale of the same, directly or indirectly, by the renting of buildings, or furnishing means

for the conduct of such business, with or without license, shall be deemed an offence against the body of Masonry, and all persons violating this regulation are ineligible to receive the degrees of Masonry or to membership in any lodge within this grand jurisdiction.

The grand master tackled the cipher question as follows:

The miserable "ciphers" are becoming so common that the new Mason fails to discover that they are contraband. Even the grand master has been asked to pass on them time and again during the year. Officers of lodges have asked whether certain "ciphers" were correct and official, all of which brings to mind the fact that some action is necessary. A subterfuge is always a fraud, and just so long as men's memories are treacherous, and just so long as the secret ceremonies of Masonry are so extensive, something in the way of aids will be used, and the question might as well be met squarely and honestly. If this grand body is of the opinion that nothing in the way of an official aid ought to be issued, under proper regulations and conditions, then it ought to enact legislation that would make it plain to every craftsman that every "cipher" in existence is contraband. Doubtless it will never be possible to get all of the grand jurisdictions to think alike on this subject. Some of them are very bitter. The review of the committee on correspondence covering Tennessee should be carefully read by ever brother. It not only states the feeling of that grand body toward contraband "ciphers" and every other kind, but it states the feeling of our own committee in favor of an official "cipher," and the grand master is disposed to believe that the opinion of the committee is right.

The conclusions of the committee on correspondence as found in his review of Tennessee (the edict of which grand lodge he thinks cannot be enforced) are thus stated:

Careful practical study of this problem for many years has convinced us that the Masonic cipher is a necessary evil come to stay, and not eradicable. In our judgment, the best method of control of this vexing question lies in each grand lodge issuing its own official and absolutely correct initial cipher, or more properly, "aid to the memory," useful only to the Masonic memory already possessed of the work through thorough oral instruction of the lodges by competent lecturers furnished by grand lodge. Such a method, intelligently and systematically pursued by a grand lodge, will soon destroy the market for the commercial trafficker, and in that way only will the evil be reduced to its least dangerous and objectionable form.

The committee on jurisprudence and the grand lodge, however, took the orthodox view of the subject, the former reporting and the latter adopting a standing regulation declaring that the "sale, gift, printing or use of the so-called cipher rituals, or secret work, shall be deemed a violation of the constitution, and an offence against the body of Masonry."

In a case where a brother was denied the right of dimission, notwithstanding his dues were paid and there were no charges pending, investigation disclosed an attempt to use the lodge as a collecting agency; he owed certain of the brethren and they did not propose to grant a

dimit until he paid them. A peremptory order was made for the dimit to issue, but the brethren frankly said that under their constitutional provision they did not have to issue the dimit, of which the grand master says:

There are many things in Masonry that require a majority vote of the lodge, but the fact that such requirement is made does not give a lodge the right to refuse to give the necessary vote. That was attempted once in Kansas in the matter of punishment for an offence against the body of Masonry. The lodge refused to give the necessary two-thirds vote and lost its charter.

The grand lodge adopted the following regulation:

A certificate of dimission must be issued to any member applying therefor: (1) who is not at the time holding an elective office in the lodge; (2) against whom no charges are pending; and (3) who is not under and pecuniary liabilities to his lodge. And no lodge has any right to refuse or neglect to issue such certificate unless one of the three above enumerated reasons for refusal exists; *Provided*, If any brother should give notice, action may be deferred, not exceeding thirty days, to allow full opportunity for filing charges.

This is in principle the Illinois law; but we like the latter better, because after the same necessary delay the dimit issues without a vote, upon the announcement of the master.

The grand master enforces the necessity of increasing the equipment of the Masonic Home, so that the sick can have hospital service. He says the grand lodge expects to pay $12,000 or more each year for the maintenance of the Home, which as shown by the report of the directors has now forty-four inmates. The ordinary expenses of the year were $6,928.41. In pleading for the interest of every Mason in Kansas in this charity the grand master discloses having thought the subject through, particularly in his remark that these homes "are the product of sentiment and their future depends entirely on sentiment."

The committe on chartered lodges reported twenty-three lodges as having failed to transmit their reports and twelve more as having failed to pay their per capita tax, within the time prescribed by law, and recommended that the whole thirty-five should be denied representation in this comunication, as provided in their regulations.

Of course the recommendation was not concurred in. It would require more than Spartan firmness to withstand the importunities of one-tenth of the whole number of lodges on the roll. That portion of the report referring to lodges excluded was excepted when the report was adopted, and the committee was requested to make a supplemental report giving any reasons that might exist for varying their recommendation. They reported that they found no valid reasons—only importunity. They did not refer to the one fundamental objection to their recommendation

to exclude from representation, which governed when the same question was pending in our grand lodge. Our regulations provided for excluding lodges from representation which failed to make their reports before a certain date, as well as denying their representatives mileage and per diem. Pending the discussion of a motion to enforce these penalties, the grand master ruled that while the grand lodge might doubtless lawfully provide for cutting off the mileage and per diem, yet so long as a lodge was in possession of an unrevoked charter it could not be denied representation on that floor. The ruling commanded general assent and the by-laws were changed accordingly.

Speaking by the committee on correspondence the grand lodge decided that the protest of the Supreme Council of Central America against the regularity of the Grand Lodge of Costa Rica (recognized by Kansas last year), was an intrusion from a party having no voice in the matter; courteously refused recognition to the Mexican Grand Lodge "Ignacio Ramirez," on the ground that the body stands on the same general footing with the Grand Lodge Valle de Mexico, whose request for recognition was turned down by Kansas last year, and for the reasons given in the following, gave the committee further time to report on the applications therein named:

Your committee have before them applications for fraternal recognition from the Grand Lodge of Porto Rico, the Grand Orient Argentino de Rito Azul, (or Argentine Grand Orient of the Blue Rite), and also an application for interchange of grand representatives with the National Grand Lodge of Egypt. The first of these was before your committee one year ago, but action was postponed owing to lack of information as to the regularity of the organization. This matter was taken up promptly after the close of the last annual communication, but so far our requests for copies of the constitution and laws of the Grand Lodge of Porto Rico, and for other information as to the Masonic character of this grand lodge, have been ignored or neglected, and your committee is not yet prepared to report on this matter.

Relative to the last two applications, your committee is not yet satisfied as to the Masonic character of these bodies and is not prepared to report thereon.

The grand lodge was treated to an interesting and unusually thoughtful address by Grand Orator FRANCIS S. BLAYNEY; chartered two new lodges, continued one under dispensation and broke ground for another; held a lodge of sorrow at which the memorial portion of the grand master's address was given, the report of the committee necrology received and adopted and an impressive thanatopsis was delivered by the grand orator; witnessed the presentation of a jewel to the retiring grand master, with a handsomely engrossed address from the donors, the recipient's Masonic friends and neighbors; selected Topeka as its next place of meeting and took the following action on lines indicated by the grand master:

On motion of R. W. Samuel R. Peters, duly carried, a committee was ordered appointed by the grand master, to whom should be referred the subject matter in the grand master's address relating to a revision of the ritual with instructions to make report at the next annual communication of such changes as may seem to be desirable, together with the plan and advisability of publishing a standing cipher of the esoteric work and also the proper form of rendering public and private Masonic grand honors.

Bestor G. Brown was elected grand master; Albert K. Wilson re-elected grand secretary, both of Topeka.

The report on correspondence (311 pp.), again by Past Grand Master William M. Shaver, is a very thorough and able review of the proceedings of fifty-five grand lodges. In this, his second report, he gives twelve pages to Illinois for 1902, eight of which are devoted to the address of Grand Master Moulton, from whom he quotes liberally, and of whom he says at the outset:

Within a few days after the close of their annual communication, we were favored, through the kindness of our distinguished brother, with advance copies of the grand master's address, grand officers' reports, and the report on correspondence, together with a copy of his report to our M. W. grand master as our grand representative—a courtesy which we hardly expect duplicated by any other grand representative.

He agrees with the grand master in most of his rulings, but takes issue with his ruling as to titles. He says:

We entertain a profound respect for Grand Master Moulton's opinion, but we disagree with his reasoning in this matter. His decision may be good law in Illinois, but it would not be in Kansas. A man is obligated as a Mason in a just and lawfully constituted lodge of Masons, and thereby becomes a "brother," ever after entitled to be addressed and spoken of as such, "the address common to all Masons," unless cut off from and dead to the fraternity by suspension or expulsion. Masonry, however, *does recognize* "class distinctions among Masons as individuals," because we have Entered Apprentices, Fellow Crafts, Master Masons, Wardens and Past Wardens, Masters and Past Masters, Grand Wardens and Past Grand Wardens, Grand Masters and Past Grand Masters, all meeting on the checkered pavement "on one common level," not because each is called *"Brother,"* the "address common to all Masons," but because, symbolically, "all men in the sight of God are *equal."*

Each advancing grade or class, however, has its rights, privileges and prerogatives, which attach to the individual "brother" who has been obligated or installed therein, and some of these rights and privileges, in the case of officers, do not disappear when the brother ceases to be such officer. Among these rights and privileges inuring to a brother who is, or has been, a master or a grand officer, is the right of title. Our Kansas constitution very properly recognizes this right of title as attached to the *officer* or *past officer,* and not to the abstract *office.* A brother is elected and installed *Master* of his lodge—not *Worshipful* Master—but he is *addressed* as *Worshipful* Master: after his successor is elected and installed, he becomes, and is ever after, entitled to be addressed "Worshipful Brother A. B., Past Master," -not Bro. A. B., W. Past Master." The

same rule applies to the higher titles in grand lodge. "W. Bro. A. B., past master," is elected, installed and becomes "Right Worshipful Bro. A. B., grand junior warden," and in due time becomes "Grand Master," and is thereupon entitled to be addressed as "Most Worshipful Grand Master." The dignity and importance of this office usually supersedes the necessity of mentioning the name, but where necessary the full titled address would be:"M. W. Bro. A. B. grand master,"—and after retirement from the grand east, "M. W. Bro. A. B., past grand master." Ordinarily, where the higher titles are used, the title "Brother" is not printed, being understood as common to all Masons, but the use of it as given is, we believe, technically correct in Kansas.

He thinks the grand master's criticism of the Pennsylvania rule that all correspondence between lodges in that and other jurisdictions should be carried on between the grand masters of the respective jurisdictions, so far as it applies to emergent matters, was fully justified.

Brother SHAVER reproduces our reasons for doubting that the supreme council really was, as he seemed to think, the implacable foe and the moving power in the death of the Gran Dieta, among which the fact that the supreme council gave the Gran Dieta its chief send-off by its alleged waiver of control of the symbolic degrees. Of this he says:

As we read the history of the Mexican troubles, we have been impressed that the supreme council did not pretend to relinquish its control over the symbolic degrees through any feeling of friendship for the Gran Dieta, but simply because the battle waged by Brother Canton was too strong to be overcome. In our opinion, if Brother Canton had maintained a character clear of scandals of official corruption, and had lived, results might have been far different, and even as Brother Parvin at one time hoped.

There can be no doubt that CANTON was a very resourceful man, and the feeling that his death somewhat altered the Mexican situation is natural but that he could ever have been again trusted by the Masonic world is a supposition too violent to be entertained. Brother PARVIN had reasons for advocating the policy with which in his last days he identified himself, but hope could have been only a small factor in them so long as CANTON lived, for he knew that the latter was self convicted of utter unreliability, and knew not when real or fancied self-interest might lead him to make another shift. The report of Brother SHAVER has its great intrinsic value materially increased by an excellent index.

KENTUCKY, 1902.

102ND ANNUAL. LOUISVILLE. OCTOBER 21.

Perhaps because our brethren of the Dark and Bloody Ground are all born diplomats they do not indulge in the superfluity of a special diplomatic corps. No less than nineteen past grand masters, headed by THOMAS TODD, whose attendance record remains unbroken since 1847, lent dignity by their presence.

Besides the rank and file to whose passing the grand master (HARRY BAILEY) eloquently refers, the necrology of the year embraces two past deputy grand masters, EDWARD H. HOBSON (1860) and ISAAC H. CALDWELL (1863). Brother CALDWELL died at Carbondale, in this state, where he had lived since 1868 and where he became very prominent and greatly respected as citizen, churchman and magistrate. Deceased also was DANIEL HUBBARD, past grand pursuivant (1901), a zealous and active Mason.

The war which seemed imminent between the grand lodge and the directory of the Masonic home, when we closed our review of Kentucky last year, eventuated in "peace with honor" to both sides at an early day. On condition of the restoration of the *status quo ante bellum* the Home agreed to take $150,000 of the $200,000 bond issue ordered by the grand lodge for the building of the "Masonic," the grand lodge temple and home under construction at Louisville. The grand master issued a circular to the lodges asking them to ratify the agreement in their own body and on the floor of the grand lodge. This was all accomplished as soon as time permitted and now are their "stern alarms changed to merry meetings."

The grand master makes a strong plea for their other institutional charity, the Old Masons' Home, as appealing most strongly to the charitable instincts of the brethren. But here, also, the inevitable fly gets into the ointment. He thus sticks a pin through it:

I have had many letters addressed to me during the past year in regard to old men who have not been members of lodges for twenty to thirty-five years, and who have been suspended and desire to get into the lodge again. Their desire to be affiliated with some lodge is to me a very plain and open one. I have had letters from all over the State in regard to this, and it seems as if everywhere men who were once Masons, but who have not been members of lodges for years, are at once taking an active interest in getting into lodges. I have had this matter personally brought to my notice. Their desire to affiliate with lodges is a mercenary one, and I want to call the attention of lodges to that fact. Men who have in the past been wealthy, and possessed with large means, and who have now lost their property, are

coming back to the lodge they allowed themselves to be suspended from years ago. They do not deserve to become members in good standing, and, while they can pay their long owing dues, still they should not be foisted on the Old Masons' Home by their local lodges. I hope that lodges will give attention to this matter. The Old Masons' Home is for old veterans of the craft, who have been faithful and zealous in the discharge of their Masonic duties. I know lodges who are recommending to the Grand Secretary for demits men who have been once members of lodges, now defunct, and whose sole desire to get into the lodge again, is to go to the Masonic Home at Shelbyville, Ky. This thing should be stopped, and it is in the hands of the lodges to put a stop to this practice.

This is not a matter for surprise. When the society becomes revolutionized, when it ceases to be a charitable, and becomes a benefit society, the element that was indifferent to its fellowship is likely to look the matter up and see what it is worth as an investment. Those who were carried off their feet by sentiment, with the best of intentions led off in the work of subverting the principle on which the charitable obligations of Masonry rest, the proportionate ability of different givers and each made the judge of his own ability, and substituting therefor a system of so-called equal but really most inequitable taxation, whereby the poor man puts up his half-dollar, or dollar, against a like amount from the man rolling in wealth, ought not now to make up faces at those who are attracted by a phase of the subject not clearly foreseen when the revolution was initiated.

The grand master had decided that he had no power under the constitution to permit balloting at called meetings or to confer degrees out of time; that the secrecy of the ballot is a cardinal principle of Masonry; and that he was not vested with power to permit the initiation of one who had lost a leg or an arm, calling attention meanwhile to the regulation which gives the lodge the power itself to solely judge of the qualifications of the candidate, and thus defining his own position:

I do not believe in the perfect youth doctrine, but the parts and points of our mystic order should not be given to those who are unable to receive and in their turn communicate them to other applicants.

Of absenteeism the grand master says:

Last fall, attending the meeting of the grand lodge, were representatives from about four hundred and sixty-five lodges, and the record shows that forty-nine were excused in about an hour on the last day, being a little over ten per cent. of the whole lot. I am satisfied that many of the excuses were flimsy ones, and I hope that this year the brethren will not leave until the fall of the gavel at the third day. We need your presence and your vote here, brethren, and you are paid for three days' work, and I hope that the practice of a great many getting excuses at the last day and on flimsy pretexts will be stopped.

It appears that Kentucky has a system of fines for delinquencies, such as the failure of a lodge to report in time, or pay dues in time, and for failure of a representative to answer roll call.

The finance committee reported on several of these cases and generally held a pretty tight rein, but in one case relaxed enough to say:

Your committee thinks the excuses offered in this case better than either of the others, and we recommend that this fine be remitted on the condition that same be donated the Widows' and Orphans' Home.

This leaves one somewhat in doubt as to who was to pay the "remitted" fine—the doubtfully-guilty lodge, the committee or the grand lodge.

Grand Master BAILEY referred to a communication from the Swiss Grand Lodge Alpina inviting the grand lodge to be represented by delegates in the Geneva congress, which he had not answered because he did not believe that the congress would not agree to the basis laid down as indispensable by his predecessor, Grand Master MCCHORD, "the existence of an omnipotent God, the Creator and Ruler of the universe." A doubt that was more than reasonable when he had found out that the Grand Orient of France, which had been outlawed years ago by regular grand lodges for striking a recognition of Deity from its constitution was the biggest toad in the Geneva puddle. The grand lodge concurred in the recommendation of the jurisprudence committee approving the action of Grand Masters MCCHORD and BAILEY, and the declaration that it would "not appoint delegates to any convention whose members may be atheists or political conspirators." That "dissenters from the original plan of Masonry" were not included in the category with atheists and political conspirators was probably due to forgetfulness, as Kentucky took care in inaugurating the movement for the Chicago congress of 1893 not to invite the participation of any bodies built on dissent, and was in full accord with the other grand lodges represented in excluding such bodies when the congress assembled.

The following from the report of the committee on jurisprudence illustrates a tendency that needs to be constantly guarded against, that of committees and grand lodges to take short cuts regardless of law when swept by a wave of passion, or even of impatience:

In the matter of Thacker Lodge, No. 710, vs. Stafford Lodge, 562, it appears that in 1900 the committee on appeals recommended that the charter of Thacker Lodge be arrested, which recommendation was approved by the grand lodge at its regular annual communication that year. In 1901 a petition, asking for a reversal of that decision, was sent to the Committee on Jurisprudence. No grounds for reversal being apparent, the request was denied. The claim that the charter of Thacker Lodge 710 was arrested without due process

of Masonic law is not absolutely sustained. It is true that Regulation 173, page 65, declares that failure to cite a lodge to show cause why its charter should not be arrested is fatal, and any action taken without such citation necessarily void, but it must further be understood that no act of the grand lodge is void, except it be in violation of the Constitution, or contrary to the general principles, or landmarks, of Freemasonry.

In this case the constitution is silent upon the question of citation raised, and the action of the grand lodge in the premises become the sovereign law. But such action ought not to be hasty, and we therefore recommend that the charter of Thacker Lodge be at once restored and the lodge be permitted to resume work with the same officers it had at the time its charter was arrested. We further recommend that both lodges (Thacker Lodge No. 710 and Stafford Lodge No. 562) be cited to appear next year before the Committee on Appeals; that said committee grant a new trial and recommend the proper action in the case.

The action or attitude of Thacker Lodge may have been very exasperating, indeed it must have been so, judging from the results. But regulations like that cited by the committee are made for the express purpose of preventing precipitate action. The special pleading of the committee in an attempt to show that the regulation does not necessarily mean what itself declares it does mean, prompted doubtless in part by a desire to let a former committee down easy, requires no adverse commentary beyond the recommendation of the committee that the charter be at once restored, and that a foundation for possible future action be laid by citing Thacker Lodge to appear before a committee of the grand lodge.

The grand lodge chartered six new lodges, continued four under dispensation, and recommended dispensations for three more; condemned the granting of a dispensation to a lodge to attend memorial services on Sunday, and also disapproved the granting of a dispensation to a lodge to appear in public at a Masonic picnic, laying down the general rule that the only purposes for which lodges should appear in public are to bury the dead, to lay corner-stones, to dedicate halls, to publicly install officers, and to celebrate the days of St. John the Baptist and St. John the Evangelist (albeit the jurisprudence committee cannot understand how a master can be publicly installed while the past master's degree is a part of the installation ceremonies, nor can we); declined to consider a proposed constitutional amendment to require two negative ballots to reject a petition, and gave the same short shrift to another requiring a brother when absent from the jurisdiction of his grand lodge, to present to those Masons at whose hands he may seek relief, a receipt from his lodge, certified to by the grand secretary and attested by the seal of the grand lodge, that his lodge dues are paid; rejected resolutions thanking the state authorities for opposing prize fights and calling on them to prevent them in the future, the rejection being on the ground that Masonry was avow-

edly in favor of the enforcement of all laws, and to single out any particular one to the exclusion of others was a dangerous precedent; and sent over for consideration next year the following proposed amendment of the law relating to reinstatement after suspension for non-payment of dues, designed to enmesh those whose long slumbering interest in Masonry has been re-awakened by the possibility of securing support in the Old Masons' Home:

Provided, That if he shall remain suspended for more than three years he can only be restored to good standing on payment of the dues charged against him at the time of the suspension and being re-elected to membership by ballot and a favorable vote of two-thirds of the members present at a stated meeting, one month's previous notice having been given by petition in open lodge.

Kentucky had a rare event in the installation of the new grand master by his father, Past Grand Master J. D. LANDRUM. The newly-elected grand master briefly addressed the grand lodge with modest and touching speech. In part he said:

Aside from your action, this is the proudest day in my life—when I observe before me the aged, but active craftsmen of my own town, who have left the quietude of their homes to assist in doing me this honor, my heart is filled with that deep sense of gratitude rarely felt.

I see the brother who recommended and presented my petition, and I see the one who prepared me to be a Mason, and I see the one who first brought me to light in Masonry; I see my dearly beloved brother, Ligon, who stood upon the floor of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky thirty-eight years ago, and proposed my father for the same honored position which he asked for me at your hands.

I realize my obligation to these brethren, as well as to the members of the grand lodge, but this life is too short for me ever to repay the least that I owe.

And now, to you, my venerable sire, I express the warmest devotion a dutiful son can feel, and I can assure you that I shall constantly observe your teachings, so often expressed, that "He who serves best, rules best." I trust you may live yet many years, enjoying the same pleasurable activity which has ever characterized you. May you still furnish to your three sons, who are present with you to-day, the same inspiration to good deeds, pure and lofty thoughts, and when the "Working tools of the lodge militant drop from your nerveless grasp forever," may you fall sweetly into that transitory slumber, and at last awaken into the enjoyment which awaits you in the Glory-realm of Light and Redemption. I thank you.

JOHN W. LANDRUM, of Mayfield, was elected grand master; HENRY B. GRANT, Louisville (Masonic Temple), re-elected grand secretary.

The report on correspondence (93 pp.) is from the accustomed hand of Past Grand Master JAMES W. STATON. The great business enterprises being carried on by the grand lodge have greatly impressed the chairman

with the necessity of economy in every other direction as shown by his compressing, for that avowed reason, his report into so little space. We greatly regret to learn from his "conclusion" that during the period of its writing severe and protracted illness in his family brought additional burdens, and distractions such as we know makes work difficult.

His brief, but comprehensive notice of Illinois, is of the proceedings of 1901, and touches all the salient points of business. The report of the committee on necrology is especially praised. Referring to our review of Kentucky, he says:

He refers to the grand master's decisions, mentioning particularly No. 7, holding an election held in the absence of the charter is illegal. To this ruling Brother Robbins dissents, for the reason that the parchment upon which the charter is written is not the sole evidence that the lodge is working under a legal charter. We agree with Brother Robbins in his conclusions on this subject. If the charter was never present at the meetings of the lodge, so long as the records of the grand lodge were in existence the evidence is complete.

Recent developments as to the Grand Orient of Belgium, have confirmed the belief long entertained by Brother STATON, that the Belgium body was about as much infidel as the Grand Orient of France.

An installment of 112 pages of the "Centennial History" is printed in this volume, bringing the account of the "Doings" down to the annual communication of 1853.

LOUISIANA, 1903.

91ST ANNUAL. NEW ORLEANS. FEBRUARY 2.

Seven past grand masters and thirty-five grand representatives were present, CHARLES F. BUCK, the envoy from Illinois, appearing in both categories.

The grand master, ROBERT R. REID, noted the passing of District Deputy Grand Masters J. W. MCFARLAND and A. L. AKINS, of their own jurisdiction, and of Past Grand Master JOSIAH HAYDEN DRUMMOND, their representative near the Grand Lodge of Maine. The committee on necrology voice the sentiments of the craft everywhere in the closing words of their notice of the latter:

A great pillar of the Masonic Temple fell when he died, and we know of no one who can fill his place. The Masons of Louisiana feel his loss as a personal one, and join our tears with those of his more immediate brethren as they weep. Without exception all pay him honor, revere his memory and deplore his loss.

The grand master submitted as a part of his address, a copy of his letter, as authorized by the grand lodge, to the grand secretary of the Swiss Grand Lodge Alpina, declining the invitation to participate in the Geneva congress, the body of which is as follows::

We are in receipt of your courteous circular letters relative to the establishment of an international bureau for Masonic relations. The matter has been under consideration by the Grand Lodge of Louisiana, and I am directed to reply that we regret to find ourselves unable to accept your polite invitation.

The Grand Lodge of Louisiana believes that it would greatly conduce to the welfare of Masonry if all its constituent bodies were in free and fraternal intercourse, and that such intercourse to be harmonious must be confined to those bodies that adhere closely to the fundamental principles of Freemasonry, and upon whom there is no taint of illegitimacy or of clandestinity.

Should a Congress of the Masonic Powers that stand these tests be assembled, the Grand Lodge of Louisiana would very gladly be present by representation.

But one of the numerous questions propounded to the grand master was novel enough to require a new ruling. This we give in the condensed statement of the committee on jurisprudence in their report properly approving the same:

The non-appearance of an officer elect for installation does not vacate the office, and the election of another brother in his place and his installation, without notice to the brother elect or other action, are absolutely void.

The following reflects the attitude of Louisiana on the physical qualifications of candidates, substantially the same as that of Illinois:

In several cases I have refused dispensations to initiate persons who have lost a foot, or leg, or hand, or arm. The petitions usually recite the moral qualifications of the candidate and the strong desire of the lodge to have him for a member, but believing the most lax possible interpretation of the landmark requiring the candidate to be "sound in mind and members" will not permit the degree to be conferred on any person who cannot comply literally with our ritual, I have been compelled to refuse dispensations in every case, and I have held that the supplying of the loss of a member by an artificial one will not qualify the candidate.

The grand master deplored the lack of a uniform system of work, for which he said there was a strong and growing demand. Continuing, he said:

I would urgently recommend that the committee consider and adopt a complete system of work for the several degrees and submit to your body for approval, and when approved instruct the grand lecturer fully in it and have him teach it uniformly in all the lodges as the work of this grand lodge. It is my belief that the constituent

lodges will cheerfully accept such work and practical uniformity will be established. Such an authoritative system should be adopted by this grand lodge.

Subsequently the following resolutions were adopted after so amending the first as to require the committee on work to report at this communication:

Resolved, That the Committee on Work be and are hereby instructed to prepare and submit for adoption by this grand lodge, a work to be used by all lodges of the "York Rite," in obedience with this grand lodge; be it further

Resolved, That after such work has been adopted by this grand lodge, it shall be the only work used or taught in the "York Rite" lodges of this grand jurisdiction; be it further

Resolved, That nothing in this preamble of these resolutions shall be construed as affecting the work done or taught in the lodges of the A. and A. S. R., recognized as constituents of this grand lodge.

Later the chairman of the committee on work reported progress and stated that the committee proposed to continue its sessions until their work was completed; it would be impossible to finish before the close of this communication, and in connection with this verbal report the following was adopted:

Resolved, That the committee on work be authorized and instructed, in connection with the grand lecturer, to continue its sessions and formulate a uniform system of the unwritten work of the craft for this jurisdiction; be it further

Resolved, That as soon as they will have completed their labors they shall report the same to the M. W. grand master, deputy grand master, grand senior warden and grand junior warden, who may adopt same if they deem proper, and if adopted by them, the same shall be recognized as the unwritten work of this grand lodge, and all lodges and the officers thereof, of this state, shall receive the same for the constituted authorities and officials selected to disseminate it, and shall conform thereto.

It will be noted that in this last action no exception is made of the lodges using the Scottish Rite work, but that all the lodges in the state are required to receive the work and conform thereto. Whether this means all that it says, is considering this history of Masonry in Louisiana, perhaps doubtful.

An official communication was read from Rob Morris Chapter No. 1 of the Order of the Eastern Star, renewing its offer to help in the erection of a Masonic Home, and asking the grand lodge to appoint "a committee to act in conjunction with us (them) to devise means and measures to accomplish the object in view," and thereupon the superserviceable haste of the sisters was, by the adoption of the following resolution, both delicately recognized as such and let down as gently as possible:

Resolved, That the communication from Rob. Morris Chapter No. 1, Order of the Eastern Star, be received and printed in the proceedings of this Annual Grand Communication, and that the grand secretary is hereby instructed to acknowledge the receipt of the letter and to assure Rob. Morris Chapter No. 1, Order of the Eastern Star, that when this grand lodge, in its wisdom, concludes to erect a Masonic Home for its widows, orphans and aged brethren, it will gladly accept the aid and assistance of the said Rob. Morris Chapter, and of all other Chapters of the Order of the Eastern Star in the state of Louisiana.

Other projects for home building, for the inauguration of a much-to-be-desired system of mileage and per diem, and for appropriations to disseminate the work, all betokened the early extinguishment of the temple debt—now reduced to about $14,000, and all owed their defeat or postponement—in part at least—to the fact that the extinguishment was not yet accomplished. The steadfastness with which our Louisiana brethren have refused to be swerved from their purpose to get out of one debt before getting into another, is something to command one's admiration.

One of the Home projects provided for submitting to the members of the lodges the question whether an annual tax of one dollar per capita should be levied on the Master Masons of Louisiana, and an affirmative answer by a majority of those voting was to be the grand master's authority for, and instruction to issue an edict imposing such tax, for the collection of which the lodge was to be held responsible although it was to be levied on the individual. One of the provisions of the bill was as follows:

That non-payment of such tax shall be cause for the suspension of any brother failing to pay same, unless said brother be financially unable to pay same, *of which inability his lodge shall be the exclusive and final judge.*

We have by italics called attention to a part of this language. While we are all familiar with the fact that for a score or more years several grand lodges have substantially denied to their membership the guarantee of the unwritten law that the individual is to be the judge of his own ability to help his distressed brethren, their widows and orphans, this is the first direct, bald-faced assertion that in such matters the individual shall not, and "the lodge shall be the exclusive and final judge." Whether this would have defeated the measure, we cannot tell, for when another portion of it was so amended as to require the affirmative vote of all the Master Masons in the jurisdiction, the projector withdrew it notwithstanding it contained a provision enabling absentees to send in their votes by letter. Subsequently he introduced another resolution designed to attain the same end, the question to be voted upon by the lodges being whether they would instruct their representatives to vote in grand lodge for the im-

position of a per capita tax of one dollar, the tax to begin in 1904. It was not adopted.

The report of Louisiana Relief Lodge No. 1, that truly Masonic organization which has never yet conceived the idea that charity could create a debt, reports aid extended to the amount of $10 to applicants from Illinois. A resolution extending the appreciation of the grand lodge to Bro. Richard Lambert (the grand secretary) for his valuable service of more than thirty years as secretary of the relief lodge, was unanimously adopted by a rising vote.

A resolution similarly adopted, recognized that the entire life of Past Grand Master Samuel Manning Todd had been a service and devotion to the grand lodge and to the teachings and practice of the principles of our craft, and extended to him the regrets of all at his continued enforced absence on account of physical disability, and expressed the hope that the hours of his affliction might be cheered by the assurance that his great services were remembered and fixed on the hearts of his brethren.

Seven new lodges were chartered, one of them on condition that it select a new name not in conflict with an existing edict forbiding the naming of a lodge after any living Mason, of which the name originally selected was in violation. Two lodges were continued under dispensation.

Just prior to the installation, after the business of the grand lodge had practically concluded, the grand representatives were presented, welcomed, received with "the private grand honors" and invited to seats in the grand east.

Robert R. Reid of Amitie City, grand master; Richard Lambert, New Orleans, grand secretary, were re-elected.

The report on correspondence (125 pp.) is another of those strong papers, direct and forcible in style but everywhere suffused with the true fraternal spirit, which have gained for their author, the Rev. Herman C. Duncan, grand chaplain, a place in the front rank of Masonic reviewers. His notice of Illinois deals with the proceedings of 1902.

He copies three of Grand Master Moulton's decisions—those numbered six and seven in the "Encyclical" (a term to which one of our brother reviewers objects as being the exclusive perquisite of the papacy), and that portion of the ninth cautioning the brethren not to suggest the idea that anything irregular is permissible in Masonry by the use of the word "regular" as applied to a meeting. The first of these he emphatically approves, apparently in its entirety, as he says nothing of the action of the grand lodge in striking out the proviso which left the practice the same as before. The last he quotes simply for information, saying that they need no comment. Nevertheless he makes the very sensible remark

anent the seventh that there is no necessity in his opinion for opening a lodge in any degree unless there is work to be done in that particular lodge (degree).

He also quotes approvingly the grand master's discussion of the policy of the tiler's voting, and also his remarks on the waiver of concurrent jurisdiction, and his decision thereon, which he thinks is a good solution of the difficulty. He however suggests another solution—that the profane might make himself the material of some competent lodge which could then transfer its title as it deemed best.

He has the following relative to the Egyptian body:

There are a number of interesting papers published in the proceedings concerning the Grand Lodge of Egypt. The Committee on Correspondence, M. W. Bro. Joseph Robbins, has made diligent inquiry into the question of the legitimacy, as to origin, of the lodges that organized it, and is unable to find satisfaction as to a majority of them. We note again that that body, under the name of Grand Orient, was organized in 1866; that at least two lodges, Numbers 1,157 and 1,335, were subsequently warranted by the Grand Lodge of England, and one, Number 707, by the Grand Lodge of Scotland, and this, without protest by the so-called Sovereign Grand Lodge. A grand lodge whose legitimacy or origin cannot, or is not, proved, and that does not claim, and endeavor to maintain its sovereignty over the territory under its jurisdiction, we cannot recommend for recognition.

In his flattering reference to our report, he says:

His review of Louisiana is both just and pleasing, only we think that he does not quite understand our Eastern Star matters. The chairman of our committee knows all the history, public and private, of the letter, from the grand matron, to which he refers. We are in position to assure our brother that neither she nor those she represented intended in any sense to control, nor shape the policy of the grand lodge in the matter of a Masonic Home. We don't know to what extent our brother is familiar with a woman's letter writing, but if without experience himself, we commend him to any one who has had it, and he will learn not to take the written words in too judicial a manner.

Confessing our relative ignorance, we should be glad to sit at Brother DUNCAN'S feet and learn of him as to the requisite number of the grains of allowance, and doubly so if that met the whole difficulty; but we fear that the majority of the members of the Grand Lodge of Louisiana are no more familiar with woman's letter writing than we are, and hence equally liable to take the tender of "the co-operation of the grand chapter (O. E. S.) and of the order in the state in the development of such a plan," etc., at its face value, innocently failing to make that discount for sex which would render it a tender of co-operation after the policy had been shaped and the plan "developed."

Quoting from the New York report the remarks of Brother FRENKEL anent a schism in the German Grand Lodge League (Gross-Logen Bund) Brother DUNCAN says:

Our New York brother hopes for a restoration of the bund. We hope just the other way, for the reason that the existence of this bund is one of the greatest obstacles to fraternal intercourse that could be created. Grand lodges cannot hold intercourse with a bund, for it is not a grand lodge or its equivalent; nor can they hold intercourse with the grand lodges subordinate to the bund, because of that very subordination which is to its extent a surrender of sovereignty.

These remarks are of special interest to Illinois Masons at this time, reflecting as they do the action of our grond lodge in 1898, action which the promoters of general recognition of bodies born of dissent from the original plan of Masonry are now seeking to undo.

Brother DUNCAN's report embraces a paper on "Lodges of the Scotch and Modern Rite," which is very interesting. Had we not already written quite fully on this topic we should give it to our readers with comments. Most defenders of the alleged right of the Scottish Rite system to plant symbolic lodges anywhere, never undertake to tell how that system became possessed of it. They say that the exercise of the right proves that it possesses it and that is enough (JUSTIN PINNEY's grand lodge, in Ohio, exercises it, for that matter). But Brother DUNCAN, less wary, says it came into the possession of the Scottish Rite through the Rite of Perfection, of which latter the Scottish Rite was an extension. Now will he tell us how the Rite of Perfection became possessed of it?

MAINE, 1902.

83RD ANNUAL. PORTLAND. MAY 6.

Eleven past grand masters present and forty-seven grand jurisdictions represented, Illinois by JOSEPH A. LOCKE.

The grand master, ALFRED S. KIMBALL, announced the death of GUSTAVUS F. SARGENT, who was senior grand warden in 1858, at eighty-one.

The grand master reported the increase in the membership as the greatest in nineteen years. Among his dispensations reported we notice three authorizing lodges to occupy new halls and another whose home had been destroyed by fire, to hold its meetings in other rooms. In Illinois no dispensation would have been required if the new premises were

located within the location named in the charter, and we dont see why it should be required anywhere under such circumstances.

The following clear-cut decisions were reported:

2d. A lodge voted to waive jurisdiction over a candidate in favor of another lodge, provided that lodge receiving the candidate pay the fee for the degrees to the lodge granting the waiver.

Question:—Is the waiver good?

I answer in the negative. It is not contemplated that lodge membership should be the subject of bargain and sale between lodges; the waiver to be good must be absolute. Grand Master King had substantially this same question up for decision during his administration, deciding it in the same way. That I deem the principle of so much importance is my only excuse for again placing it upon record.

3d. On March 22, 1864, a lodge in this jurisdiction conferred the degrees upon a candidate who was then proposed and elected to membership, according to custom and the Masonic law of this grand lodge at that time. He never signed the by-laws, was never borne upon the lodge roll, nor visited it since. He now desires membership in another lodge; what is the proper method to pursue?

I answer. Never having signed the lodge by-laws as then required, he became a non-affiliate. The lodge which conferred the degrees can give him a certificate under seal, stating that fact, which he can deposit with an application for membership in the usual manner.

4th. Some years since a lodge voted not to give any one but one year, or one term in the East. Question:—Can the lodge re-elect the present master without changing the record?

I answer. Yes, the vote is repealable at the will of the lodge, and in no manner binding upon it, not being incorporated in the by-laws; and, as a vote, is in violation of fundamental Masonic principles, and the fact that a brother Master of a lodge one year is no bar to his eligibility for re-election, notwithstanding the existence of the vote.

Number 2 is in accord with Illinois' precedent of long standing; the correctness of No. 3 goes without saying, and No. 3 clearly and correctly states both the parliamentary and Masonic sides of the question in few words.

The lodges at Eastport and Camden had celebrated their centennials during the year. He reports several cases of waiver of jurisdiction, in one of which the grand master of Wisconsin granted it in favor of a lodge in Maine, the subject of it being an Entered Apprentice who had received his degree in a Wisconsin lodge now extinct, and two or three instances where waiver was granted by or to Maine lodges with his own approval. We can see how the grand master of Wisconsin became cognizant of the first mentioned case, but unless there is a local law making him the residuary legatee of defunct lodges in that state, we don't see where he got the

power to grant the waiver; nor do we see how the grand master of Maine got into the other cases as an authority, when, if we correctly remember the Maine regulations, he was only employed as an intermediary.

The suggestion of the grand master that the portraits of the men who have filled the grand master's station be published—such a limited number each year as the finances of the grand lodge would permit, was sent to the finance committee with commendation, but was not reported upon. The craft outside of Maine will look with an interest almost as great as those within, to see the suggestion bear fruit. The feature of greatest interest in the journal of proceedings of this communication is the report of the committee on correspondence upon the relations of Maine with Belgium, and the action of the grand lodge thereon, a subject referred to the committee last year.

Prior to the presentation of the formal report Past Grand Master DRUMMOND (chairman) presented a semi-official letter from the grand representative of Maine in Belgium (ALBERT J. KRUGER)—to whom the oversight of Belgian interests in the United States seem to have been committed—in which, among other inclosures to which attention is called, was a copy of the letter of the grand master of the Belgian grand orient to Brother EGGLESTON, of Virginia, touching the relations of the grand orients of France and Belgium. This was ordered to be printed and the thanks of the grand lodge extended to "Illustrious" Brother KRUGER. The journal does not show who gave him his prefix.

The report which was presented by Brother DRUMMOND, at the outset explains:

Believing that the communications from sister grand lodges to the Grand Orient already made, would bring out an official reply from which we might ascertain the actual position of the Grand Orient, we made no official communication to that grand body.

But it seemed that we were to be disappointed in our expectations, and the draft of a report upon that basis had been drawn, when within a week the chairman of your committee has received a letter from R. W. Albert J. Kruger, our representative near that Grand Orient (as elsewhere stated), enclosing with other documents a copy of the reply of the Grand Orient to the Grand Lodge of Virginia.

Coming as it does from our representative, as information, of course we may use it as such without any breach of propriety.

The letter of the Belgian grand master to the Grand Lodge of Virginia would require too much space were we to reproduce it in full; our readers must therefore be content with the concluding portion:

"The grand lodges I have named are in exactly the same position to the Grand Orient of Belgium that Belgium is to the Grand Orient of France. If Belgium becomes irregular, by recognizing France, these bodies must become irregular by recognizing Belgium.

"'If we begin to enforce the principle we must begin to revise all our relationships, and in this case, if we follow out the course advised, we will find ourselves cut off from fraternal correspondence with not a few grand lodges of the world. We cannot make fish of one and flesh of the other. I have an expression running in my mind, which suits the case exactly; it is this: "On essentials Unity, on non-essentials Diversity, and in all things Charity." The application of these words to the case of Belgium is not strained. We must remember that Belgium feels the full force of Gambetta's words: "Clericalism is the enemy!" The dominant church is clerical in politics, and the masonic bodies in Europe adhere to the standard of government by the people for the people. I admit that these are side issues, but I contend that Belgic relationship to the Grand Orient of France is also a side issue. I have personally met and conversed with brethren in nearly all the principal jurisdictions of Europe, and no better men exist on this continent. I wish you could see the class of men who form the masonic bodies of Belgium. When I stood in the midst of nearly one hundred men, nearly all leading citizens in Brussels, I said to myself: 'Continental Masonry may be criticised and condemned, but these faces that I see before me are too good to be other than those of good men and true Masons.'

"We are pleased to note by the proceedings of the Grand Lodge of New Hampshire, that said grand lodge is of the opinion, that the present outlook appears to indicate that Gran Dieta of Mexico, the Grand Lodge of Porto Rico and the Grand Orient of Belgium will all finally, with general consent, be admitted into the masonic family of the United States.

"Trusting that our explanations meet your favorable view, we are, R. W. Sir and dear illustrious brother.

"Yours very fraternally,"

The committee concedes what we do not, that neither in the fact of the treaty of the Grand Orient of Belgium and the Supreme Council of Belgium whereby the latter concedes to the latter exclusive jurisdiction over the symbolic degrees, nor the article which provides for its abrogation upon certain specified notice by either party is there anything which militates against the recognition of the grand orient by regular grand lodges. It is not the fear of the abrogation of this treaty that troubles us, but the fact that the grand orient by accepting a waiver, temporary or otherwise, by the supreme council of jurisdiction over Symbolic Masonry, thereby recognized the shadow of a right on the part of the latter body to exercise such jurisdiction. Such recognition may have been condoned by one or many grand lodges, but no one who is loyal to the Masonry of the original plan, the Masonry which he received only upon the condition that he remain loyal thereto, has any right to admit its legality.

Coming down, however, to the core of the subject, the committee say:

But recognition of the so-called Grand Orient of France is an infinitely more important matter, involving, really, the fundamental principle of Freemasonry.

That the Grand Orient of France was at one time a regular masonic body and a lawful governing body of the craft in France, we freely and fully concede. This grand lodge recognized it as such, and held masonic communication with it. The lodges which it chartered in Belgium were lawfully created, and so far as we are informed, are as regular lodges as any in the world.

But there came a change. The Grand Orient some thirty years ago deliberately abandoned the fundamental principles upon which it was organized, and had, up to that time, existed, and became a non-masonic, profane body. The change did not come all at once; the first step was *recognizing and holding Masonic intercourse with clandestine bodies.*

The committee recounts the formal recognition by the grand orient in 1868 of a body in Louisiana, which claimed to be a Masonic governing body and had chartered lodges in that state, and reproduce the resolutions adopted by the Grand Lodge of Maine in response to the appeal of Louisiana, as follows:

"*Resolved*, That the Grand Lodge of Maine most earnestly protests against the action of the Grand Orient of France in recognizing spurious lodges established within the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Louisiana.

"*Resolved*, That the Grand Orient of France is fraternally besought to reconsider and rescind its action in this matter, inasmuch as this grand lodge must hold that Masons who recognize clandestine Masons are clandestine themselves.

"*Resolved*, That the grand secretary be directed to forward copies of the proceedings containing these resolutions to the Grand Orient of France, and a letter under the seal of the grand lodge requesting their immediate consideration."

Although the same or more decisive action was taken by nearly every other American grand lodge—generally more decisive, the grand orient persisted in its objectionable position. In so reporting to the Grand Lodge of Maine in 1869, Grand Master LYNDE added:

"We have also received a circular from the Grand Orient which will be found annexed to the committee's report, to which our M. W. Bro. Drummond also takes exceptions. It contains the declaration—'The Masons under the obedience of the Grand Orient of France, represented by their lawful delegates in the convention of 1869, affirm that humanity and Masonry are outraged when color, race or religion is sufficient to prevent the profane from entering the masonic family.' This declaration was accompanied by the singular statement that the Grand Orient of France 'resolved, then and thenceforward to break all alliance with every masonic power that will not adhere to it.' I cannot agree with Bro. Drummond that the Grand Orient intended to regard 'belief in Deity' under the head of 'Religion.' To declare that humanity and Masonry are outraged by insisting that a candidate must profess a belief in Deity before gaining admission to our institution, is so repugnant to the feelings of the fraternity throughout the world, and so at variance with our most cherished landmark,

that we should hardly expect such sentiments from any grand lodge, especially one occupying the exalted position of the Grand Orient of France. It is enough for our present purpose, however, to know that the Grand Orient has invaded the jurisdiction of a sister grand lodge. The Grand Lodge of Maine will be recreant to the principle she has repeatedly affirmed, and false to a duty she owes to the Grand Lodge of Louisiana, if she fails to rebuke the Grand Orient for the hostile position it has assumed by the only means within her power. I therefore recommend the passage of the resolutions annexed to the report of your committee."

The committee here referred to by Grand Master LYNDE was heard from through its chairman, Brother DRUMMOND. The report was a powerful restatement of the fundamentals of Masonry as related to its individual constituents, supplemented by a statement of some of the powers and responsibilities of Masonic governing bodies as deduced from all the premises. Speaking in the name of the grand lodge, the report says:

"That she claims exclusive authority over all symbolic lodges in the State of Maine, and concedes to every other grand lodge and Grand Orient exclusive masonic authority over subordinate bodies in the state, province or country in which it is located;

"That any lodge established in any such state, province or country by any other than its supreme masonic authority is irregular and clandestine; and

"That all Masons and bodies of Masons, who knowingly and willfully persist in recognizing and corresponding with such iregular and clandestine lodges, are thereby rendered irregular and clandestine themselves;

"Resolved, That the Grand Orient of France, by *persisting in the recognition of irregular and clandestine lodges in Louisiana, has placed herself without the pale of Masonry;* and that this grand lodge is *compelled* to suspend Masonic intercourse with her and to require the same of all lodges and Masons of this jurisdiction.

"Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions, duly attested, be forwarded to the Grand Orient of France, and thenceforward all masonic intercourse with her be suspended till she shall withdraw her recognition of irregular and clandestine lodges, and give assurance that, in the future, the rights of other grand bodies shall be respected by her."

The italics are ours.

From this time until 1877 little was heard about the Grand Orient of France, although during this period it had abolished the grand mastership, a departure from the original plan of Masonry quite sufficient to have warranted a refusal on the part of all Masonic bodies to resume the intercourse which had been suspended or cut off, even if the original suspension had been removed. In the latter year the grand orient struck from its constitution the declaration: "THE FOUNDATION OF FREEMASONRY IS A BELIEF IN THE EXISTENCE OF GOD AND THE IMMORTALITY OF THE SOUL,"

and substituted therefor: *"Freemasonry holds to the principle of an absolute freedom of conscience and to the brotherhood of mankind. It excludes no one on account of his belief."*

Whereupon the Grand Lodge of Maine adopted the following, reported by Brother DRUMMOND:

"While this grand lodge yields to no man or body of men, in its emphatic belief in the freedom of conscience and the brotherhood of man, it recognizes these as the result of a belief in the Fatherhood of God. From time immemorial, a belief in God, the Creator and Father, has been the fundamental principle of Freemasonry, and from this principle all others flow as results. To abandon this principle, therefore, is to destroy the deep laid foundation upon which our whole Masonic temple is builded. Our reply to the Grand Orient is: 'NO MAN OR BODY OF MEN CAN MAKE INNOVATIONS IN MASONRY. TO ATTEMPT THIS DOES NOT CHANGE MASONRY, BUT PUTS THOSE WHO MAKE THE ATTEMPT OUTSIDE THE PALE OF THE INSTITUTION.'

"We therefore recommend the adoption of the accompanying resolution:

"Resolved, That the Grand Orient of France, by amending its constitution in such a manner that atheists may be admitted as Masons, has ceased to be a masonic body; and all masonic intercourse with it, its subordinate lodges, or the members of its obedience, is hereby forbidden."

We have capitalized the reply of the greatest of our Masonic jurists to the grand orient because every Mason ought to learn this matchless statement of the law by heart. We italicized a portion of his prior resolution, suspending intercourse with that body, to call attention to the fact that we have been in full accord with him when we claimed that departure from other fundamentals than its theistic basis also places the dissenters outside of the pale of Masonry.

We have given this history for the reasons which impelled the committee to give it, that the antecedent premises of the committee and the grand lodge might be fully understood, and also to refresh the memory of the brethren as to events that may prove to be pivotal with respect to the movements which up to this time have increasingly threatened the integrity of Masonry.

Continuing, the committee say:

We give this history of the action of our grand lodge not only to show the Grand Orient of Belgium the position which this grand lodge has always taken, but to refresh the recollection of our own members in respect to the same matter.

Your committee holds that the Grand Orient of Belgium is a regularly organized masonic body, and is entitled to recognition as such, and to hold masonic correspondence with all other masonic bodies, unless it has deprived itself of such right by some act of its own.

We hold that a grand body may be legitimate in and of itself, and without being clandestine deprive itself of the right of masonic correspondence with regular bodies.

It is true that it is a principle of Freemasonry that whoever knowingly corresponds masonically with a clandestine Mason, becomes in a sense clandestine himself, and yet not in a sense that his making was clandestine, nor that he had not been a regular Mason.

In like manner the Grand Orient of France was universally recognized as a regular masonic body, with which nearly if not quite all regular masonic bodies in the world held masonic correspondence directly or indirectly.

But by its action in relation to clandestine lodges in Louisiana, it took the first step in the wrong direction. It is worthy of remark in passing that when it took that step, it did not show much of that tolerance of which our Belgian brethren speak so highly, for with the announcement of its position, it further announced that it would cut off all masonic communication with every body who did not agree to that proposition.

It will be seen that there was a division of opinion among Masons as to the extent that Grand Orient intended to go. But in 1877, all doubt was removed. It struck from its constitution the clause which we quoted, viz: *"The foundation of Freemasonry is a belief in the existence of God and the immortality of the soul."* It further declared expressly that "It excludes no man on account of his belief."

The Grand Orient of France, itself, therefore, agreed with all the English-speaking grand lodges in the world, that it had abolished, so far as itself was concerned, what up to that time it had held, in common with all others to be "The Foundation of Freemasonry," and of course with the destruction of the "foundation," the superstructure also fell. We take issue, therefore, with our Belgian brethren in relation to this statement that the Grand Orient of France is the same body to which the distinguished men named in her communication belonged. *That* body had for its foundation, "belief in the existence of God;" *this* body has for its foundation perfect freedom of belief, the *name* may be the same, but the fundamental principles precisely reversed.

We appreciate fully the beauties of toleration, as fully, we believe, as any people in the world. We believe implicitly and most earnestly in the masonry which teaches toleration. But there is a limit; toleration of crime, wickedness and false teachings is not the toleration which masonry inculcates; nay, the Mason who tolerates atheism or disbelief "in the existence of God," violates the primal obligation that he assumed upon his very entrance to the institution.

We join most heartily in the motto, " In essentials, unity; in non-essentials, liberty; in all things charity;" but we cannot utterly pass over the first; to be a Mason it is *essential* that a man must "believe in the existence of God," and in this *there must be unity.*

A society founded upon the principle of the brotherhood of man, and teaching toleration and charity, may do a vast deal of good in the world, but for all that it is not *Masonic.* There are a large number of societies patterned somewhat upon masonry, that are formed for mutual relief, and teach freiendship, benevolence and brotherly

love, and are doing a vast deal of good in the world; but they are not masonic, and no one thinks of recognizing them as such. Intercourse with all these bodies might not be detrimental to Freemasonry, but under its immemorial usages it cannot treat those bodies as masonic and have intercourse with them as such. Infinitely less can it have masonic intercourse with a body which denies the principle upon which it is founded.

If a grand body holds masonic correspondence with the Grand Orient of France, and admits the members of its obedience as visitors, any Mason visiting any of the bodies of the obedience of such a grand body, is, of course, liable to sit with and thereby recognize visitors from the Grand Orient of France, which we cannot allow the craft in Maine to do.

If, therefore, the Grand Orient of Belgium shall persist in holding masonic correspondence with the Grand Orient of France, we cannot safely allow the members of our obedience to visit Belgian lodges, and greatly as it would be regretted, masonic correspondence would have to be forbidden.

Your committee recommend, therefore, that a fraternal communication be made to the Grand Orient of Belgium, setting forth the views of this grand lodge in relation to the Grand Orient of France, fraternally informing our Belgian brethren that we cannot consistently hold masonic correspondence with any body of Masons that holds such correspondence with the Grand Orient of France, and invoking such action on its part as will enable us to maintain masonic correspondence with it and admit the Masons of its obedience to our lodges as visitors.

The adoption of these recommendations by the grand lodge cannot fail to be of far-reaching influence.

It appearing that many of the original charters of the older lodges were becoming unserviceable from age, in order to preserve these valuable historical documents a plan for and form of a certificate of charter was suggested by Grand Secretary BERRY, and adopted. The certificate sets forth that the named lodge "is a regular and duly constituted lodge, and is in possession of a regular charter, which charter, for good and sufficient reason to us presented, said lodge is permitted to deposit in a place of safety, and in its absence this certificate shall be sufficient authority for it to do and perform all acts authorized under said charter," is issued by order of the grand lodge attested by the signatures of the grand master and grand secretary, and the seal.

The committee on jurisprudence "see no legal objection to the issuing of a certificate as a warrant in the ordinary working of a lodge," and on their recommendation it is to be issued only by special vote of the grand lodge in each case, and subject to the following regulations:

1. That the charter shall be kept or deposited in such manner that the W. Master upon reasonable notice can have access thereto, and take the same into his possession at his discretion.

2. It shall be the duty of the master to have the charter present in the lodge at the time of the installation of the master, into whose custody the same shall be delivered, to be kept or deposited by him as hereinbefore provided.

3. That upon the visitation of the lodge by the grand master of the district deputy grand master, or any special representative of the grand lodge or grand master, the charter shall be produced, provided that notice to that effect shall have been seasonably given.

4. That the life of the certificate shall depend upon and be co-existent with the life of the charter in all respects, the authority of the certificate proceeding from the charter, for which it is merely a physical substitute and evidence that the lodge has, and works under, a regular charter.

This a distinct and very formal recognition of the doctrine long held by Illinois that the engrossed warrant was only one of the sufficient evidences that a lodge is a regularly chartered body, the best of all evidences, and the one on which the value of all others depend, being the records of the grand lodge showing the fact.

Eight of these certificates were ordered issued to lodges already petitioning therefor; one new lodge was chartered and a dispensation granted for another; resolutions of sympathy with Past Grand Masters CHOATE and BURNHAM, absent on account of illness, adopted; and sent the subject of ciphers to a special committee for investigation.

ALFRED S. KIMBALL, of Norway, grand master; STEPHEN BERRY, grand secretary, Portland, were re-elected.

The report on correspondence (271 pp.) is again, and alas! for the last time by Past Grand Master JOSIAH HAYDEN DRUMMOND. We take it up with a heart heavy with a sense of personal loss, with a brain oppressed by the vain effort to realize the loss of Freemasonry in the death of its author; who in his varied acquirements, his all-round ability, his quickness of perception and aptness of presentation, in his power to impress himself on the period covered by his Masonic labors, was the foremost Freemason in the land.

When we wrote our first report (1869) Brother DRUMMOND had written four, and already by common consent he was recognized as the strong man of the correspondence corps.

We first met him in person in Cincinnati in 1876 at the republican national convention, to which we were both delegates, and instantly felt the influence of that spirit of comradeship which he possessed and could evoke in others, which made it impossible to feel thereafter that we had ever been strangers. Since then our meetings were all too infrequent, but their pleasure is never to be forgotten, and among our dreams of the

future have always been those of days when we should see him where pressing duties did not hamper us. We have had sharp tilts in print in defence of sometimes differing views; but they never broke or even strained the personal tie which yet draws us to the personality still real to us, though hidden for a brief hour behind the veil.

Brother DRUMMOND gave four and one-half pages to Illinois for 1901, saying at the outset:

While these proceedings were received in due time by Grand Secretary Berry, yet by an accident and misunderstanding afterwards, they did not come into the writer's hands until he had passed the place of Illinois in his list. But it has been deemed best to prepare a review, even hurriedly, and give it as nearly in its place as possible. This must account for less careful examination than we are wont to give these proceedings.

The address of Grand Master HITCHCOCK is epitomized and his remarks as to desirable work to be done by the district deputies copied with favorable comment. The following is of special interest on account of the suggestion which we italicize, which in print is novel:

The greatest trouble that the grand master had found was in the attempt to confer too many degrees in one day. We have noticed the same thing and a tendency in that direction, *and we believe that it grows largely out of an attempt to avoid expense.*

The "very fine oration" of Brother BLANDING and the tribute to President MCKINLEY, included in the report of the committee on obituaries, receive appreciative comment.

Some matters in the notice of the Illinois report on correspondence, heretofore under discussion between us, are briefly discussed, but of course we cannot review them since he is no longer here to answer.

We had marked many passages throughout the report which we desire to give our readers from what proves to be Brother DRUMMOND'S last legacy to the craft. But it is a legacy that will keep, and as we cannot give them all we give but one, and that one because it states the principle—never discussed by us at length because no one has challenged us to defend it—underlying all our claims as to what constitutes the "original plan of Masonry." It is his reply to sundry questions in regard to his statement previously made, practically made, that the form of a landmark as it was adopted by the Grand Lodge of England in 1723, is the form in which it is binding upon us all:

It is sufficient to say that the question as to what the landmark was *was decided by the Grand Lodge of England.* Old manuscripts and all other guesses are of no importance whatever. In 1723 the Grand Lodge of England decided what that landmark then was, and that decision is the one that is binding upon us, precisely the same as that of the Grand Lodge of Wisconsin as to what any landmark is,

is binding on all the craft in its jurisdiction. This is the ground upon which our statement was based, and, in spite of his thinking that another expression of ours is arrant nonsense, we again repeat, that any conclusions of historians of the present day as to what the landmark was, are of no consequence whatever. That decision as to what the landmark was is final.

He goes on to argue at some length the validity of the constitution of 1738. We have said all that we desire to say in reply to that already. If that edition was not disapproved by the grand lodge soon after its publication, *it was in 1754 by the return of the Grand Lodge of England to the first constitution, and that was the constitution in force when the American provincial grand lodges were established by it*, and that is the constitution that came to this country with the organization of masonry here and remained the constitution of the Grand Lodge of England.

MAINE. 1903.

84TH ANNUAL. PORTLAND. MAY 5.

Ten past grand masters and the representatives of forty-six grand jurisdictions were present.

Well might Grand Master KIMBALL say that during the year death had laid heavy hands upon the grand lodge circle. Past Grand Master EDWARD PAYSON BURNHAM died a week after the close of the last annual communication, in his seventy-fifth year; then follows the names of JOSIAH HAYDEN DRUMMOND, past grand master, past seventy-five, and THADDEUS A. SIMONTON and SUMNER J. CHADBOURNE, past senior grand wardens, aged respectively seventy-three and seventy-two. In his memorial of Brother BURNHAM, our representative, Past Grand Master LOCKE, draws a strong, upright, genial character, and a Mason whose record of fifty years was one of great activity ceasing only with his death.

The memorial of Brother DRUMMOND took the form of an address by his closest friend, Past Grand Master MARQUIS F. KING, delivered at the consecration and unveiling of the Drummond monument in Evergreen cemetery, which took place on the afternoon of the second day of the session. Two fine photo-lithographs interleaved with the text show first the scene with its vast concourse of people during the ceremonies of dedication, and then the monument itself, thus fitly described by the senior past grand master. WILLIAM P. PREBLE, who lifted the American flag which veiled it:

In behalf of a multitude of friends and brothers, I unveil this perfect ashlar, raised upon the three steps, symbols most expressive to

the memory of him whose portrait is thereon embossed, my very dear friend, Josiah Hayden Drummond, orator, author, jurist, philanthropist and peerless Freemason.

Previous to the ritualistic ceremonies of consecration Grand Master KIMBALL delivered a eulogy of the deceased, itself a clearly chiseled piece of work. The address of Brother KING was worthy of its theme. We regret that our space does not permit us to give the whole of it here, and since we can give but little we pass over his well-known Masonic history, to select the things touching characteristics less known except to his neighbors. Of his idea of a citizen's duty, Brother KING says:

It was his practice to transact no business on election day, devoting that day exclusively to his country, and it was a matter of great pride with him that he had been able to vote at every election, save one, after becoming a free man, holding it to be not only the right, but the bounden duty of every citizen to manifest his interest in government by presence and action at the polls.

In politics he was always straightforward and unhesitating. His friends confided in him, for they always knew where to find him, and his opponents respected him, for they knew him to be above duplicity.

Of his many-sided interest in affairs:

He was a frequent contributor to the mathematical magazines, and gave much time to correspondence with professional mathematicians. He was an omnivorous reader; his law library was second to no private library in the state; and his house was full of books. He was not only an industrious collector of books for himself, but was equally interested in building up public and special libraries, being officially connected with quite a number. He was especially interested in genealogical and historical research, was a member of all the local and many foreign societies organized for the collection and publication of history. Considerable of his work in these lines has been printed.

And of his home life:

It was his invariable custom to devote the anniversary of his wedding to his family, transacting none but the most urgent business, and making no appointments to interfere with his so doing. His home life was especially beautiful; in the bonds of sincere affection all his household were united in seeking, not only to be happy, but to contribute happiness. His evenings were generally spent at home, never in idleness, but usually he could be found at his table near the east window of the sitting-room, seeking that rest of mind that comes from a change of labor, by the solution of some intricate mathematical problem, genealogical compilation or masonic correspondence. His versatility was so great that interruption never appeared to be an annoyance; he was, apparently, ever cheerfully willing to lay all aside for a game of cards with the children or to entertain a visitor.

The monument was built by popular (Masonic) contribution, and of the result the committee say:

The monument has been paid for, but subscriptions continue to come in, and the committee are hopeful that a sufficient amount will be realized to buy from the estate of Brother Drummond his collection of masonic books to add to the library of this grand lodge, in which, while in life, he took such an active interest, and with this addition, would make the library itself a Drummond memorial.

The grand lodge authorized such a contribution from the treasury as would, with the surplus, secure the library and place in it the grand lodge library as the "DRUMMOND Memorial Library," altogether an ideal disposition of the surplus and the purchase.

The grand master reported four rulings, all of which hinge on local law save the following:

Question. Can a brother be regularly installed as chaplain of a lodge other than the one in which he holds membership?

Answer. No. He may act as chaplain by appointment, and should be so recorded, but to be regularly installed to an office in a lodge, one must hold membership therein.

It was also decided that any Master Mason in good standing affiliated with a Maine lodge and not holding office in the grand lodge may act as proxy for any lodge electing him to that position. The question of mileage in case of a non-resident proxy was answered by the following:

Resolved, That, in the absence of master and wardens, the proxy be paid the mileage and per diem of his lodge, unless his residence be nearer the place of meeting of the grand lodge, in which case he shall receive the mileage of the lodge in the town wherein he resides.

The grand master had received a caution from the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts against the recognition of any one hailing from "Ancient Landmark Lodge No 1, of Boston, the same being an irregular organization not recognized by any legitimate Masonic body. He called attention to the anti-cipher legislation of Tennessee. It will be remembered that at the annual communication of 1902 the Grand Lodge of Maine appointed a committee to investigate the subject of illegal publications, brought before the grand lodge by the grand master, in a verbal supplement to his annual address. This committee (consisting of Past Grand Masters CHASE and KING and Grand Secretary BERRY) reported that they thought it not advisable at this time to give an extended statement of the varying views prevailing and that the subject did not demand that exhaustive report which some questions require. They however brought to notice the former action of the grand lodge, reproducing a prohibitory regulation adopted in 1883, and repealed in 1887, whereof the penalty was any punishment which might be lawfully imposed for gross unmasonic conduct. They recommended the adoption of the following regulation, to which attention was to be called by the grand lecturer in his schools of instruction, and by the district deputies in their official visits to lodges:

Resolved, That the buying, offering for sale, selling and the circulating any printed document purporting to be a ritual or a key to a ritual of any part of Symbolic Masonry is contrary to the tenets of Freemasonry, and all Masons are strictly enjoined to abstain therefrom. That the grand master is instructed, upon evidence furnished to him of the violation of this regulation, to suspend from the rights of Masonry the offending brother or brethren pending the action of the grand lodge.

"The report," says the journal, "was accepted, but the recommendation was rejected, and the standing regulation proposed was not adopted." The action of the grand lodge with reference to the Grand Orient of Belgium and the report of the committee on correspondence relating thereto, had been sent to the representative of Maine near the grand orient, and also to the grand orient direct, and the grand master submitted a letter from Grand Representative KRUGER, saying that the communication had the full attention of the grand committee, consisting of the grand master and grand officers. We quote from his letter:

At a meeting of said committee a short time ago, several members were authorized to communicate with a certain number of influential Masons in France respecting the pending questions and report the result of their correspondence and inquiry to the grand committee.

As the latter cannot very well take action until said report has been received, the grand master desires me to request you to kindly have action on the part of the Grand Lodge of Maine deferred, if possible, until the report in question has been received, acted upon, and the result communicated to you.

Accordingly the matter went over until next year. The committee on correspondence reported that they were without sufficient information to make a recommendation on the applications of the Grand Lodge of Costa Rica and the Grand Orient Argentina of the Blue Rite, for recognition, and asked for further time, which was granted. Favorable action was had on the grand master's suggestion of last year, that the portraits of the past grand masters be published, a committee being appointed to carry it into effect; one new lodge was chartered; a reprint of volume 3 of the proceedings was ordered, and a proposition to strike out a section of the regulations providing that no brother shall be a member of more than one lodge, nor hold more than one office in the same lodge at the same time, was entertained and sent to the committee on amendments.

WILLIAM J. BURNHAM, of Lewiston, was elected grand master, STEPHEN BERRY, Portland, re-elected grand secretary. The report on correspondence (p. 166) was presented by Past Grand Master ALBRO E. CHASE, the surviving member of the committee, who says in his "Conclusion:"

Bro. Burnham died after the meeting of the grand lodge (in May, 1902), and in October, 1902, Bro. Drummond passed away, leav-

ing to the youngest and the weakest member the preparation of this report.

In its preparation we have come to know that "knowledge, in truth, is the great sun in the firmament. Life and power are scattered with all its beams." We have also learned that in the attempt to take the stride that a giant takes, one may easily fall between footprints, and only reach a breathing place just in season to prevent the losing of his life. Fully realizing the impossibility of presenting such a report as has made Maine to be recognized among the leaders in masonic law, we present for your consideration the result of our labors, with the hope that the imperfections may be buried in oblivion and the merits may be credited to the teachings of him who has been the teacher of the Masons of Maine for nearly half a century.

We can well understand the feeling of oppression which any man might feel on being called upon to take up the pen which had fallen from DRUMMOND'S hand, but the quality of his work shows that he had underestimated his fitness for it. We shall look with great interest for his next report, for we are glad to see that he remains at the head of the committee. Associated with him are, or were the retiring grand master and Brother KIMBALL'S immediate predecessor, WINFIELD S. CHOATE, but we are grieved to see by the fatal star set against the name of Brother CHOATE in the list of grand officers from the organization of the grand lodge, that Maine has been bereft of another of her strong and ready men.

Brother CHASE very carefully reviews the Illinois proceedings for 1902. He quotes freely from the address of Grand Master MOULTON, reproducing entire his admonition against the growing practice of publishing the proceedings of the lodge. He reproduces his decisions without criticism except in the case of the following: "The tiler of a lodge, if a member thereof, has the right to vote therein, but the exercise of that right is neither compulsory nor necessary." Referring to proposition to let the decision stand down to and including the word compulsory, and then add "but is optional with him," he says:

We think that their wording is much to be preferred to the wording as adopted, for it is not now plain what is meant by the words "nor necessary."

Reproducing the grand master's account of the Illinois brother who died while sojourning in Pennsylvania, who was deprived of the Masonic burial requested by his family, by the time consuming Pennsylvania regulation requiring that all communications between its lodges and those of other jurisdictions shall pass through the grand masters of each, and quoting the conclusion of our grand master's letter to the grand master of Pennsylvania, he says:

We have quoted the above for the knowledge and guidance of our own membership, but hope before any such case arises between Maine and Pennsylvania, the hope of the grand master of Illinois may have become a fact.

In reply to our request for enlightenment on the difference in the status of those "Suspended from membership" and "Deprived of membership," as found in their tables, he says:

To his query we reply that in this jurisdiction a member suspended for N. P. D. can restore himself at any time within five years by the payment to the secretary of the lodge, of the amount due at the time of his membership; but if deprived of membership, the brother must pay his dues as above, and make request of the lodge for membership, and this request takes the usual procedure for applications for membership, reference to committee and a clear ballot upon their report.

Referring to some remarks of ours maintaining the opinion to which he inclines, he says:

We must also quote some references to the rights of grand jurisdictions over rejected material, because, while open to conviction, we are inclined to the belief that the laws made over rejected material by each jurisdiction, ought to be respected by all jurisdictions, and that perpetual jurisdiction to that extent ought to prevail.

He also does us the honor to transfer to his pages our attempt at a partial definition of "The Groundwork of Masonry," as found in our review of Massachusetts in our last year's report.

MANITOBA 1902.

27TH ANNUAL. CALGARY. JUNE 11.

Three past grand masters and the representatives of fourteen grand jurisdictions: with the grand lodge itinerating over the vast distances of the Northwest Territory, the wonder is that a diplomatic corps with only sentimental duties to perform, materializes to the extent that it does. The records of a special communication tell of the burial of Dean JAMES DALLAS O'MEARA, past grand master, at the early age of fifty-two. His was a marked personality in the community of Winnipeg, where he lived, touching many lives. Says the grand master (R. S. THORNTON):

In church life he was a powerful personality; in the pulpit, as a preache; in ecclesiastical courts, as a counselor; in congregations, as an organizer, and in missionary enterprises as an eloquent advocate and enthusiastic laborer, his influence was widely and favorably exerted. In educational work he was particularly prominent and active, as professor in St. John's college, as a member of various educational boards and committees, and as a member of the council of the University of Manitoba he has left a deep and salutary impression on the educational life and institutions of this country.

The year had been an uneventful one save for a single incident: The master of a lodge had been tried by a commission and being found guilty of intoxication in the lodge room and at other places, was deposed from office. During these proceedings two brethren called to give evidence ignored the summons. A special summons was served and they still not appearing were suspended from membership for three months. The grand master well says:

A refusal to obey a summons of this kind is to be regarded as a serious offense, which, when deliberate, should never be overlooked. No one should be permitted to evade his plain duty to the craft, of which he is a member. Freemasonry possesses great and invaluable privileges, but it should ever be remembered that privileges and responsibilities go hand in hand, and we should never forget, while enjoying its benefits and appreciating its value, the duties we owe to the order.

The report of Grand Secretary JAMES A. OVAS shows among the commissions issued, one to HUGH A. STEWART, as representative near the Grand Lodge of Illinois, vice JACOB KROHN, deceased. On the recommendation of the committee on correspondence the grand lodges of Costa Rica and Egypt were recognized.

The one lodge under dispensation was so continued for another year.

The thanks of the grand lodge were extended to the Hon. KNUD NELSON, United States Senator from Minnesota, for contributions to the grand lodge library, and to Grand Master THORNTON for his very interesting and instructive address on the "Evolution of the Craft." As provision was made for printing this address in pamphlet form, we unfortunately miss it from the proceedings:

The place of next meeting is Winnipeg.

R. HULL MYERS, of Minnedosa, was elected grand master; JAMES A. OVAS, Winnipeg, re-elected grand secretary. There is no report on correspondence.

MANITOBA, 1903.

28TH ANNUAL. WINNIPEG. JUNE 10.

Eight past grand masters and the envoys of thirty-eight jurisdictions were present. Illinois was represented by Past Grand Master JOHN LESLIE.

The grand master (R. HILL MYERS) announced the passing of JAMES LESLIE, past grand senior warden.

Dispensations to wear regalia at public dances and entertainments were uniformly refused when asked for; nineteen were granted to attend divine service, probably with regalia, but it is not stated.

No questions of sufficient importance to be brought before the grand lodge had been passed upon.

On their national Thanksgiving Day he had issued a proclamation requesting that each lodge offer up public thanksgiving for the prosperity, harmony and many divine blessings enjoyed during the year. The primary object of the proclamation was to induce action towards reclaiming suspended and non-affiliated members, his action being the confessed outgrowth of a suggestion for systematic effort in that direction made by Grand Master LESLIE in his annual address in 1900. Having, through a circular letter to each lodge asking for the name and address of each brother non-affiliated or suspended for non-payment of dues (as distinguished from those suspended from the general rights of Masonry for unmasonic conduct), within their respective bailiwicks, he sent out a large number. An encouraging feature of his experience was the fact that many lodges wrote asking for extra copies, but of course it was too early to get returns of the harvest, if any there be. Among other things in the proclamation, he said:

As grand master of this Great Western Canadian jurisdiction, I most respectfully appeal to every suspended or non-affiliated Mason to become an active member of the lodge where he resides, so that we may have a large, united and organized membership, each bearing his burden and doing his part to assist in forwarding the grand object for which Masonry exists.

This is in refreshing contrast to the fierce invective which has characterized so many addresses and reports for the last third of a century, not in grand chorus, for one after another of the jurisdictions entering into this crusade finally got it through their consciousness that club or a bowstring was not the most effective instrument for winning the hearts of

men; but as their untempered zeal abated some other jurisdictions broke out with laudation of the same unwarrantable course as the great panacea for the "evils of non-affiliation," and the same dreary experience was gone through with, each recurring round-up of the statistics, meanwhile, showing that the attempt to drive Masons into the lodges had only stimulated the exodus, and non-affiliates were more numerous than before. Under the revolutionary influence of an intense commercial environment, and especially its environment by so-called fraternal organizations in which the commercial side is the chief factor, to which the fraternal side is designed to be a lure, Masonry, too, has but too largely come to estimate a man's value by what he is worth as a taxable object, instead of by what he can add to the joy of human fellowship; and so it is likely to be a good while yet that the active element of the fraternity will be too busy trying to corral him so that he can be taxed, to have much time to give to the consideration of his rights under the mutual contract of the brotherhood and himself. Still, for some time past the trend on the whole is unmistakably in that direction. Masonry is growing in Manitoba and therein is an index of the rapidity with which the territory is filling up with immigrants. Nine lodges were instituted during the year; five of these having worked for the constitutional period of four months, received charters; the dispensations of the other four were continued.

No case of discipline demanded attention.

The committee on the erection of a monument to the late Past Grand Master James Dallas O'Meara, reported their work finished, a monument erected in St. John's Cemetery, and an oil painting of the deceased placed in the Masonic temple at Winnipeg.

The finances are in an easy condition, permitting a grant of $500 to the several hospitals, and an equal amount to the Aged and Indigent Masons' fund.

Edmonton was selected as the next place of meeting.

Dr. E. A. Braithwaite, of Edmonton, Alta, was elected grand master; James A. Ovas, Winnipeg, Man., re-elected grand secretary.

There is no report on correspondence.

MARYLAND, 1902.

116TH ANNUAL. BALTIMORE. NOVEMBER 19.

This elegant volume contains fine half-tone portraits of LOUIS R. KEIZER, senior grand warden; WILLIAM H. SHRYOCK, past grand treasurer, and GEORGE L. MCCAHAN, past deputy grand master. The first two of these died during the absence of the grand master, and were buried with Masonic rites by the grand lodge, convened in special communications by the deputy grand master, HENRY C. LARRABEE. The obsequies of Brother MCCAHAN were under the charge of the grand master in person.

Brother KEIZER, the deceased senior grand warden, had been forty-five years a Mason and always an active one. Brother SHRYOCK was for ten years grand treasurer, and for a time, when the grand lodge was threatened with financial disaster, personally carried its debt, or a portion of it. Brother MCCAHAN was more widely known through his long connection with the General Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons, culminating in his service as general grand high priest. We personally shared the good fortune of many western Masons in meeting him while he was the commissioner for the State of Maryland at the Columbian Exposition. It is a notable coincidence that of these three, Brother SHRYOCK was the first treasurer of the Maryland Masonic Veterans' Association. Brother KEIZER was the treasurer, and Brother MCCAHAN, founder, its president, at the time of their decease. At the semi-annual communication (May 13, 1902) great pleasure was manifested over the return of the grand master, (THOMAS J. SHRYOCK) who was there in time to preside. It had been contemplated to give him a grand reception, but the death of his brother, the past grand treasurer, prevented. He entertained the brethren with an interesting description of his three months' tour in the Holy Land and Europe, especially of his kind reception by many distinguished Masons. Among other favors received he was made an honorary past grand master of the Grand Lodge of Egypt, and in return the Marylanders adopted the following:

Past masters of the Grand Lodge of Egypt, whose most kindly and fraternal reception and hospitable entertainment of our grand master in the Mother of Nations and of masonry, has endeared them to us all, be, and they are hereby constituted honorary members of our grand lodge.

A job lot! Well, our Maryland brethren never do anything by halves when they undertake to show their appreciation of their grand master.

At the annual communication, as at the semi-annual, only one past grand master was present—JOHN M. CARTER. One by one they have passed over during the long grand mastership of Brother SHRYOCK—now in its seventeenth year—until only two survive, Brother CARTER and Brother CHARLES H. OHR, who must now be about ninety-three, and hence unable to meet with his brethren. Among those who have gone was JOHN S. BERRY, whose death leaves a vacancy which accounts for the absence of Illinois from the list of forty jurisdictions whose representatives were present.

In this connection we note that in the grand secretary's grand representative table the name of Maryland's representative near our grand lodge (M. B. IOTT) stands as M. B. JOTT.

Among the deaths of the year, not heretofore noted was that of THEODORE J. VANNEMAN, past senior grand warden.

Grand Master SHRYOCK said in his address that probably they had added during the previous twelve months a larger number of brethren to their roll than in any similar period in the history of the grand lodge. He referred to the absence of Brother E. T. SCHULTZ, chairman of the committee on correspondence (who has been a regular attendant for more than half a century), not from indisposition, but because at their home he and his wife were celebrating their golden wedding. His suggestion of a resolution of congratulation was acted upon, and the "memento" which he reported having already sent to them in behalf of the grand lodge, is shown by Brother SCHULTZ's letter of acknowledgment to have been a golden dish.

Among the dispensations issued by the grand master, we note one to a lodge "to withdraw the application of Mr. JOHN DOE, whose physical condition precludes his being made a Mason," a result long reached without dispensation in Illinois, by a provision *requiring* the return of the application, without a ballot, of one ineligible under the law.

The following bracketed note, inserted in the record of the annual election, shows how the boys "put up a job" on the grand secretary:

[When the nominations for grand secretary were called for, the grand lodge rose en masse and named Bro. Jacob H. Medairy for the fortieth time. WM. M. ISAAC, Deputy Grand Secretary.]

THOMAS J. SHRYOCK, grand master; JACOB H. MEDAIRY, grand secretary, both of Baltimore, were re-elected.

The report on correspondence (123 pp.) is the work of Brother EDWARD T. SCHULTZ, who was already widely known as the historian of Maryland Masonry when he became one of the reporters' guild in 1887; and who since then has kept his grand lodge in the front rank by a series

of reports which bring the fruits of his past training directly to his readers in his intelligent discussions of history and usage, and also indirectly in the engendered ability to select for discussion from among contemporaneous events such as are of permanent bearing and interest. Such reports are an enduring contribution to our literature.

His review of Illinois is for the year 1901. He epitomizes the most important features of Grand Master HITCHCOCK's address; notes the oration of Brother BLANDING, and copies to commend the adverse report of the jurisprudence committee on the proposed amendment restricting the term of the grand master to one year.

In his kind notice of our report, he says:

In the introduction to his report he devotes eighteen pages to a resolution, referred to the Committee on Correspondence, looking to the recognition of quite a number of foreign grand lodges. The report is of great value and interest, but he virtually condemns the whole of them. On a matter of such importance, the grand lodge very properly deferred action thereupon until the next annual communication.

He copies our remarks in condemnation of the Arkansas grand lodge empowering and directing the master to drop from the rolls with the deprivation of all Masonic rights, without a hearing, such members of his lodge as are engaged in the sale of intoxicating liquors, as being in consonance with his own frequently expressed views.

His view of the landmark respecting physical qualifications are the same as those expressed in the Illinois code—that it prescribes the ability to conform *literally* to the requirements of the degrees, and the reason why he so holds is indicated in the last two lines of his comment on a California decision, to-wit:

We do not concur. We hold that it is impossible to confer the degrees upon one physically unable to comply literally with the requirements of said degrees, the degrees may be *communicated* to such an one but it is impossible to *confer them.*

Referring to the case (noticed in our last report) arising in the District of Columbia, where a brother declined to vote on a petition for initiation, he thus states his views:

The authority of the master having been defined, all proceedings should have been immediately suspended, and steps taken right there and then to discipline the offending brother, and the result of the incomplete ballot should not have been announced, and we hold that the second ballot was illegal, for it is a well settled law, as well as usage, that when a ballot is spread, no one present can leave the lodge room until the result is ascertained and announced, and that there is no legal election unless there are as many white balls as there were members of the lodge present at the commencement of the balloting —this, of course, is impossible if one or more brethren have left the room.

Further referring to the same case, and to the citing of authorities by the jurisprudence committee to show that the master has the power, as it is his duty, to exclude a brother, or even have him led out of the room when necessary to preserve the harmony of the lodge, he says:

But a further inquiry suggests itself to our mind, suppose a brother refuses to leave when ordered by the master, or to be led out, what then, would they recommend that force be used?

Two cases have occurred under our personal observation where the brethren preemptorily refused to obey the gavel; one was in a Master Mason's Lodge, the other in a body of a higher degree; in both cases the presiding officers promptly closed their respective bodies. We regarded this at the time, and have ever since, as a wise and proper procedure, although a number of brethren held otherwise; they contended that the presiding officer should have ordered the deacons to put them out, and, if necessary, by force. We are satisfied that, had this been attempted, resistance would have been made, for both brethren were greatly excited, and serious consequences might have resulted. We are clearly of the opinion, therefore, that physical force should not be resorted to in such cases. Of course, if violence is used, or attempted to be used, by a refractory brother, self-preservation would justify a resort to physical force to the extent of suppressing the disturbance.

Referring to the Idaho enactment of the "Massachusetts Departure"—whereby certain named bodies unknown to the original plan of Masonry are admitted to be regular and duly constituted Masonic bodies—and declaring that any Mason hereafter admitted into any other orders, as Masonic, is guilty of unmasonic conduct, and in which statute the "Shrine" and the Royal Order of Scotland are not named. Brother SCHULTZ says:

We wonder if this debars the organization known as the "Shrine?" While we suppose that there are but few members of that organization who would pretend to say that it is masonic in character, yet we do know that the profane are led to believe that it is not only masonic, but that it is the ne plus ultra of masonry. We referred a few years since to a person who told us that he was anxious to get into the Shrine, and wished to know if it was absolutely necessary that he should take all the degrees of lodge, chapter and commandery, in order to get there.

We don't know whether enactments of this kind are liable to be affected by longitude, and so cannot say whether it debars the Shrine in Idaho; but a little further east, in Colorado, where this same enactment has been on the books, if not in force for several years, the debarring effects are not perceptible at this distance. On the contrary the Mohammedan vaudeville has been in the appropriate vernacular of the mimic world, a howling success. Proceedings were instituted against them by the grand master, but the action was not brought under the exclusion act, and no allusion was made to it. Inasmuch as their existence does not curtail, but perhaps rather increases the revenues of the sole beneficiary of the Massa

chusetts Departure, the Holy Empire, by luring pilgrims past the imperial toll houses, we think the nobles are not likely to be disturbed if they refrain from disturbing the peace by their excesses.

Brother SCHULTZ fully concurs in Brother McDONALD'S (Indiana) sufficient reasons why the test oath should precede and not follow the examination of strangers as some modern (but other) Daniel proposes; and finds in the simultaneous mutual examination a well-fitting analogy for the basis of his claim that the degrees cannot be conferred on one who cannot comply *literally* with their requirements because in their conferring the recipient must also give.

Under Kansas, he quotes this valuable suggestion from Brother SHAVER'S report:

"We know a relief board in a large city where the following plan has been in successful operation for twenty years. An applicant asks for aid; if he presents a case apparently deserving, time is asked for telegraphic communication with his lodge, and he is asked to call again in two or three hours. The visitor departs, no telegram is sent, and if the man is an impostor, he is never seen again. If the visitor returns, it is conclusive evidence that he thinks he is all straight, anyway, and it usually develops that he is worthy. He is then informed that answer has not yet been received, a little more time is asked, and the telegram is then actually sent. This plan easily disposes of impostors, without expense, and the chances of successful imposition are reduced to a minimum."

Under New Mexico, he says:

We differ from the committee, and hold that if the Grand Orient of Belgium recognizes and affiliates with the Grand Orient of France, it is a legitimate reason for refusing recognition.

The following from Brother COLLINS' (N. C.) report anent Brother STATON'S (Kentucky) remark that he was "in favor of Masonic Homes first, last, and all the time," is in full accord with our views long held, repeatedly expressed and strengthening with every re-examination of the subject:

We admire Brother Staton's zeal and the generosity of his grand lodge, and would not hinder the progress of the good work if we could, but our belief that the same amount of money properly invested and the income disbursed in a different way would be a better plan, is still unshaken, especially in its application to old men and women. The Home we believe to be better for the orphan boy or girl —generally.

The following aptly illustrates one of the sturdy characteristics of our brother: He refuses to shut his eyes to facts, however disagreeable, that make a part of current history:

It may be commendable to speak well of one's own household, but we confess that we were somewhat surprised to hear the grand mas-

ter say that "the closing days of the last century were full of prosperity and harmony among the craft of Ohio," and that he congratulated his brethren upon "the proud position that the fraternity held in this, the grandest and most truly fraternal masonic jurisdiction in the most free and enlightened country of the globe." In view of the fact that there are in Ohio a spurious grand lodge with 45 subordinate lodges attached thereto, it seems to us that this does not look much like harmony and truly fraternal spirit existing in the craft of that jurisdiction.

Further, under Ohio, he discusses with Brother CUNNINGHAM the question of the Grand Honors. He quotes from the latter the following, supporting his claim that the battery of 3x3 was known and used in Great Britain as early as 1754:

"In Vernon's 'History of Freemasonry in Roxburyshire and Selkirkshire' it is stated that, at the laying of the corner-stone of the bridge over the river Tweed, at Kelso, by Lodge Kelso—a very formal affair, under official auspices, presided over by the substitute grand master, accompanied with other dignitaries—'the brethren performed the honors of masonry by giving three loud claps and huzzas.'"

Brother SCHULTZ:

Is Bro. Cunningham quite sure that the three loud claps referred to in the above account was the three-times-three battery that he now advocates. But admitting that it was, it does not militate against our contention, namely, that the "three-times-three battery" now used as grand honors by some on public occasions, was an innovation, and that it was not used in this country prior to about thirty-five years ago, and that there was but one kind of grand honors used by the craft upon all occasions. Bro. Cunningham frankly admitted this in the discussion of the question a few years since, when he stated that he himself while district deputy grand master (we think), introduced the "three-times-three battery" into his jurisdiction, to be used as the grand honors upon all public occasions of the craft, other than that of funerals. We have the opinion of many old and well-informed Masons in various parts of our country confirmatory of the correctness of our position on this point.

We have not taken time to attempt to run this question down, feeling that the quest was already in good hands. As a slight contribution to the subject, we offer our own observation. We entered the Grand Lodge of Illinois in 1862, and we think we can say positively from recollection that apart from the private grand honors and the funeral honors, we have not seen in lodge, in grand lodge, or in public in this jurisdiction anything purporting to be grand honors, but the three times three battery. Shortly after our making, in Massachusetts, we witnessed the dedication of a hall and the constituting of a lodge (1858) by Grand Master JOHN T. HEARD. This was not public, but for the benefit of some who were only Fellow Crafts, the ceremonies were conducted in the second degree. The first and second times the grand honors were given they were what we now personally identify as the private grand honors, the

third time they were given by crossing the arms upon the breast and bowing a low bow. We do not remember positively whether this salutation was given three times, or only once; we *think* thrice. We were then told that these were the public grand honors. Under Pennsylvania, referring to the grand master's address, he says:

Among his decisions we note the following: "A lodge cannot delegate to another the advancement of any brother, nor can any lodge advance any but its own members." We do not concur; we can see no reason, whatever, why a lodge may not confer the degrees upon an elected candidate of another lodge, as an act of courtesy, when requested to do so. It is frequently done in our jurisdiction.

A few years ago Brother DRUMMOND, who was averse to the doing of work by courtesy, asked how old the practice was. He did not think it antedated the rush of work at the outbreak of the civil war. Having encountered the question of its regularity for the first time during his then grand mastership, he did not think the practice prevailed elsewhere. We have been familiar with Illinois Masonry since 1858, and have never in this jurisdiction heard the right, or the propriety of the practice questioned; nor do we remember in our earlier years any reference to it by the older brethren of such a character as it seems to us probable would have been current had the practice been new. We are inclined, therefore, to think it has prevailed at least as long as our grand lodge has existed, that is since 1840. The scanty records of the former Grand Lodge of Ilinois, happily rescued from oblivion by Past Grand Master JOHN C. SMITH, throw no light upon the subject.

We are in full accord with the views of Brother SCHULTZ as to the propriety of the practice, now prevailing so widely that it is not likely to be unsettled by any merely theoretical considerations.

MASSACHUSETTS, 1902.

112TH ANNUAL. BOSTON. DECEMBER 10.

Our last notice of this venerable jurisdiction was brought down to and included the quarterly communication of March, 1902.

At the quarterly of June 11, 1902, the Grand Lodge of Costa Rica was recognized. A special committee presented the memorial of GEORGE H. TABER, past junior grand warden, who died December 12, 1901, of his first illness. In the preceding October he was vigorous enough to journey from Fairhaven to Philadelphia to celebrate his ninety-third birthday

with his son. Our notice of Massachusetts for 1901 chronicled the fact that by permission of the grand lodge, Concordia Lodge, of Fairhaven, of which he was then an honorary member, took his name to signalize their appreciation of his long and valuable Masonic service.

Two lodges celebrated their centennial anniversaries during the year —Merrimack, at Haverhill, and Corner-Stone at Duxbury—the records of which are of more than local interest. The grand lodge assisted at both these events, and while en route to and from Haverhill was opened and closed in its own special car. At the quarterly of September 10, 1902, EUGENE M. BROWN and EDWIN S. FOSTER were expelled by the grand lodge upon the recommendation of a special committee before whom BROWN had a hearing, and to whose summons FOSTER failed to respond, for connection with the spurious lodge in Boston, styling itself "Ancient Landmark Lodge No. 1." BROWN admitted his complicity with the spurious body, but not his membership therein, and had done some active proselyting for it. The committee say:

From information furnished by members of the fraternity under the jurisdiction of this grand lodge and by certain indiscreet seekers after masonic light, your committee are satisfied that on or about the first of July last there was started in the city of Boston an attempt to organize an irregular lodge under the title of "Ancient Landmark Lodge, No. 1, Boston, Mass.," claiming to hold dispensation from a so-called grand lodge in the state of Ohio, said grand lodge not being recognized by any regular masonic organization in the world. The leaders in this so-called lodge appear to be one John N. Shattuck, of Boston, styled master, and one William L. McIntire, of Reading, called secretary. Emissaries appear to have been sent out forthwith into the highways and hedges, soliciting anybody and everybody to "join the Masons" at the very moderate price of ten or fifteen dollars for three degrees. Frequent meetings have been held in a small hall called Castle Square hall, at No. 446 Tremont street, in this city, and the managers boast that their dupes number one hundred or more. Some of these deluded victims, as already stated, have demanded and obtained a return of the money paid for that which was naught, and probably the others would meet with like success.

At the quarterly of December 10, 1902, three of the eight surviving past grand masters were present besides Past Grand Master SERENO D. NICKERSON, the present recording grand secretary. The grand master (CHARLES T. GALLAGHER) in view of the existence of a spurious lodge—and perhaps a grand lodge cautions the brethren to be especially careful in avouching for those whom they casually meet in lodges, and advises that especial care be exercised by examining committees as to traveling cards and otherwise when visitors present themselves. Of the men concerned in this business enterprise and their work, he says:

Of the leaders, three at least had been rejected applicants in regular lodges, and these, with I know not how many more, bear reputations in their respective business and home communities far below

our standard of men and Masons. These leaders, and others of those whom they have taken in, have proselyted and solicited for candidates anywhere, even in resorts where men gather to idle and loaf, receiving from each candidate the sum of fifteen dollars or less, five dollars of which goes in each case to the broker who has found the candidate. Thus has been established an industry that has continued, and may last for awhile, but is, of course, doomed to certain disintegration. They have pretended to get together two bodies by dividing the first one, and we understand have pretended to call some one grand master, at least the self-styled grand master of the spurious grand lodge in Ohio so writes to an alleged masonic publication.

He announced the death of CHARLES H. NORRIS, past senior grand warden, and R. MONTGOMERY FIELD, past deputy grand master.

Litigation growing out of the attempt of parties to set aside the bequest of Brother JOHN H. COLLAMORE to the grand lodge is still pending in the courts.

The customary contribution of the Lodge of St. Andrew to the charity fund is acknowledged.

The grand master was profoundly impressed by the celebration by the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania of the sesqui-centennial of WASHINGTON'S initiation, which he describes with but a modest reference to his own prominent part therein. The recording grand secretary has wisely taken the responsibility of preserving the response of the grand master in behalf of the visiting grand lodges, to the welcoming address of Grand Master TENNIS, of Pennsylvania, as a note to the proceedings shows.

Subsequently at the Grand Feast some hints of the opening of a "Table Lodge" at the Philadelphia banquet, occur in the after-dinner speech of Brother GALLAGHER. Speaking of the remarkable promptness which reigned as to detail, he says:

Precisely at four o'clock the banquet opened and the grand master began to open a table lodge with the formula: "Right worshipful brother senior grand warden, are you satisfied that all present are entered apprentices?" And then again at the South: "Are you satisfied that all present are entered apprentices?" And, then: "Brethren, are you satisfied one with another that all present are entered apprentices?" There were three or four colored waiters trying to get out of the door, and the brethren answered: "No, we are not." After the retiring of the waiters the grand master proceeded with the opening of a table lodge, a proceeding which I had not witnessed before. The firing was taken from the East and carried to the West and to the South; the wine was "flowing in the East" and was "home in the South," and so forth —a regular formula and ritual. Addresses were made after introductions from the East, or the South, or the West, all in accordance with a ritual or formula.

The following from the report of the commissioners of trials is of general interest because of the opposing views held in different jurisdic-

tions as to whether a court record of a verdict of guilt, may be introduced as evidence in a Masonic trial on charges involving the same transaction, and, without further evidence, warrant a verdict of guilt:

The respondent pleaded guilty in the superior court for the county of Suffolk, to the counts of an indictment, the first whereof charged larceny of four bonds, each of the value of one thousand dollars, and the second count charged embezzlement of a trust fund of sixty-five thousand dollars. Upon this plea the respondent was sentenced to imprisonment in state prison for a term not longer than eight years, and not shorter than seven years. The respondent made no appearance before the commissioners, who, after due hearing, find him guilty on both charges, as alleged, and recommend that he be expelled from all the rights and privileges of masonry.

He was accordingly expelled. We infer from the mention of the plea of guilt, that, notwithstanding the report says the finding was made after "due hearing," that the hearing was only *pro forma* and that no other evidence was introduced. In Illinois the accused has the right to confront his accusers, and propound to the witnesses such relevant questions as he may desire.

Baalis Sanford, of Brockton, was elected grand master; Sereno D. Nickerson, of Cambridge (Address, Masonic Temple, Boston), re-elected grand secretary.

The slated communication for the installation of the grand officers and celebrating the Feast of St. John the Evangelist, was held December 30, 1902. Including Brother Nickerson, five past grand masters were present, the record of the year.

The grand officers were duly installed, and—

Upon the conclusion of this portion of the service, the brethren present, three hundred and eighty in number, were formed in procession and saluted the newly-installed grand master in accordance with due and ancient form.

Which we presume means that he was saluted with the "private grand honors." Some routine business was despatched, when the record says:

At fifteen minutes after six o'clock p. m. the craft were called from labor to refreshment and proceeded to the banquet hall, where the Feast of St. John the Evangelist was celebrated in due and ancient form, after the manner of Masons.

The record of the gastronomic side of the feast will never be printed. The record of the intellectual side fills forty-six pages of the proceedings, reflecting four hours of unquestioning fellowship with none of the stiffness of dress parade. Curfew rang one hour and twenty minutes behind time.

MICHIGAN, 1903.

59TH ANNUAL. DETROIT. JANUARY 27.

A half-tone portrait of NEAL MCMILLAN, the retiring grand master, faces the title page.

Sixteen past grand masters and the representatives of thirty-seven grand jurisdictions were present, among the latter the envoy of Illinois, ARTHUR M. HUME. Also registered are the names of eighty-nine visitors from Michigan lodges.

Grand Master MCMILLAN was happily able to say that the ranks of the grand lodge remained unbroken.

In his list of grand representatives near other grand lodges is the names of JOSEPH E. DYAS for Illinois, a re-appointment. Among dispensations is one authorizing a Michigan lodge to let an Indiana lodge confer the third degree therein, to our mind a most commendable act of grace; but if they simply wanted to compare rituals it was an useless expense to transport a whole lodge, as both of these jurisdictions have fitted out their lodges with the material for a comparison of *notes*. Sometimes these get lost, it is true, but Brother MCMILLAN thinks the Michigan lodges have profited by the advice of his predecessors enjoining greater care, as only one had been lost during the year; it was locked up in STAFFORD'S store, and burned with the building. Last year, it will be remembered, several were lost, to the great grief of the grand lodge, as it was "short" on supplies.

He reports a case which shows that Michigan and New Jersey recognize the propriety of one lodge doing work for another, he and the grand master of that jurisdiction having been the intermediaries through which No. 26 of New Jersey and No. 182 of Michigan made arrangements to have the latter confer the last two degrees, the candidate having moved to Michigan after getting the first degree in the Jersey lodge. The grand master of New Jersey furnishes a brief note in appreciation of Bro. MCMILLAN'S courtesy in conveying the request to the Michigan lodge, but if the last named body has ever acknowledged his excess of courtesy, his own consent for it to do the work, the correspondence is not printed.

The grand master's account of the entertainment by the Grand Lodge of Michigan, of the Grand Lodge of Canada with an afternoon and evening boat-ride up the Detroit and St. Clair rivers, through Lake St. Clair, and of the return visit the next day to the Canadian body in its annual communication at Windsor (opposite Detroit), and of their royal

reception into the lodge room decorated with the intertwined Stars and Stripes and Union Jack, to the soul-stirring strains of "The Star Spangled Banner," and all that followed, makes one wish to live on the border.

He had his share of trouble with lodges afflicted with internal dissensions, but succeeded so well in restoring harmony that he found it necessary in only one case to refer the matter to the grand lodge. Some of the complaints that came up from the lodge were of officers setting their watches ahead one-half hour, so that the ballot might be taken before some members arrived; that black balls were not counted, and the ballot was declared clear when the box contained black balls; that the black balls were removed from the ballot-box before it was passed; and per contra that there was a determined effort to keep any and all applicants out of the lodge through spite. As the result of a personal investigation on the ground, he suspended the master and wardens and ordered charges preferred against the first named in the grand lodge; against the wardens in their lodge, by whom they were acquitted, and an appeal was taken. At this point the grand master well says:

In my opinion the time has come for drastic action in cases where the right of a brother to cast a secret ballot upon the applications for admission which come before his lodge and the right to have that ballot counted, is denied him.

The committee on appeals having all the cases before it—the master having been tried by a commission—found a manifest conspiracy in which all three were implicated. The recommendation of the committee were that the junior warden be suspended for twelve months and the senior warden three months, and that the master be reprimanded and the lodge further investigated by the grand master. This was not very "drastic," but of course we accept the judgment of the commitee that it was sufficient. The following, from the report of the committee in this case, raises a point which is of universal interest:

A novel question in masonic jurisprudence is brought out in this case. The regulations provide penalties for the revealing of the color of the ballot, and while your committee would deplore any action that would disturb the sacredness and inviolability of the ballot, yet your committee is convinced that these practices of attempting to railroad material through lodges, is so serious an offense against the laws of the craft, that it would be well for this grand lodge to place itself on record as believing that in cases of this kind it should be permissible to reveal the color of one's ballot, and that a member so doing should be held immune from prosecution for the infraction of the regulations

We agree with the committee. While the very fact that the ballot is secret shows that it is imperative on a brother to maintain silence as to his vote, the duty of the witness to tell the whole truth in such a case is imposed by considerations equally fundamental in their origin and bearings.

Ten decisions were reported and all were approved. Such as we copy have a general interest even where local regulations different from ours have governed in determining the law:

1. Question. A candidate petitions a lodge for initiation; is favorably reported upon; the ballot is found clear; and he is declared elected. The regular secretary is, at the time, absent, having been detained on account of his train being late. The candidate, having been notified of his election, is duly prepared for initiation. At this time, the secretary's train arrives, with two other candidates for initiation. The regular secretary takes his place and is ordered to retire, propound the constitutional questions, and collect the fees. On doing so, he finds the first named candidate in the ante-room, which is the first intimation he has of the election. On his return to the lodge room he objects to the candidate taking the degree. Is the objection valid at this time, the candidate having already received part of the hidden mysteries of Freemasonry?

Answer. Yes. If the candidate is unworthy, he would better be stopped there than after he had received more of the mysteries of masonry.

4. Question. Charges have been preferred against a member of our lodge by a brother from Ohio. Can I entertain them?

Answer. Yes. Charges may be preferred by any affiliated Master Mason in good standing. It is not necessary that he be a member of the same lodge. Masonry is world-wide, and if a Mason commits a masonic offense, whether in this grand jurisdiction or elsewhere, he should be punished. If the accuser is an affiliated Master Mason, of Ohio, attested as such by the grand secretary of Ohio, the master should entertain the charges.

6. Question. Can a lodge, under dispensation, request a chartered lodge to complete the unfinished work upon its material, and confer the second and third degrees upon an entered apprentice of the requesting lodge under dispensation?

Answer. Yes. Lodges working under dispensation are authorized to confer the established degrees; chartered lodges may do the same. One lodge may at the request of another lodge confer degrees upon the material of the requesting lodge, the membership of the candidate remaining in the requesting lodge.

8. Question. May a dimitted brother, who dimitted from his lodge February 17, 1894, be granted membership in our lodge without first being reinstated in the lodge from which he demitted, and paying up all dues from the date of his dimit, and then getting a new dimit?

Answer. No. The lodge which he wishes to join may receive his old dimit and act upon it. Dimitted Masons are not suspended ipso facto, by reason of their failure to affiliate, although they remain liable to charge for not affiliating.

9. Question. A single man came to this place six years ago and worked at different places here for nearly two years. He then went away to medical college for two years, later returning here, and claiming this place to be his home. Last regular he sent his petition

for initiation in our lodge. Since then he has removed to Detroit, and is located there as a physician. Is he the material of this lodge?

Answer. Yes. You have personal jurisdiction over him, and have the right to complete your work upon him. * * *

10. Question from the secretary of Three Rivers Lodge, No. 57. A petition for initiation was received by this lodge from a gentleman formerly of Homer, who has resided in Three Rivers for more than one year last passed. This lodge is also in receipt of a communication from the lodge at Homer, stating that the applicant was, at one time, elected to receive his first degree in the Homer lodge. The applicant says that occurred more than a year before he applied to our lodge, and that he never appeared in the Homer lodge to take the degree. The Homer lodge thinks that lodge still holds jurisdiction, but offers to release on payment of a certain sum. Which lodge has jurisdiction?

Answer. Upon this statement of facts, the Homer lodge has no jurisdiction. The question has been decided a number of times. Grand Master Allen, in 1860, clearly puts it: "The lodge and the candidate are released from reciprocal obligations when the candidate fails to appear for more than a year after he has been elected."

We think Number 1 is correct, but for other than the subjunctive reason given. If the facts are correctly stated—which we are inclined to doubt, for we think in practice the propounding of the constitutional questions is the *first* duty after the collection of the fee—they indicate the stage of the proceedings which prompted the doubt out of which the question grew. The purpose of an objection is to prevent the "making" of the candidate, and if it exists as a right at all, it ceases to exist only when it is too late to be effective. Preparation is not making, and although ritualistically it is one of the essential qualifications for making, it is not essential in a judicial sense; for, as we have all had ocular proof, occasionally Masons are made who were far from being duly prepared, but we have not seen that their Masonic status was invalidated thereby.

Referring to No. 4, we presume the qualification is based on local regulation. Otherwise, why not entertained if preferred by any Master Mason in good standing, whether affiliated or not? All may not agree to what seems as plain to us as that two and two make four, that the "irrevocable" reciprocal obligations of the unit and the whole number are in no sense changed whether the whole number is divided up between different lodges, or between such lodges on the one hand and no lodge on the other; nothing can come out of nothing, and if the possibility of mental reservation is absolutely precluded in the individual, you may multiply him indefinitely and you shall not thereby find or create a lawful resting place for it. Whether this is subscribed to or not, all will agree that the obligations of the individual to the fraternity—the sum total of the units—are in no measure abated by his being unaffiliated. If, then, the unaffiliated Master Mason, mindful of his obli-

gation to protect the good name of the fraternity, in the performance of a duty too often shirked by his affiliated brother, brings charges against a brother for any of the lawless, dishonest, or disgraceful acts which we blanket with the inclusive term "unmasonic conduct," ought we to cut ourselves off from doing our part of the duty which rests equally upon all, for no worthier reason than that we thereby lose an opportunity to snub a brother who for some unknown reason prefers to be a Mason without also being a member of a lodge?

No. 6 requires no comment beyond approval, and the same is true of No. 8, except to express our regret at the existence of a regulation imposing the liability to which the grand master refers. No. 9 we think is correct. The case differs from that one which we noticed some years ago, we think under Missouri, in which a man moving from the territory of the lodge left behind him a petition to be presented at the next meeting. He had ceased to be a resident of the bailiwick before the petition was presented, and the lodge could no more entertain it than though he had never lived there. In the Michigan case the lodge had gained personal jurisdiction while he was yet a resident of its territory.

By No. 10 the Homer lodge finds that it has nothing to sell, and would have found, had it owned the goods, that it would not be permitted to dispose of them for a cash consideration, the conclusion that jurisdiction should not be a subject of traffic, being the one everywhere reached.

In closing, the grand master spoke very tenderly of the bereavement of Grand Secretary Conover in the death of his wife, the partner and helpmeet of nearly forty years.

The chairman of the finance committee called attention to the inadequate compensation of the grand secretary, with a salary of only fifteen hundred dollars, with no allowance for clerk hire, and even no extra allowance for writing the report on correspondence, and showing that he had to pay out about two hundred dollars in money to get through the work put upon him, and recommended an allowance of three hundred dollars extra for the last year's service and a continued yearly allowance of like amount for a stenographer and typewriter. The grand lodge made the allowance five hundred for a stenographer and increased the salary of the office to eighteen hundred. The aggregate is surely little enough now for the work of a grand lodge with nearly four hundred lodges on its roll.

The report of the Masonic Home shows that for lack of means to maintain a substantial hospital service, it is not possible to admit the physically helpless. Forty-nine beneficiaries—41 males and 8 females—were maintained at an average per capita cost of $167.96 for the year.

The committee on jurisprudence reported at some length on the application of the Grand Lodge Valle de Mexico for recognition. We judge that with the desire on the one hand to please such American Masons sojourning in Mexico as are entangled with the alleged Masonry of that country, and with the conviction on the other that there is as yet nothing clearly in sight down there for which it is desirable that Michigan shall stand sponsor for, as Masonry, the committee found itself between the devil and the deep sea. On their recommendation the subject was continued for a year, and on motion of the grand secretary the same committee—which the grand master was empowered to enlarge—was continued in charge of it.

On the recommendation of the committee on correspondence, the Grand Lodge of Western Australia was recognized.

The following is from the journal of proceedings:

Brother William E. Brown, grand patron of the Order of the Eastern Star, addressed the grand lodge for a few moments on the harmonious relations existing between this grand lodge and that order, after which he presented the grand lodge with a beautifully engrossed copy of resolutions adopted by the Grand Chapter O. E. S at their last annual meeting. The following is a copy of the resolutions thus presented:

This engrossed contribution to the history of Freemasonry in Michigan is reproduced in *fac simile* much reduced in size. It embraces the whole report of the special committee, of which the following preambles and resolutions are a part:

WHEREAS, The Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of Michigan, did, at their last annual communication, adopt a resolution recognizing and commending the Order of the Eastern Star; and

WHEREAS, This is the first official recognition accorded by the Free and Accepted Masons to the Order of the Eastern Star; therefore be it

Resolved, That the Grand Chapter of the Order of the Eastern Star of Michigan; composed of the wives, widows, mothers and daughters of members of the Masonic fraternity, and members of that fraternity, do hereby extend fraternal greeting to the Grand Lodge F. and A. M. of Michigan, and be it further

Resolved, That this Grand Chapter does hereby return sincere thanks for the kindly expressions of good will conveyed in the resolutions adopted by the Grand Lodge F. and A. M. of Michigan, and that we assure them of our earnest endeavor to aid them in the glorious work of humanizing the world and of furthering the doctrine of the fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man.

Another resolution directs the grand patron to present the document to the grand lodge in person.

We have placed this instrument on perpetual record to vindicate the right of history to exist, and to forfend the future waste of ink and paper in the discussion of some beginnings. We congratulate the Michiganders upon having wisely done the same thing. Other jurisdictions, envious of Michigan's proud pre-eminence may hawk at and tear it, but ever they will be confronted with this double-barreled manifesto, which "catches 'em coming and catches 'em going," proving that hers was the first grand lodge to extend the glad hand to the stellar order, and also the first to receive therefrom formal recognition as a co-ordinate Masonic body.

The grand lodge is going to be stern next year, but we advise the printer to let the type in the following paragraph stand:

On the recommendation of the grand secretary, the representatives of the lodges whose returns were received too late for his report, were allowed mileage and per diem, but were warned not to let the thing happen again.

The grand lodge chartered three new lodges and continued the fourth under dispensation; sent messages of sympathy and regret to Past Grand Masters A. T. Metcalf and Wm. H. Phillips, detained at home by illness; exchanged greetings by wire with the Grand Lodge of Tennessee, then in session, but was so pre-occupied when the resolution of that body asking the co-operation of Michigan in its war on cipher rituals was read, that the grand secretary was compelled to note that "no action whatever was taken on the communication;" declined to take stock in the World's Fair Fraternal Building Association; accepted the invitation of Lansing—the only bidder—to hold its next annual communication in that city; and must have listened with great pleasure to the speech of W. Bro. Charles F. May, of Ashlar Lodge No. 91, presenting a jewel of his rank to the retiring grand master, wherein he thus wittily set forth teh estate of a city representative.

On arising to address this grand body to-day for the first time, I am sensible of the different footing on which the delegates from this city stand as compared with those from other parts of the state. Many of you have represented your respective lodges for years, and come to these annual convocations of grand lodge, not as comparative strangers, but to meet those whom you have often met before, and to perform duties with which you are familiar. In Detroit it is the custom of a lodge to be represented by its worshipful master, and as a new master is elected every year, he goes to grand lodge only once. He cometh forth as a flower and is cut down; he fleeth also as a shadow and continueth not. He is here to-day and gone to-morrow. Seeing that his days are determined, and that before the grand lodge meets again he will have ceased to represent his lodge in an official capacity, he takes only a temporary and passing interest in grand lodge proceedings.

It is doubtless owing to this fact that a desire on the part of the grand lodge officers to give Detroit lodges some special recognition

that I have been invited to perform the pleasant task of presenting our retiring grand master with the jewel which he is now entitled to wear, and which will be a precious souvenir of his official life and a heritage for his family in future years.

Perhaps unwittingly—perhaps not—he passed over the evil which accrues to the grand lodge and the menace to Masonry itself, flowing out of an annual change of masters in city lodges. By it the grand lodge loses the further service of many of its ablest masters, often too modest or too unfamiliar with its methods of business to discover their own capabilities, or to impress their latent strength upon the body. But this is not the most serious aspect of the matter. Preoccupied with the acquisition of the ritual in preparation for their single year of service and in its administration during that year in a busy lodge, they have little time to give to the acquisition of a knowledge of history and principles of Masonry, and the result is that every year there is thrown into the grand lodge a heavy percentage of members who are ignorant of the constraints of the landmarks and hence liable to become the prey of plausible measures plainly revolutionary in their character, and more liable still to be led into the support of action whose logical outcome is revolutionary, but the encroachments of whose first steps, upon the fundamental lad, are almost imperceptible.

Roscoe W. Broughton, of Paw Paw, was elected grand master; Jefferson S. Conover, Coldwater, re-elected grand secretary.

The report on correspondence (180 pp.) was presented by the grand secretary, its preparation being (in Michigan) one of his official duties.

It is pretty hard to even *attempt* to write a report in a straight jacket; to *have* to do it, well—

The unconscious habit which led our Michigan brethren to make a pack-horse of their grand secretary; the undiscerning criticism which called his reports long because it could not see that he had too little time to write shorter ones; his sad bereavement and his own serious illness being the conditions under which he has wrought, it is no wonder that he confesses that some of his reviews have been transferred from Masonic journals.

His notice of Illinois proceedings for 1902 is quite full, epitomizing the salient features, quoting freely from Grand Master Moulton's decisions and instructions, and copies without comment some of our comments on their transactions.

We beg to extend to Brother Conover the assurance of our sincere sympathy, and of our hope that ere this the clouds have begun to show for him their silver lining.

MINNESOTA, 1903.

50TH ANNUAL. ST. PAUL. FEBRUARY 24.

This Golden Jubilee volume of the Minnesota transactions, with its modest cover and wealth of contents is richly illustrated, containing a two-paged grouping of vignette portraits of the grand officers for the jubilee year, twenty-two in number; grouped vignettes of the founders of the grand lodge, ten in number, and a page portrait of C. W. DUNWELL, the sole survivor of the little band of strong men; page portraits of the twenty-two grand masters (accompanying biographical sketches) whereby we get two views of the retiring grand master, A. D. COUNTRYMAN, one with his sketch, the other as the frontispiece, a merited distinction on account of another distinction, wholly unique, that he belongs to a family of a father and six sons, which can of itself open and work a Masonic lodge; a flash light picture of the grand lodge on its jubilee night, and photographic reproduction of the only one of the earliest charters issued by the Grand Lodge of Minnesota, now in existence.

Although the oration by Past Deputy Grand Master GEORGE HENRY DAVIS was brilliant and adequate, the great feature of the jubilee program was the historical address of W. Bro. GEORGE R. METCALF, the founder and first president of the Masonic Veterans' Association of Minnesota. It occupies eighty pages of the volume and admirably realizes its purpose, outlined as follows:

> The purpose of this address is to examine critically the official account of the organization of the Grand Lodge of Minnesota, to record biographical sketches of its founders, and of its grand masters, and to review some of the episodes in the fifty years of its existence.

The grand lodge was formed February 24, 1853, seventeen days after the constitution of St. Paul Lodge No. 223 on the roll of the Grand Lodge of Ohio, which with the already duly constituted St. Johns Lodge No. 39 of Wisconsin, at Stillwater, and Cataract Lodge No. 121 of Illinois, at St. Anthony (now Minneapolis,) made up the necessary three. Brother METCALF was fully justified in mourning the untrustworthiness of records from negligence, for as his narrative shows that although the records of the first day of the convention which organized the grand lodge, show it to have been so constituted as to have been legally competent to organize a grand lodge, in point of fact it was not so; St. John's Lodge was not represented. That the convention, or at least its leading spirits recognized its impotent condition is sufficiently attested by the fact that they took a recess until the 24th, while on this intervening day HENRY STETZER, the

senior warden of St. John's Lodge, upon the formal written request of the masters of the other two lodges, attested by their secretaries, called a meeting of his lodge for the evening of the 23rd—which then for the first time took action—and returned to St. Paul the next day, empowered to surrender the charter and receive one from the Grand Lodge of Minnesota when formed. The convention was only saved from a fiasco by the prompt action and presence of STETZER, but it was then fully competent to proceed, and did so. Yet the record of the meeting which discovered its own informal character, remained uncorrected as the proceedings of the first day of the convention. But all is well that ends well.

He thus pictures the pioneer builders of Masonry and the state:

They were the plain, average representatives of the brawn and brain of the republic; they were conspicuous among the advanced guard of the irresistible army of civilization which was destined in less than five decades to transform the territorial wilderness into the populous and opulent state. Many of them—practically all of them—had been born in poverty, cradled in want and educated in the best of all school, that of adversity. At their graduation, the Baccalaureate admonition had been confined to the limits of a single sentence: "Work or starve!" Instead of diplomas, couched in the fulsome phrases of a dead language, they had been presented with an axe and a rifle, and with these for working tools they had gone forth to conquer an empire and to lay the corner-stone of a new commonwealth. Some of them had steered flatboats down the Ohio and poled them up the Mississippi. Others had delved in the galena mines of Wisconsin or had panned for gold in the river gravels of California. Many had cut down the pines of the Minnesota forests, and with their own hands had fashioned them into rude shelters for themselves and families. In politics they were partisans of the deepest dye, and had sworn eternal fealty to the memory of Andrew Jackson or Henry Clay. As to their religious creed, it might have been expressed in three words, Laborare est orare.

In such broad lines their collective careers may be sketched. Individually, their lives are worthy of close examination, and in their final results refute the truth of the proverb, that rolling stones gather no moss.

Head and shoulders above them all, he says, in previous Masonic work and experience was the president of the convention, ALFRED ELISHA AMES, the first grand master, a native of Vermont but who got his Masonry in Illinois, in Joliet Lodge U. D., then working under the Grand Lodge of Missouri (1849). Of the years following, he says:

In the twelve years that had elapsed before his active work of organizing Cataract Lodge he had been a veritable creator of masonic lodges. Not only had he been worshipful master and organizer of Belvidere, Rockton, Roscoe and Rockford lodges, in Illinois, but he had assisted in the working of lodges at Springfield and Chicago, as well as at Beloit, Wisconsin.

Of the twenty-two grand masters five were Vermonters; two were natives of Maine; four of Massachusetts; two of New Hampshire; five of New York; two of Ohio, and one each of New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Ireland.

Fourteen of these survive, nine of whom were present, including the senior survivor, CHARLES W. NASH, whose first executive service dates back to 1866. Thirty-six members of the diplomatic corps were in evidence.

Grand Master COUNTRYMAN announced the death of JAMES NATHAN CASTLE, past deputy grand master; JOHN H. RANDALL, past senior grand warden; and EDGAR E. COOK, district deputy grand master.

The following decisions were reported and approved:

1. Question: Does a man have to take the Bible as his rule and guide of faith before he can be made a Mason in this state?

Answer: Belief in God being a prerequisite, the Bible must necessarily be taken as the rule and guide of faith, as masonry is founded upon its teachings. Scoffers must not be admitted, as they lack the proper foundation upon which to build their future moral and masonic edifice.

2. Question: Can a lodge rightfully receive the petition for the degrees, of a man whose masonic residence is in another city containing more than one lodge, without a waiver of jurisdiction of all such lodges?

Answer: No. All must join in the waiver.

3. Question: Can a petition for the degrees be received before the candidate is 21 years old?

Answer: No. He must be of full age before he signs the petition.

4. Question: Should petitions be destroyed after being acted upon?

Answer: No. They are a part of the records and should be kept.

5. Statement: A motion was made, put to vote and carried, after some discussion. The acting S. W. then moved a reconsideration. The W. M. asked what was the object in reconsidering. The S. W. then struck his pedestal violently and told the W. M. it was none of his business, asked permission to retire, and went out of the room, remaining in the anteroom until after the lodge was closed, when he returned, and filed with the secretary a written request for a dimit. Question: Shall we grant him a dimit or does his act constitute a masonic offense?

Answer: The conduct of the brother was subversive of good order and discipline, and an insult to the master of the lodge. The dimit should be denied and charges preferred at once.

Number one may reflect the method of administering Masonry in Minnesota, but Masonry itself asks but *one* question of the candidate,

touching his religious convictions. No. 2 is in complete acord with our law as it stood for twenty-five years, but it was modified last year. The Minnesota decision accords with our views. No. 3 states the Illinois interpretation of the law.

We can conceive of no motive for asking question No. 4 unless Minnesota still retains the practice of indorsing a written report of the committee of inquiry upon the back of the petition, which in Illinois long ago gave way to the private verbal report to the master, the fact that the committee reported, only, going on the record, with no clue to the nature of the report itself.

We presume charges followed the rendering of the decision (No. 5) that charges should follow in the case stated. While the brother stated what was parliamentarily true, he deserved to be dealt with for telling the master so in an insubordinate and indecent manner, instead of diplomatically suggesting that parliamentary law did not require him to give his reasons.

The grand master thinks he sees the coming of the Masonic Home in Minnesota in the near future, but declares himself unalterably opposed to building one until the money is in hand to pay for it and to secure for it at least a moderate endowment. In the remark that "charity is the strongest of our whole declaration of principles, and there is no better way to show our belief in it than to put it to practical application, there is a misapplication of the word charity which innocently or otherwise makes up a large portion of the stock in trade of those who are intent on building Masonic Homes without regard to whether the jurisdiction has in sight enough probable beneficiaries to make such a project anything but a most unbusiness-like proposition. The ritualistic interpretation of the word charity is not alms-giving, for alms-giving cannot extend "beyond the grave," whereas the broader interpretation which enforces the duty of cherishing and defending the memory of its objects may exist while personality endures.

The singular unanimity with which those who favor the policy of building and maintaining Masonic homes by grand lodge action, assume that in no other way can we put our professions of charity to practical application, indicates either a befogged condition of their own perceptions, or a purpose to befog the perceptions of others. For ourselves we decline to rest quietly under the offensive imputation involved in this assumption.

The question is not one of charity or no charity; it is a question of one form of relief as compared with another form of relief, and by which plan we can best discharge the duty, resting alike upon us all, of caring according to our ability for the indigent and distressed.

Although Minnesota has no Masonic Home, we could cite conspicuous instances where she has put her belief in relief to practical application; yet we venture to say that although too near the pioneer period for her people to have outgrown its self-reliance, the sum of these recorded benefactions bear but an insignificant proportion to the gross amount of unrecorded aid which has been found necessary, and because necessary was forthcoming.

At present the craft of Minnesota do not seem to feel the pinching necessity for a home, whatever may be their opinion about its desirability for the purpose of keeping up with the procession. The grand master's remarks went to the already existing committee on that subject, whose report shows that they had made a well conceived effort to get such information as would form a basis for an intelligent report. Not a single lodge took any official notice of the subject, and individual members of only four lodges improved the opportunity to come before the committee to urge the project. They recommended that an official circular over the signature of the grand master *requiring* each lodge to hold a special meeting before a certain date for consideration of the subject, and report results.

The grand master is perplexed over the increasing number of non-affiliates, the number stricken from the rolls for non-payment of dues being greater than ever before. He suggests no remedy, but urges consideration. The committee on ancient landmarks reports briefly and sanely, with grand lodge approval, that they find no justifying reason for any new law.

The report of the indefatigable grand secretary (THOMAS MONTGOMERY) is full of interesting matter. Their grand lodge registry, now reaching perfection, is being supplemented by a register of all the officers of all the lodges from their organization. During the year he had assorted by states and rank, trimmed to uniform size, classified and prepared for mounting, some 2,600 portraits of distinguished Masons in the United States, mostly the accumulation of the last ten years.

Past Grand Master ALONZO T. STEBBINS, grand representative from Illinois, called attention to the recent demise of Past Grand Master HENRY P. H. BROMWELL, of this jurisdiction, reading extracts from obituary notices of the distinguished brother.

Twelve new lodges were chartered; considerable ill-advised legislation strangled; and an address by the grand orator, WELLINGTON C. MASTERSON, was well received, as it deserved.

HENRY R. ADAMS, of Minneapolis, was elected grand master; THOMAS MONTGOMERY, St. Paul, re-elected grand secretary.

The report on correspondence (81 pp.) hammered on the anvil of Bro. IRVING TODD to its customary symmetry and tempered to its usual fineness, notices the Illinois proceedings for 1902. Besides epitomizing with great thoroughness and marvelous condensation the proceedings Brother TODD permits himself some extracts from the grand master's address, including the conclusion of Brother MOULTON'S letter to the grand master of Pennsylvania, which he characterizes as "pungent enough to awaken sensibility in an Egyptian mummy."

He earns our acknowledgments by calling our report "exhaustive," when he might have said exhausting, and transfers to his pages some paragraphs relative to his grand lodge.

The minutes of the Masonic Veteran's Association, bound with the proceedings, as usual, are faced by a page portrait of B. F. FARMER, who died in April, 1902, two months after his election as president of the association. He was a Vermonter by birth; of the twelve other deaths reported not one was born in Minnesota.

EDWIN PRINCE CAPEN, of Minneapolis, was elected president; GILES W. MERRILL, St. Paul, re-elected secretary.

MISSISSIPPI, 1903.

85TH ANNUAL. BILOXI. FEBRUARY 19.

Portraits in this volume are those of HARRY T. HOWARD, the retiring grand master (frontispiece); of WILLIAM P. MILLEN, the contemporary of QUITMAN, STEVENS, WALTER, and others of that generation who placed Mississippi in the forefront of their day; and of JAMES WATTS, past senior grand warden, whose active Masonic life spanned the period between that elder generation and those who at present rule and guide, some of whom are destined—when seen through the perspective of lapsed years—to assume as heroic proportions as the most commanding figures of what they now regard as their giant age.

Twelve past grand masters and the representatives of thirty-four grand jurisdictions, among them Past Grand Master FREDERICK SPEED, the envoy of Illinois, now on permanent duty in the southeast.

Distinguished visitors present were Past Grand Master JOHN G. HARRIS, of Alabama, specially commissioned, by his grand master, as bearer of fraternal greetings from that grand jurisdiction; and a delegation from Louisiana, consisting of Grand Master REID; Deputy Grand

Master Delahoussaye; Past Grand Masters Buck, Allen, Graham, Brice, and Cage; Grand Secretary Lambert, Grand Pursuivant Steig, and E. T. Duckert, secretary of Quitman lodge, who were received with the private grand honors.

With a mellifluous and tender prelude Grand Master Howard called the death roll, which included, besides the name of Brother Watts, those of two district deputy grand masters, James M. Bradley and Ambrose A. Posey. The committee on necrology accorded to them merited eulogy, and also incorporated in their report a magnificent tribute to Josiah Hayden Drummond—"the mightiest pillar of our mystic temple"—and a memorial of Past Grand Master Reuben Johnson Laughlin, of Arkansas, presented by William Kellis, grand representative of that jurisdiction.

All the decisions reported by the grand master as issuing from the executive side of the dual law-interpreting power which in Mississippi exists during the recess (the law committee constituting the other side), were rendered by the senior grand warden, (E. N. Thomas,) during the absence of the grand master and deputy grand master from the jurisdiction.

In a case where complaints against a lodge were to be investigated by a committee appointed by the grand master, who had turned over to them letters referring to the subject, including some marked "confidential," and the question arose of the right of the complainant to examine them, his conclusion was that if these letters were to be used at all, for any purpose, that they should at least on the day of trial be inspected by all the parties interested. In arguing this he says:

In other words, I do not think these letters should be considered at all by the committee, unless both sides had an opportunity to inspect them. The committee could have no purpose other than to arrive at the truth. Rules have been adopted for the ascertainment of the truth. These rules are not arbitrary, but they are the result of the wisdom of ages, and the committee should follow these well fixed rules in trying this case to the end that the committee may reach its conclusion from the evidence before it, and not from anything that members may have learned which cannot be submitted as testimony.

In a case where the question of the eligibility of an Entered Apprentice for advancement was mooted because doubts had been raised of his having been eligible for initiation—these doubts turning on the question whether he had acquired the fixed residence required by law—he decided, substantially, that the question of jurisdiction had been foreclosed, so far as the lodge was concerned, by his initiation, and if no other obstacle presented itself he should be advanced.

In a case where money received for insurance and from other sources, designed to be used in rebuilding, had been intrusted to a committee, which committee had, in violation of the orders of the lodge, misapplied the funds by loaning them without proper security, and thereby lost them. he decided that there was nothing in the transaction for the grand master to act upon; that it rested entirely with the lodge whether to institute proceedings against the members of the committee, and in this connection adds:

The grand master has no control over lodge trials, unless there are disorders in the lodge or unless it refuses to do its duty, and in that event his action must not go to the extent of interfering with the trial. He must arrest their charter for not proceeding against members guilty of Masonic offenses, and under Rule 22 he may exercise his prerogative of presiding in person or by deputy in the lodge, when there is disorder endangering its harmony.

In all these his action was, we think, correct, and we regard as always timely his reiteration of the fact that the grand master has no power in Masonic trials save that which is incidental to his prerogative to enter any lodge and require—in trials as in other matters—its compliance with Masonic law.

We find no record of the grand lodge having passed upon these opinions.

The annual report of the law committee is much less voluminous than usual. Most of their decisions are covered by some rule, which is cited, but many of these rules are not peculiar to Mississippi, and of course most of them are of general application.

Following are some of the decisions reported, all of which were affirmed:

Question 2. Is it a violation against Masonic law for a brother to order whisky in his own name, or, in other words, furnish everything connected with the business, and some one else do the selling, claiming that he has no interest in the business further than the use of his name?

Answer. Yes.

Question 4. Can a lodge entertain the petition for initiation of one who was born and raised within its jurisdiction, claiming it as his home and also legal voting precinct, but whose business calling compels him to temporarily reside in other localities at times?

Answer. Yes. The fact that his business calls him away from his home and legal voting precinct part of the time, does not necessarily interfere with his citizenship.

Question 5. In the trial of a brother for unmasonic conduct, the charges were sustained. In voting on the penalty, two-thirds of the members present voted in favor of expulsion and the worshipful master declared the brother expelled. After the lodge was closed, in looking over

the law, the worshipful master discovered his mistake, finding it took a three-fourth's vote to expel. What course should the lodge pursue?

Answer. Summon the lodge, and especially all who were present at the trial, and proceed with it as if there had been no interval, by voting on the next grade of punishment.

Question 9. How should a lodge proceed in the case of a brother under indictment for criminal offence, pending the trial of his case in the court.

Answer. The lodge should not proceed against the brother until such time as the court finally decides his case, at which time, should it see proper to do so, it may investigate the brother's conduct, and proceed in the matter, regardless of the decision of the court.

Question 11. Can a lodge entertain an application for initiation of one who is a railroad contractor and who had lived in the jurisdiction of said lodge for fourteen months prior to said application, his family residing in another state. He has never gained a legal residence in the state by voting, although he is entitled to do so.

Answer. It is a point of fact for the lodge to settle exactly at what time the applicant determined to make his permanent place of abode, from choice, within its jurisdictional limits, in accordance with section 4, Rules and Regulations, and reckon the twelve months necessary to give jurisdiction from that time. Temporary residence, no matter how long standing, is not to be included.

Question 13. Is it a violation of Masonic law for a brother to erect a tombstone over his wife's grave with the emblems of Masonry engraved thereon?

Answer. The emblems of Masonry are peculiar to the order itself, and a flagrant and improper use of the same would subject the offending brother to Masonic discipline as in any other improper conduct toward the order. While the act is improper, yet the guilt of the brother depends entirely upon the spirit in which the act complained of was committed and the facts surrounding it, all of which the lodge must try and determine for itself.

Question 15. Can the lodge entertain a application for the advancement of a brother who was made an Entered Apprentice in said lodge a number of years ago, but who in the meantime moved out of the jurisdiction of said lodge and afterwards returned thereto, the brother being seventy years of age, of sound physical health and good character?

Answer. It is entirely within the power and discretion of the lodge to determine as to the moral, mental and social qualifications of an applicant. There is no law or precedent to prevent its entertaining the petition and advancing the Entered Apprentice, if he should be found worthy and well qualified and had been elected thereto.

Question 16. Can a lodge entertain the application for initiation of one who has lived within its jurisdiction permanently for about three months, or should the petitioner make application to the lodge in whose jurisdiction he formerly resided?

Answer. It cannot, neither can the lodge in whose jurisdiction he formerly resided; the petitioner having, from choice, changed his residence, must await the necessary twelve months before he can petition the lodge in whose jurisdiction he now resides.

Question 20. Can a lodge reinstate one living in another jurisdiction, who has been suspended for non-payment of dues and is now engaged in the liquor traffic?

Answer. It cannot, but should carefully examine into the fact of the brother being engaged in the liquor traffic, and proceed in accordance with the law. The fact of his having been suspended for non-payment of dues would in no way preclude his being tried for the grave offence.

Nos. 2 and 20 should be read together, both illustrating phases of the Mississippi liquor law. As the present residence has no bearing in the case it was properly ignored in the answer. Nos. 4, 11, and 16 were better placed in juxtaposition on account of their kinship. They cover pretty completely (as well as correctly,) the law pertaining to jurisdiction over sojourners, and to the intention of the applicant, as a factor in determining the question of residence, properly recognizing his choice of his voting precinct as the best evidence of that intention, whatever the District of Columbia may say. No. 16 touches also upon a fact which cannot be too often dwelt upon, as shown by the question whether the petitioner might not make application to the lodge in whose territory he formerly lived. That lodge never had any interest in him or jurisdiction over him *except in the character of a resident of its territory*—the instant that dual character ceased, all shadow of interest or jurisdiction vanished without leaving a wrack behind. No. 15 properly makes clear the right of the lodge to advance the brother and the responsibility of the members in determining whether he is in his dotage, the length of time he had stood on the first degree having no bearing on either in the eye of the law.

The grand master inveighed in plain terms against the vice and sin of drunkenness, holding that when we cannot aid the fallen brother because he persists in drinking in spite of all warning he should be cut off. There is no uncertain tone about the following, and there can be no question of its timeliness:

Let us do our duty fearlessly and purge our lodge rooms of the staggering, degraded human being, who dishonors Masonry, and violates his most sacred obligations. And in this connection I would warn our brethren who are Shriners, that the reputation of our institution has suffered at their hands. When they hold a meeting, whisky and beer flow freely. The outside world think the Shrine a part of Masonry; but they should be told the truth, and that the Shrine only uses the Masonic bodies to draw upon for novices. As it is at present, the Masons bear all the responsibility. Yet by Masonic law we can not engage in the liquor business without being justly expelled. Let the officers of the Shrine remember that a great conflagration may be caused by a lighted match and that the Masonic body is disgraced by their carelessness.

It happened that this warning fell upon the ears of the head Shriner himself, as he himself confesses. He seems to have been present on more than one day, for although we find the following in the proceedings of the first day, in his response he refers to the reading of the grand master's address on the day previous:

Brother Henry C. Aiken, the Imperial Potentate of the Annual Arabic Order of Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, being in waiting, was introduced to the grand lodge by Past Grand Master Benjamin V. White and welcomed by the most worshipful, the grand master, and invited to a seat in the East.

(We are warranted in presuming that the formal introduction, welcome by the grand master, and invitation to a seat in the east was an afterthought, as it is not customary to extend such honors to one who has not earned the rank in symbolic Masonry entitling him to it, unless, as sometimes happens, he makes one of the suite of a visiting grand master. We doubt not there was some fluttering in desert push after the grand master had released his arrows, and that it was determined during the recess to do something to break the force of the indictment.)

Most Worshipful Grand Master, Officers and Brethren of the Grand Lodge of Mississippi:—I esteem it a privilege and honor to meet with you in grand lodge assembled, and a great pleasure to have the opportunity to say a few words—only a few—and convey to you in my person the greetings of the brethren of Nebraska to their brethren of the Grand Lodge of Mississippi and to assure you that there and here and everywhere, Masons are all alike, a band of noble brethren bound by a common tie to improve ourselves and help our fellow-man. * * *

I am one of those who believe in and venerate the Blue Lodge. I feel that there we should bestow our love and loyal allegiance, knowing full well that if any crack or strain occurs in this magnificent foundation, the whole superstructure will crumble into indistinguishable ruin.

Most Worshipful Grand Master, I was present in this grand body yesterday when your address was read, and I was somewhat pained by your rather severe strictures on the Shrine and Shriners. As the head of that great order of noble men, it may not be out of place for me to speak in their defence in the hope that I may thereby, to some extent soften the judgment you pronounced on them. The Order of Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, as you know, is composed of Masons who have attained the degree of Knight Templar in the York Rite or that of a thirty-second degree Mason in the Scottish Rite. To have reached either of these elevated stations in Masonry, a brother must have been subjected to the ordeal of the ballot on several different occasions, and it is fair to suppose that no better or more select body of men can be found. The Shrine makes no claim to be a Masonic body, although the world at large looks upon it as such, even after they have been told better. It is a social order wherein no one can be admitted who is not either a Knight Templar or a thirty-second degree Mason in good standing. Bodies of the order are called temples. It is not to be denied, Most Worshipful Sir, that at the meet-

ings of some of the temples, excesses have been committed in the past. Some of our brethren, overcome by the pleasures and excitement incident to our ceremonial sessions, have partaken too freely, made fools of themselves, disgraced the Order and reflected on Masonry. Nothing in the ritual teachings, or proper conduct of the Shrine, gives countenance to such action on the part of some of our foolish members, and Shrine law and literature distinctly forbid it.

You will, I am sure, be pleased to know that I have found, in my visits to southern temples, less liquor drinking than I expected. I had heard a great deal about the extent of the drink habit in the south, especially in Kentucky, where it was jokingly said that the taste of water was almost unknown. My surprise was great, therefore, to find in Louisville, the home of Kentucky whisky much less drinking and more total abstainers, at least amongst Shriners, than in any northern city I have visited. The evil is recognized by the thinking members of the order, and strenuous efforts are being made to put down and crush out conduct unbecoming to a Mason and a gentleman. In the Shrine we have past grand commanders, past grand high priests, past grand masters, and other high and trusted officers of the Masonic fraternity, besides a great number of ministers of the Gospel, and these will not stand for or tolerate conduct which tends to disgrace our order or reflect on the Masonic fraternity. I can assure you that from the high place on which I stand I can see this sentiment growing and extending everywhere. I make it a point to speak against excesses of all kinds, and urge moderation in all things at every meeting I attend, and the applause which follows every such expression shows that hearts of the Shriners are all right and that it is the few and thoughtless that have given us the bad name which, in a measure, has justified your criticism. On the plains, the howling of three coyotes sounds, to the inexperienced year, as if a thousand were yelling at the same time. So it often happens that one or two Shriners who have overstepped the bounds of decency will, by their wild and unruly conduct, condemn the whole membership. I am happy to say to you that the trend of the Shrine is upward, and that the imperial council and its officers will do all in their power to eliminate everything which is or can be objectionable to any Master Mason.

This lengthy extract makes demands upon our space that we can ill afford, but the matter is too important to be passed over. Fair play demanded this much, or nothing.

In a supplementary report of the law committee we find the following anent another phase of the liquor question, which was adopted without dissent:

Question. A brother of another jurisdiction, whose laws permit its members to engage in the liquor traffic, visits a lodge in this jurisdiction. Does the fact of his being engaged in the liquor traffic in another jurisdiction deny to him the right of visitation in this jurisdiction, provided there is no objection made to his sitting in the lodge he may visit.

Answer. It does not. If he is in good standing in a lodge under the jurisdiction of a grand lodge with which this grand lodge is in fraternal correspondence, he is entitled to the right of visitation, provided no objection is raised to his sitting in the lodge by a member thereof.

In response to the appeal of Tennessee for a general crusade against cipher rituals, the following was adopted:

Resolved, That any Mason in this grand jurisdiction, who shall be found guilty of having in his possession any cipher ritual, or expose, so-called, or use any cipher ritual in the work of the lodge or out of it, shall be disciplined by his lodge and for the first offence shall be suspended indefinitely, and for the second he shall be expelled.

Resolved, The committee on Masonic law and jurisprudence be required to report a statute to meet the case.

The report of the custodians of the Masonic Widows and Orphans' Home fund, shows securities amounting to $26,000.09 and cash $6,321.40 in their hands. The grand lodge added $500 by appropriation. The record does not show that a motion made to continue the per capita assessment of 25 cents for the benefit of the fund, was adopted; we infer from the index that it was.

The grand lodge decided to take no action in the matter of the World's Fair building; chartered four new lodges, and agreed to meet next year at Greenville.

Emmet N. Thomas, of Greenville, was elected grand master; Frederic Speed, Vicksburg, re-elected grand secretary.

The report on correspondence (80 pages) is of course the work of Past Grand Master Andrew H. Barkley, who gives over two pages of his condensed report to a very courteous and fraternal review of our proceedings for 1903. We regret to learn that sickness compelled his absence from the grand lodge at the session under review, but we hail his continuance as the committee on correspondence, as an indication that the expectations of those near by him accord with our own hope of his speedy recovery.

MISSOURI, 1902.

82nd Annual. Kansas City. October 21.

Seventeen past grand masters were present, and thirty-four jurisdictions were represented in the diplomatic corps, Illinois not of the number. Present as honored guests were Grand Master Thomas E. Dewey, and Grand Secretary Albert K. Wilson, of Kansas, and Grand Master N. M. Ayers, of Nebraska.

The grand master, Joseph C. Finagin, whose half-tone portrait embellishes the fly-leaf of the Missouri volume, reported the death of two

district deputy grand masters, PENDLETON P. ELLIS and ANDREW J. COLEMAN, and the obituary committee add the names of CYRUS OSBORN, who was senior grand warden in 1848, and CHARLES S. GLASPELL, who was senior grand deacon in 1899.

In reporting dispensations for re-taking the ballot (and the refusal of more), the grand master has some instructive remarks on the evolution of the unanimous petition for this kind of dispensation:

Brother A. presents the petition of Mr. B. for the degrees. In due time the ballot is had, and strange to say, the petitioner is rejected. Brother A. is surprised at the result and expresses himself so, because Mr. B. is one of the very best citizens in the community. Another brother is on the floor and gives emphasis to the statement of Brother A., and another brother follows. Before the master has fully appreciated the situation the brothers have all had something good to say about the petitioner and finally the brother who cast the black ball has either "distinguished himself from the rest of the community" by keeping silent, or to throw off suspicion, has also been forced to take the floor in praise of the petitioner. When this has been done there is "every evidence" of a mistake in the ballot and a petition is at once signed by every member present at said meeting requesting the grand master's authority for another ballot.

For all practical purposes this smoking out business, inaugurated by expression of surprise at the result, is a nullification, without a literal violation of the law forbidding a member to discover the nature of his ballot, and the master should suppress it at the outset.

In his preface to the single decision he reports, he recounts the same experience that befel his predecessors and that will befall his successors to the end of time. Nearly all the questions he was asked were plainly answered by the printed by-laws. These animated interrogation points divide themselves chiefly into three classes: When they are up against a question of law, one may be so ignorant that he don't know where to find the law, and he writes to the grand master; a second finds the law, interprets it, probably correctly, but distrusts his own judgment, and he writes to the grand master; a third finds the law, interprets it without the slightest hesitation and having pulled out the plum, Horner-like he writes to the grand master. Here is an illustration from one of the last two classes:

The most remarkable feature, however, is the fact that in only one instance have I received a letter asking for an opinion on the law of physical qualifications, and the writer gave his decision strictly in accordance with the law. This leads me to believe that the law is now pretty well understood by the brethren throughout the state and that it will soon take its place in history as a "Missouri Landmark" and certify to the wisdom of the "progressive science" of Freemasonry.

At first blush it does seem strange that the inquirer should have conquered the details of the numerous decisions by which the theoretic dis-

placement of the ancient landmark by the "Missouri Landmark" was made concrete; for the process at once recalls LINCOLN'S reply when asked what he thought of gradual emancipation. It reminded him, he said, of a fellow he knew out at Springfield, Illinois, who had a dog, whose tail he was going to cut off; he was "going to cut it off an inch at a time so as not to hurt him much." But, considering the completeness with which the authors and finishers of the Missouri "Cripple Law" did their work, the inquirer could hardly make a mistake; almost any proposition was sure to be good law unless the supply of wooden legs gives out.

His one decision, which was approved, is as follows:

I received the following question: A brother was made a Mason in ——— Lodge of this jurisdiction and recently moved a short distance away, locating in Kansas near the state line between Missouri and Kansas. The nearest lodge to his home is another lodge in Missouri.

Question. Can said brother transfer his membership from his former lodge to the other lodge in Missouri near his present residence? Answer. Yes, providing he transfers his membership without taking a dimit.

Of course there ought to be no objection to his transferring his membership at his pleasure, without let or hindrance except the necessary consent of the lodge with which he proposes to affiliate; but Missouri contends that a Master Mason cannot affiliate with a lodge outside of the grand jurisdiction. The hollowness of this contention is revealed by the decision that it is permissible, lawful to subvert it if it can be done without having the process come to the surface to give the snap away. But in this instance it saves just so much taxable material, and that justifies almost any dodge.

In our last review of the Missouri proceedings we gave an abridged account of what has since become generally known as the "Mayo case," in which the accused was convicted of wrongfully converting, in the nineteen years that he had been secretary of the Scottish Rite bodies in St. Louis, the sum of $2,262, collected for those bodies, to his own use, and suspended for one year. The case got into the grand lodge through two doors. The grand master on the day following the trial set it aside for gross irregularities (to which he was an eye witness but did not interfere with) and reported the case to the grand lodge. The committee on appeals had it before them, whither it had come in the regular way, the appeal having been taken the night of the trial and therefore prior to the annulling action of the grand master. The grand lodge sustained the action of the grand master, refused to remand the case for a new trial, and held that in sustaining the action of the executive it had disposed of and dismissed the appeal.

We concluded our comments upon this rival of the celebrated Mississippi SPIGHT case, with the remark that "the moral of the mysterious

affair is not a moral, but a fact; the charges against the accused have got lost in the shuffle."

This was probably the prevailing impression; at all events we find that close on the heels of the closing of the grand lodge, the lodge which tried the case appointed a committee to ascertain its standing with reference to the case, and the questions asked by them of the grand master all point that way. Their communication and the grand master's reply—a month later—are made a part of his address, from which we reproduce them with his answers. In reaching his conclusion he did not go behind the order of the grand master setting aside the proceedings and verdict of the lodge and reporting and "referring the whole matter to the grand lodge at its next annual communication for its determination and adjudication." The approval of this action by the grand lodge resulted, he holds, in vesting the grand lodge with exclusive power to dispose of the whole matter, although it is plain to be seen that he does not think the grand lodge foresaw or desired such a result. Following is the summing up of his letter:

My answers to the questions submitted, therefore, are as follows:

First—Has the lodge the right to re-try the accused for the same offence, on the same charge and specifications, on amended specifications, or on new specifications?

It has not, so long as the charge heretofore made is pending before the grand lodge.

Second—Does the report of the special committee of the grand lodge on the action of the grand master, in the setting aside of the verdict of the lodge, especially as set forth in the second paragraph of their report, stating that no action was had by the committee on the merits of the case, indicate that owing to alleged irregularities in the trial had, a new trial should be had in Missouri Lodge?

No. The refusal to adopt the substitute offered by R. W. Brother Ross, and the fact that the action of the grand master was approved in its entirety, shows that such was not the intention of the grand lodge.

Third—What is the status of the case at this time?

The grand lodge has set aside the verdict of Missouri Lodge No. 1, and has sustained the action of the grand master in transferring the case to the grand lodge for "final adjudication and determination."

The fact that the grand lodge was closed without disposing of the case does not divest its jurisdiction. The case stands just as any other would where an appeal had been taken from a decision of a lodge, and the appeal not disposed of at the first annual communication succeeding the trial. It stands over until the grand lodge acts in the matter.

The grand lodge accepted Grand Master FINAGIN'S diagnosis of the status of the case, and sent the subject to a special committee (five) of which Past Grand Master XENOPHON RYLAND was chairman, with in-

structions to "try the case and report thereon at this communication of the grand lodge."

Three reports were made. The majority report shows the nature of the proceedings in the committee, and the findings and recommendation of the three who signed it—the chairman and two others—as follows:

That after a patient hearing, during which the parties were personally present, as well as represented by counsel, and a careful consideration of all the evidence submitted, and the arguments of counsel heard, the undersigned members of the committee find that the accused, William H. Mayo, a member of Missouri Lodge No. 1, A. F. & A. M., is guilty of unmasonic conduct as charged in specification No. 1 of the charge, and not guilty of specifications No. 2 and No. 3.

In view of the fact that Brother W. H. Mayo has settled the deficiency with which he stood charged by partial payment in cash, and the execution of his notes for the remainder, which in no wise atones for the turpitude of wrongfully converting to his use money which did not belong to him, yet evidencing his repentance, it makes a strong appeal to this grand lodge in mitigation of the punishment to be inflicted.

We, therefore, recommend that he be suspended from all the rights and privileges of Masonry for the space of one year.

Brother Bigger, of the committee, submitted a minority report occupying two pages of the proceedings, detailing that the by-laws of the four several bodies of which Brother Mayo was secretary, mentioned no specific compensation, but it was to be such sum as the various bodies should from time allow. Brother Mayo had, from moneys collected by him, paid himself what he thought he ought to have, and after nineteen years of loose slip-shop conduct of business, during which the books had been audited but three times, in 1900 a committee representing the several bodies, on examining the books found a shortage of $2,262.

Brother Bigger thought Brother Mayo's services were worth all he had taken, and although he had erred had not done so corruptly, and as he had settled with the Scottish Rite bodies by paying a portion of the shortage in cash and the balance in notes, he thought he should be found not guilty.

Brother Johnson, also of the committee, briefly reported that the testimony had raised a serious doubt if his acts in misappropriating the funds involved moral turpitude; hence he dissented from the verdict of guilt found by the majority, and recommended the accused to the charitable consideration of the grand lodge.

We find disposition of the case is thus recorded:

M. W. Bro. Xen. Ryland, chairman of the committee on the above case, presented the majority report, and a motion was made for its adoption. This was followed by a minority report, presented by R. W. Bro.

C. C. Bigger, who moved its adoption as a substitute for the majority report.

Bro. W. F. Johnson, a member of the committee, submitted a report expressing his personal views, which was read.

Quite a lengthy discussion followed, with a motion to adopt the minority report. A vote being taken the motion was lost. The vote being 162 Ayes. 196 Noes.

M. W. Bro. Noah M. Givan then moved to amend the report of the majority by reprimanding Bro. Wm. H. Mayo as a penalty instead of suspension for one year. A vote was then taken on a motion to reprimand, and resulted in 211 ayes, 202 noes.

The amendment to reprimand being adopted, the report was then adopted as amended. M. W. Bro. Jos. C. Finagin, grand master, requested M. W. Bro. Xen. Ryland to reprimand Brother Wm. H Mayo, who was called to the altar and received a reprimand administered by M. W. Bro. Ryland.

If Grand Master Finagin's letter to Missouri Lodge No. 1 had examined and elucidated the Missouri constitution relative to jurisdiction in cases of unmasonic conduct, it would have afforded the outside world additional data from which to judge whether this case was properly before the grand lodge for *trial on its merits.* It certainly did not get there on appeal, the only method provided by the ancient law.

Another matter noted by us last year was the reference of the following resolution to the committee on jurisprudence:

Resolved, That no lodge in this jurisdiction shall permit any person who is not a present or past master to preside over the lodge as W. M., or perform any of the duties of the W. M., except on funeral occasions.

The law of the matter was shorn to its proper proportions and clearly stated by the committee, who say:

No construction of Masonic law is presented to the committee in this matter. The sole question is the propriety of enacting the proposed rule. No lodge can now be opened, except on funeral occasions, without the presence of the W. M. or one of the wardens, and the ranking one of these officers must preside and be responsible for the work. It is our opinion that the presiding officer may be safely entrusted with the power to assign such part of the work of conferring the degrees to the Masons present as he may deem proper. The work must be done under his supervision and control, and we see no necessity for further laws upon the subject. (Adopted.)

The committee approved the four decisions reported by the deputy grand master (JOHN C. YOCUM), who had charge of the craft from the first of May until the meeting of the grand lodge, the grand master being called out of the jurisdiction by business exigencies. Two are of more than local interest, the first—that a bartender who sells beer and whisky

as an employe is a "saloon keeper" in the eye of the Missouri law and hence ineligible for membership—because it indicates the pivotal words of that law; and the second because it is of general application and acceptance, as follows:

5. It was correctly ruled in the fourth decision of the deputy grand master that the mere fact that a member borrowed money from his lodge and failed to repay the same, in the absence of any proof of fraud upon his part, was wholly insufficient to constitute a Masonic offence.

We referred last year to a proposition to so amend their law as to bring "manufacturing or dealing in intoxicating liquors as a beverage" into the same category as saloon keeping, which was referred to the committee on jurisprudence but not reached. This year it was referred to a special committee, who reported adversely, giving the following as some of their reasons therefor:

First, we believe that said amendment is too vague, uncertain and indefinite in its scope and purport, and would in all probability lead to confusion in the enforcement thereof in the different subordinate lodges.

Second, the effect of said amendment is to make the Masonic fraternity one of prohibition rather than one of temperance. Should we enter upon this class of legislation it would be impossible to predict where it would end.

Third, by the adoption of said amendment some of our most devoted members and prominent citizens would be eliminated from the fraternity.

Your committee is of the opinion that the present law is ample and sufficient without any further legislation on the part of this grand lodge, and that the subordinate lodges should be held responsible for the enforcement thereof, and the selection of the proper material for their membership.

Pending the discussion the senior grand warden (Wm. F. Kuhn) offered the following amendment to the amendment:

Unmasonic Conduct.—All lodges in this jurisdiction shall enforce the Masonic law in reference to unmasonic conduct, and more especially against saloon keeping, brewers, wholesale liquor dealers, distillers, gambling, blasphemy, profanity and pracitices of a kindred character. Provided, nothing in this section shall be so construed as to make it retroactive in the election and initiation of brewers, wholesale liquor dealers and distillers.

The journal says:

After considerable discussion a call was made for a vote by lodges on the amendment offered by Brother Kuhn. The amendment was adopted by a vote of 1,179 Ayes. Noes 796. A vote was then taken on the amendment as amended, and it was not adopted.

We cannot forbear saying that the last paragraph of the committee's report urges very precisely the same reasons against further legislation

which we urged, in part, against the legislation already had, at the time of its enactment.

The report of the superintendent of the Masonic Home shows 139 beneficiaries present, viz: Forty-five girls, thirty-five boys, twenty-seven old ladies and thirty-two old gentlemen. The per capita cost of maintenance is not given. The Home has fortunately received a donation of interest-bearing securities valued at more than $13,000. This fund will be known as the JAMES L. KUYKENDALL Edowment Fund, in honor of the donor, who, with his wife, is to be taken care of by the grand lodge during their lives.

Four new lodges were chartered; the pensioners of the grand lodge were provided for as usual, and St. Louis was agreed upon as the next place of meeting.

JOHN C. YOCUM, of Kansas City, was elected grand master; JOHN D. VINCIL, St. Louis, re-elected grand secretary.

The report on correspondence (176 pp.) by Past Grand Master JOHN D. VINCIL, grand secretary, is the twenty-fifth from his hand and as usual is full of interest.

He gives four pages to notice of Illinois for 1901, adding interest to it at the outset by reviving an acquaintance of past years:

From a personal knowledge of Brother Hitchcock in past years I took up his address with pleasing expectations, and am happy to say have not been disappointed. The perusal of the document reveals the fact that he is a plain, practical business officer, methodical and terse, with no flourish or display. The committee on address stated that it was "crisp, concise and admirable." I give my unqualified approval of this verdict.

There follows a close epitome of the address and of the transactions of the grand lodge, and extended and very flattering attention to the work of this committee as a whole, but more particularly with reference to our special report on the proposed recognition of certain illegitimate and quasi-legitimate but not sovereign grand bodies.

It is impossible to do justice to a report written as Brother VINCIL'S is entirely in his own language, except by summarizing in the same way, with running commentary. We used to do this and found in it great pleasure and profit, but the multiplying cares of life, with the weather eye always out for the daily-bread problem, leaves us too little time to do it now.

MONTANA, 1902.

38TH ANNUAL. BUTTE. SEPTEMBER 7.

The Montana art gallery is this year enriched with a half-tone portrait of a very elegant gentleman, GEORGE T. SLACK, the retiring grand master. He took his Masonry a little late—thirty-six—and, as sometimes happens in that class of cases the type was severe; in eleven years he was grand master.

Ten past grand masters and the representatives of twenty-six jurisdictions graced the opening with their presence. In both categories was the envoy of Illinois, CORNELIUS HEDGES, now and for thirty consecutive years past, on duty in the southeast.

The address of Grand Master SLACK shows that his Masonic ideal is a high one, not that of a martinet but of one who can see that the craft may be so much governed as to choke the unselfish, free, trusting fellowship which is the highest wage current among men.

He wisely refused to grant dispensations for elections in advance of the regular time, the danger that absentees counting on getting home for the annual meeting might find the election in which they expected to participate already over with, being a sufficient reason for such refusal, but we do not understand why the reluctance with which he says he granted dispensations for holding the election *after* the stated time. His sense of fitness was well shown in his refusal to grant a dispensation to permit the McKinley Memorial Association to solicit subscriptions from lodges the reasons assigned being that he did not believe that the committee would allow any device or design of any secret organization on or about the structure, and that he believed the contributions should come from the people as citizens of the nation, and not as members of any sect or society.

From among the decisions reported by him we copy two, wondering how, having rendered the one he came to render the other (the numbering is our own):

1. A member of committee on investigation of a candidate for initiation, sends written report unfavorable, gives reasons for so reporting, and objects to the initiation of the candidate, the ballot results in election, what is the standing of the candidate?

I answered that the letter of the absent member of the committee should be treated as an objection after the ballot and would have the effect of a black-ball.

2. A brother affiliated in this jurisdiction petitions a lodge for membership and the petition is referred to a committee. At the time the committee is to report, one of them asks further time, which is granted. A member of the lodge now objects to the brother becoming a member of the lodge. What shall be done?

I answered that the committee should report and the ballot be taken, leaving the objector his remedy by ballot.

In their disapproval of No. 1—in which the grand lodge concurred—the committee on jurisprudence say:

The report of such a committee or any member thereof should be made orally to the lodge. An objection, to be available, must be made after ballot and before initiation and to the master instead of the lodge, in which case only, if not removed wihin sixty days, it has the effect of a black ball.

The position of the committee that the right of objection does not come into existence until the immemorial method of exclusion has been exhausted has long been considered well-settled law in Illinois.

He further decided, and correctly, that a brother against whom charges have been preferred in a lodge of which he is not a member, has the right to appear in person in that lodge, to answer; that nothing would warrant a lodge in remitting the fees for the degrees to a minister of the gospel; and in a case stated, where an officer in the army, who had been away from his legal residence for years and never expected to return there to reside, and who had not been in the jurisdiction a year, might receive the degrees with the consent of the lodge under whose jurisdiction he formerly resided, citing a section of the code to sustain his position.

As the decision was approved we presume the code warranted it, but what such a provision is based upon probably no one will ever tell. The only condition which ever gave the lodge where he formerly resided the power of consent was the fact that he resided there. When that fact disappeared, and by his own statement it had disappeared, any power or claim of authority which had that fact for its *sole* basis, must have vanished with it. Neither civil nor Masonic law makes the place which he has avowedly abandoned, his fixed or permanent abode or domicile.

His report of his visitations is of double interest, first, as to what he saw and second the reflected light of that on his own personality. He says:

I felt it incumbent on me to call the attention of Livingston Lodge to what, to say the least, was a gross impropriety. I allude to the habit of smoking in the lodge room during the work of the communication. I was told that it would be impossible to obtain a quorum if this indulgence was stopped. I advised, as that was only a matter of supposition, to stop it anyway.

I have since learned from a brother who visited the lodge, that he did not observe any smoking during the time of labor.

Our own experience is that absolute prohibition of smoking in the lodge room proper, when the lodge is at labor, causes no dissatisfaction, because every smoking brother sees that it is only a reasonable degree of self-restraint which he ought to practice in deference to others, and above all for the dignity of his lodge.

At another place:

Here I was among my many old and personal friends, who kept me busy declining various invitations, for want of time.

The Third Degree was again exemplified, and I again rashly consented to do part of the work. The candidate, however, signed the By-Laws and Constitution and I presume the lodge was satisfied that he was a Mason.

I did not take the trouble of examining the books. This lodge keeps the same secretary and treasurer at work, and knowing how the work was always done, I thought it unnecessary to examine them.

And up in the Bitter Root Valley:

An old past master of the lodge presided and opened and closed the lodge and went through the regular routine of work, as I was informed California did it some forty-five years ago, and which I was informed was pure unadulterated Webb work. And perhaps it was, but it was not the work as adopted by this grand jurisdiction. But the earnestness displayed, and the conscientious manner of the loyal and earnest brother who was acting as W. M., and the belief that the W. M. of the lodge conformed to the work of the jurisdiction, made it nearly impossible to say what I thought.

Notwithstanding the report of a committee last year, after investigation, that the financial conditions would not now admit of the maintenance of a Masonic Home, he thought it ought to be kept in view as an object to be worked for, and on his recommendation a permanent committee on the subject was provided for.

He also recommended that the by-laws be so amended as to permit lodges to attend divince service at their pleasure without a dispensation, but the grand lodge agreed with the jurisprudence committee that the law should not be changed.

All agreed with him that a committee on necrology should be established; the report of the committee showed that of the fifty brethren who had passed over during the year, seven were past masters of Montana lodges, which was certainly a very large percentage for so young a jurisdiction.

When reviewing (1871) the Montana proceedings for 1870, we had the pleasure of chronicling the election of Bro. CORNELIUS HEDGES, the chair-

man of the Montana committee on correspondence, as grand master. Two years later we chronicled his election as grand secretary, he having then performed the duties of the office for several months, by appointment of Grand Master WESTON, Grand Secretary HEZEKIAH L. HOSMER, having removed from the jurisdiction. Having rounded out thirty years of continuous service, he naturally, in his annual report takes a glance backward to the time when he took up what he then little dreamed was to become so much of his life work. He says:

In 1872 there were fifteen lodges with a membership of 595, and we were $124.75 short of paying our indebtedness. Now we have forty-nine chartered lodges and one U. D. with a membersip of 3,500.

The dues paid in 1872 were $1,779, this year they exceed $7,000. This shows some growth, though not as rapid as in some jurisdictions more accessible to the tide of immigration and the world's markets.

His natural failure to speak of one feature of their growth would make silence on our part inexcusable. By his reviewing pen he has written his grand lodge into the very front rank of her peers, and by his reports, and by his sympathetic record which has enabled us to feel the heart-beats of HUGH DUNCAN and others of the old set now sleeping with him beneath the daisies, he has brought Montana nearer to the great heart of the craft than any other jurisdicion.

The grand secretary had performed as best he could the duty devolved upon him of issuing a circular letter urging the importance of contributions to the Masonic Home fund, which was a discouraging one when it seemed neither right nor wise to hoard up money for a future generation, probably better able to provide for itself, to the neglect of those who need present aid which the lodges must chiefly furnish. The prospect had, however, been greatly improved by the recent bequest of an old-time member of Helena Lodge, deceased, of the larger portion of a considerable estate, to constitute an endowment fund for a Home.

The grand lodge used the setting maul to a good purpose in defeating a proposition to permit lodges to provide for life membership, and another more objectionable proposition, viz: To require visitors to produce a receipt showing dues paid to one year preceding the application to visit, although we judge that the latter came dangerously near commanding the necessary two-thirds vote. We hail the defeat of both as, by just so much calling a halt in the revolutionary tendency which has already well-nigh converted Masonry into a mutual benefit society, whose once fraternal privileges are only a commodity, doing business on a spot cash basis. Besides, the latter of these propositions is an inquisatorial meddling in the relations of a brother and his lodge, not justified by any necessity, real or fancied. So long as a brother remains in goodstanding, it is nobody's

business outside the members of his lodge to inquire whether the lodge has neglected to push him as closely as it ought for his dues, or whether on the other hand he is too poor to pay and too proud to confess his poverty unless driven to it by the vanishing of the last hope.

The problem of the proper disposition of the altar lights was settled by a majority vote, as follows:

All three on the south side of the altar so that one will be at either end of the altar and the third placed so as to form the apex of a triangle of which the two near the altar form the base.

We have never felt that any momentous results hung on the way the question was settled. In the best, and oldest Masonic interiors we have seen, they were placed in the stations. If they are to be placed on the floor, we should say they would be least in the way if located on the north side of the altar, and if so, should go there.

Further the grand lodge continued one lodge under dispensation; decided that its charity fund was not abolished when its Masonic Home fund was created, as erroneously supposed by the grand treasurer, and directed that it should come into its own—five per cent. of all money paid in for dues for the years that this transfer had not been made; legislated in the interest of a quorum at the lodge elections, by so amending the law as to prevent their falling on Christmas, or Christmas Eve; negatived a proposition to reduce the minimum fee for the degrees to $35; voted to reckon mileage from the residence of the recipient irrespective of the location of his lodge, and discovered to outside jurisdictions a race of Masons supposed to be lost, who voluntarily reduced a mileage rate once established, fixing it at three cents; and voted to meet next year at Helena.

Frank E. Smith, of Lewistown, was elected grand master; Cornelius Hedges, Helena, re-elected grand secretary.

The report on correspondence (136 pp.) is the thirty-second from the unique workshop of Bro. Cornelius Hedges, Sr., grand secretary. From direct expression and other evidence we are led to hope that he has so far got the upper hand in his tussle with rheumatism—of which malady we have had sufficient experimental knowledge to quicken our sympathy with the objects of its attentions—that we may offer our hand in congratulation without having him shrink in mortal terror lest we slap him on the back.

He girds up his loins for his survey of the Masonic field, by a preliminary survey of the world outside, winding up with the Philippines and their people, of whom he says:

Filipinos in the mass are pretty hard subjects for civilization. Besides being ignorant, they are the most accomplished liars in the world, naturally cruel, treacherous, unreliable and without the industry of the Chinese. They have fallen to our share of the "white man's burden" and we must do the best we can for them. Perhaps in a hundred years by missionary labor and helpful instruction they may be made into fair citizens. But for Dewey's visit and the subsequent cession and occupation by the United States they would still be oppressed subjects of Spain.

Masonry may well assume a share of this burden and much of the work must be done at home in keeping this question from becoming a political foot-ball as seems to be its present fate. Masonry has already been introduced into the islands and may be counted on to exercise its usual beneficent work.

We agree with him that Masonry may be relied on to do there its usual beneficent work. It having been introduced there from the United States, it will not become the hotbed of religious, political and sociological vagaries, but will be an object lesson of untold value and far-reaching influence demonstrating the possibility of orderly liberty under a self-imposed free representative system of government of equal rights and equal eligibilities.

Brother HEDGES' review of Illinois deals with our proceedings for 1901. He finds that a good picture helps him to get some idea of Grand Master HITCHCOCK's personality while scanning the record of his faithful and efficient services. He worries some over the distribution of the "surplus," it would have been such a convenient thing to have in the house now that the grand lodge has embarked in home-building, and moreover he fears that the lodges to which the money was returned will not generally devote it to charitable purposes. We do not share his fears, but now that the grand lodge has so embarked we do fear that a mistake was made in not making the distribution more complete. The presence of so large a fund as was left available for such an enterprise at the start, is a temptation to headlong action deaf to the admonitions of sober business judgment.

Noting a pending amendment making past grand treasurers and past grand secretaries permanent members, he says: "They are not a large body but their experience is most desirable to have." This is true, and we regret that the matter was not generally understood in that light, and the amendment saved.

Of our special report he speaks more at length:

Past Grand Master Robbins has a voluminous report upon the claims of several foreign jurisdictions for recognition. None of them in our Brother's critical judgment reached the standard of legitimacy. In fact we have serious doubts if some epochs in the history of the Grand Lodge of England were to be examined by the same standards if it would fare any better. We are morally certain that neither King Solomon nor either

of the Hirams could gain admission to any lodge in Illinois should they reappear on earth and apply to visit, unless they had been posted since. As so many rivers when traced to their fountain heads are lost in swamps, so in tracing Masonic genealogy it is only necessary to go high enough to come to a break. If anyone wants to rest undisturbed in the belief that Grand Masters have always been elected from and by the body of the craft, and new lodges, grand and subordinate, have always originated under dispensation or charter, we advise them not to attempt to read or interpret history. Legitimacy is better traced by spirit and purpose.

As he does not attempt to fix the epochs about which his doubts center we cannot put them to the test suggested. There is no disputing what he says about Solomon and the Hirams; no more than if he had said that they were unfamiliar with the secrets of any other society, which, like Masonry, came into existence some thousands of years after they were dead and turned to clay. His swamps and rivers are less elusive. We know now that there was but one swamp whose gathered waters overflowed and made for themselves a current which should be for the healing of nations. If Brother HEDGES thinks there may be still other swamps possessing waters similar in quality, he will nevertheless agree that what we call the *one* swamp, was the particular swamp into whose outflow, called Masonry, we both got. Just on the hither side of the swamp, where the ground had got firm enough to hold a stake or support foundation stone the brethren all got together and after examining the many contributions to the common stock, they took such features as by general consent were held to be authentic and essential and set them up as landmarks, defining (and thus identifying,) and governing the Freemasonry of which they were hereafter to be both the body and the soul, because hereafter no one was to be admitted to the Fraternity who did not accept its privileges on these conditions. If Brother HEDGES and ourself had been there we might have convinced them that an indefinable spirit would be a better test of legitimacy than the spirit *plus* a definable substance; but we were not there, and when we took Masonry, later, *we both agreed to the conditions,* including the condition that these conditions should not be changed.

We don't like to kick about small hings but we wish Brother HEDGES would use his influence with the administration to have the diminutive figures used in paging the Montana proceedings retired; they either shrivel with age, or our glasses need fixing.

NEVADA, 1903.

39TH ANNUAL. VIRGINIA CITY. JUNE 9.

This neat little pamphlet of 180 pages, which came in promptly on time, is embellished with half-tone page portraits of A. O. PERCY, the retiring grand master; C. N. NOTEWARE, grand secretary; and Past Grand Masters FISH and LACKEY, deceased.

Nine past grand masters and twenty-seven grand representatives were present, among the latter, CHARLES E. MACK, grand orator, representing Illinois.

Grand Master PERCY announced the death of two past grand masters, ALBERT LACKEY and HENRY L. FISH, the former born in Ohio, the latter a native of Massachusetts, both strong men in the community and in the craft. Passing to other jurisdictions he noticed the bereavement suffered by Illinois in the loss of Past Grand Masters HENRY P. H. BROMWELL and DANIEL M. BROWNING, and Grand Treasurer WILEY M. EGAN.

He reported no decisions. The only dispensations granted were to re-ballot on rejected candidates, and these were granted without hesitation because they were asked for by the unanimous vote of the lodge. To one who deems unanimity, in such cases, conclusive, we commend Grand Master FINAGIN'S (Missouri) story of the genesis of the unanimous petition.

He suggested that definite action should be taken this year on the applications of the Grand Lodges Valle de Mexico and Ignacio Ramirez, they having been pending for some time. This, or some other reason, caught the grand lodge, and these bodies were recognized as the peers of the Grand Lodge of Nevada. *De gustibus non.* A similar application from the Grand Orient Argustino del Rito Azul, was hung up for a year pending a report from the committee on correspondence. In view of a communication from the Supreme Council of Central America, charging the grand Lodge of Costa Rica with being an irregular body, the grand secretary was directed to correspond with the latter body and get a statement of the circumstances of its formation.

Correspondence of a representative of the Anvil Masonic Club at Cape Nome, Alaska, having been read the grand lodge decided that the appeal of the club was in the nature of a begging circular, and that the grand master was therefore right in refusing to have it read in the lodges.

The World's Fair building project was indorsed, but with the statement that the grand lodge was not financially able to take stock in it.

A rule was established for the consolidation of lodges; the terms are to be such as the two lodges may mutually agree upon, but there must be three months' notice, and what we regard as a *sine qua non,* the ballot (which is secret) must be unanimous.

The members of the grand lodge, visiting brethren, and the ladies accompanying them, were entertained and banquetted on the evening of the first day of the session, by Argenta Chapter No. 7, O. E. S.

TRENMOR COFFIN was elected grand master; CHAUNCEY N. NOTEWARE, re-elected grand secretary, both of Carson City.

The report on correspondence (84 pp.), a very interesting paper, was presented by Bro. E. D. VANDERLIETH. In his concluding remarks he finds he had exceeded his limit, in spite of his earnest efforts to the contrary. We are glad of it, for the reason that the attention of the grand lodge was thereby freshly called to the matter; the body showed its appreciation of his work by removing the restriction and giving him a free rein.

He gives nearly two of his condensed pages to the Illinois proceedings of 1902, mainly devotel to the dicisions reported by Grand Master Moulton, whose address, he says, is great, worthy of this mammoth jurisdiction, second only to one in regard to membership, among all the jurisdictions of the world.

Of the grand master's ruling that no signs should be made at the altar during balloting, he says:

In this jurisdiction it is otherwise and we see no reason for a change. There are many valid reasons why it should be given. First, because we are exercising one of the most sacred rights, valuable privileges and important duties of the craft, and if ever a sign should be used it is then, that all brothers may be strongly reminded of and duly impressed with the sacred and responsible nature of this solemn duty. Secondly, that the master may be required to give particular attention to the voting that he may be sure and see that all vote, as no one can be excepted from sharing this responsibility. Thirdly, because Mackey and other of our able writers of Masonic jurisprudence, hold that the ballot should be deposited with the solemnity of a Masonic salutation.

Quoting the decision as to the right of the tiler to vote, he says:

All this ado over this subject is trifling. The tyler has a right to vote. All members must vote. The tyler should vote. Not a single good reason have we seen why a tyler shouldn't vote the same as any other brother. Better drop the tyler and give our attention to propositions tending to the betterment of the craft and the good standing of the fraternity.

In the following he gives voice to the generally prevailing sentiment:

In a strong letter the grand master shows up the absurdity of the exquisite formality required by the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, before a sojourning brother in good standing can be accorded the burial rites of the craft. The good old way is the only way, and a reply to a request

for funeral honors while the body lies waiting, that the request must come through the grand masters of the respective jurisdictions is about as petty a piece of farcical absurdity as lies within the imagination of man. Promptness when prompt action is needed is wisdom, and all trifling well nigh becomes criminal.

Brother VANDERLIETH includes the Grand Orient of Belgium in his review, and in view of the official statement in the Bulletin of the Grand Orient, that, "In Belgium, as in France we have, actuated by a spirit of philosophic tolerance, deleted in our ritual the indispensability of a belief in the Great Architect of the Universe," thinks there can be no question of the single duty of severing all connection with that body. We do not find, however, that he moved in the matter in the grand lodge.

He denounces with commendable and refreshing vigor the prostitution of the name and emblems of Masonry to business uses, and says:

Tradesmen, who in their greed, can so far forget themselves as to turn the flag of their country into personal asset for selfish gain, will never make good Masons; and Masons, who in like spirit make any emblem or sign sacred to the craft, a legitimate spoil of trade, would most certainly be guilty of unmasonic conduct, and should be punished therefor. This seeking to divert the American flag and Masonic emblems from their hallowed uses is due to the greedy commercial spirit of the present day, and should be promptly restrained once and for all.

We are glad to see that he recurs to the subject again and again, but he should not permit his nerves to be disturbed by the red and white stripes of the barber's pole. This a survival, and not a new device of this greedy age. It is a survival of a time antedating the American flag, when the barber was a "barber-surgeon." In the days when bleeding and cupping were much in vogue in the medical profession, whenever either was prescribed the barber-surgeon was called in. In bleeding from the arm the flow of blood was promoted by giving the patient a truncheon or staff to grip tightly in the corresponding hand, and this was painted with the alternating white and red stripes from a traditional notion that the red color had some influence in encouraging the flow. The barber-surgeon's sign was this truncheon enlarged. Since bleeding, if now resorted to, is done by the physician, the barber is no longer, as a rule a barber-surgeon but he still retains the sign of centuries ago.

NEW BRUNSWICK, 1902.

35TH ANNUAL. SAINT JOHN. AUGUST 26.

This pamphlet, which is a fine specimen of the printer's art, with exceptional paper and generous margins, is adorned with portraits of the first grand master of New Brunswick, BENJAMIN LESTER PETERS, and the present grand master, ARTHUR ISAAC FRUEMAN, K. C.

Four past grand masters and twenty-six grand representatives, among the latter WILLIAM A. DOUGHERTY, of Saint John, the envoy from Illinois.

Grand Master TRUEMAN announced the death of SAMUEL WELOCK, past district deputy grand master; WILLIAM G. ROBERTSON, past grand pursuivant, the representative of the Grand Lodge of Scotland, as his father (whom he succeeded) was before him; and SILAS C. CHARTERS, JOHN F. TEED, DR. JOSEPH H. MORRISON, H. LAWRENCE STURDEE, ELISHA H. ROBINSON and MOSES MCGOWAN. He referred also to the dead of other jurisdictions, ending with a high tribute to President MCKINLEY.

Among other similar appointments he reports having commissioned ROBERT F. THOROGOOD as the representative of New Brunswick near our grand lodge.

Three decisions are reported. The first discloses the fact that the payment of the fee by installments as the degrees are received—a practice that is, we think, universal in the United States, the fee for the first degree being required to accompany the petition—is not permissible under their law. The second, as to the wisdom and advisability of having a lodge incorporated advised that further discussion wait on the report of the board of general purposes on the recommendation of his predecessor, that the advisability of vesting in trustees the property held by the lodges. He also suggested that the incorporation of a lodge might be masonically improper, as tending to subject the lodge to the jurisdiction of courts of law.

The board of general purposes was not ready to report on the subject before them, until possessed of much fuller information. We have not the means at hand to determine in what proportion of American jurisdictions incorporation is permitted, but as the subject has cropped out in the proceedings of different grand lodges within our recollection, we should say that it prevails in more than half; where it does not prevail of course property is vested in trustees. In Illinois has been incorporated since 1853, and perhaps longer, and every lodge chartered by it becomes thereby a body corporate. The fear that something uncanny might happen if a

lodge should be brought within the jurisdiction of the courts does not seem to have been anywhere realized in a remote degree, and is, we think, rapidly fading away.

The third decision shows that down to 1884 when the constitution was so amended that a member of a lodge must be a Master Mason, the business of the lodge was done in the first degree. The revolution transferring it to the third degree does not even now seem to be complete, his ruling being that "It would be better that all business should be transacted on the third degree, but it is not imperative."

By reference to our report for 1901, it will be seen that at the session of the Grand Lodge of New Brunswick for 1900, a special committee, appointed the previous year, had wrestled with subject of suspensions for non-payment of dues, viewed the subject as gravely perplexing, having found that in the United States and Canada in the last ten years the membership had been reduced about thirty per cent by suspensions from this cause. Evidently impressed with the feeling that the fraternal thumbscrew had not been a howling success in dealing with the problem of non-payment of dues, they were yet unprepared to recommend anything as sweeping as a complete change in the system of charging or collecting dues, but reported some provisions for consideration: *First,* that there should be a rule requiring that the names of all those who are in arrears for twelve months must be reported at the first stated meeting after such default occurs, and the cases thereupon "considered" by the lodge. *Second,* the introduction of a system of life membership conditional upon the payment of a lump sum, to be invested by the trustees and the income thereof (and in case of the death of such life member, the principal) to be paid into the lodge treasury; and *third,* by constitutional amendment to permit lodges to abandon the fixed dues plan, and adopt a system of voluntary contributions from its members in lieu of dues, and thereupon the grand lodge dues to be from time to time reduced in proportion to the increase of membership in the lodge, a plan which we had the honor to suggest, substantially, when discussing this subject in the early seventies.

The board of general purposes reporting on these recommendations, believe that the most effective way of counteracting the accumulation of arrearages which lead to suspension, is by energetic and persistent effort on the part of secretaries, and by constant reminders in the lodges to the members of their duty to promptly and willingly pay their dues. The board discusses, however, the alternatives, and their present law:

The sub-committee points out, with reference to the alternative system of raising funds suggested by the special committee, that while the constitution of grand lodge supports a system of monthly dues and makes provision in regard to the treatment of members who do not pay, it nowhere absolutely imposes upon the private lodges any particular plan of

collecting dues, and there is really no enactment which makes collection of monthly dues obligatory upon all the lodges as a system except in the by-laws of the individual lodges. If a lodge should by by-law provide a system of life membership, it must remain with the grand master to decide whether the terms of such a by-law are equitable and just; but in the absence of a constitutional provision or vote of grand lodge against a system of life membership, it is unlikely that a lodge would be absolutely refused authority to create such a system for members. While on this point your committee may say that such references as they have seen in regard to the contribution necessary to sustain life membership usually fix the sum at seventy-five dollars, and it is probable that if the estimate be correct it is beyond the power of the large majority of our members. So also with regard to the substitution of voluntary contributions in lieu of monthly dues the sub-committee thinks that such a system might be substituted for the monthly system if a lodge so desired; but the sub-committee, in making this observation, does not desire to prejudice the views of a grand master who, in assenting to the by-laws enacted by a lodge, must take the responsibility of deciding as to the power of a lodge in matters of this kind. By common consent and almost universal practice, however, the payment of monthly dues generally prevailing heretofore has been found to be the best, easiest and least burdensome plan of raising a revenue. The sub-committee merely indicates a view which might prevail if a lodge chose to enter upon the experiment. The observation may be further made that the sub-committee is loth to recommend to the board any changes in the existing system of grand lodge dues, and believes that no simpler mode could exist than the present one, which provides a per capita upon all of the members present returned as upon the roll upon a certain day. Although the amount per capita is somewhat heavy, the lodges have had the benefit of a reduction within a few years, and the sub-committee feels that, with the steady reduction of the debt, a further reduction will be possible within a comparatively short period of time.

* * * * * * *

The words "No further action on the whole matter is advised," were on motion of Past Grand Master Forbes stricken out and the report thus amended adopted.

The grand master expressed a fear that the secret use of cipher rituals prevails in some sections, a practice "which cannot be too strongly condemned."

Notice was given of a motion to be made at the next annual communication, the effect of which will be, if carried, to permit dual membership.

One lodge—St. John's No. 2, celebrated its centenary during the year.

Arthur I. Trueman (55 Canterbury St.) grand master; J. Twining Hartt (120 Prince William St.) were re-elected, both of Saint John.

There is no report on correspondence.

NEW JERSEY, 1903.

116TH ANNUAL. TRENTON. MARCH 11.

Eight past grand masters and the representatives of thirty-nine jurisdictions (Illinois not among them) graced the court of Grand Master W. HOLT APGAR at the opening of the grand lodge. Many distinguished visitors, also, were there from over the borders, the list embracing Grand Master HARRY Y. GUTHRIE, and two past grand masters from Delaware; Grand Master ELBERT CRANDALL, of New York, and suite numbering twenty-two including two past grand masters; Grand Master EDGAR A. TENNIS of Pennsylvania, and suite of seven, including a past grand master, and Past Grand Masters JOHN H. BARLOW, (grand secretary) and A. C. WHEELER, of Connecticut. Present also were FRANKLIN MURPHY, governor; SAMUEL S. DICKINSON, secretary of state, and RICHARD A. DONNELLY, quartermaster-general of New Jersey.

Grand Master APGAR announced the death of ALBERT F. RANDOLPH, past junior grand warden, and forty-eight past masters. The mortality among the past grand masters equaled seven per cent of the whole number of deaths. He referred also to the decease of Past Grand Masters BROMWELL and BROWNING, and Grand Treasurer EGAN of our own jurisdiction.

Under their system of district lodges of instruction, called district grand lodges, it was found that complaint was made that the social festivities took too much time from the purposes of instruction. Their unwillingness to lose the social feature, led the grand master to institute what they call social district grand lodges, at which the district deputy presides and to which the grand officers are invited. They are held later in the season than those for ritualistic instruction, simply occupy one evening, which is devoted to short addresses upon Masonry and upon prominent features of the work, and of course the inner man is not forgotten. They had proved highly attractive and beneficial in their jurisdiction, but of course would be less practicable where the districts cover large extents of territory with less frequent means of communication.

The grand master was a guest at the sesqui-centennial celebration of WASHINGTON'S initiation and was greatly impressed by the whole affair, but particularly so by the address of President ROOSEVELT, which he says, those who heard will never forget. It was certainly a remarkable address to emanate from one who had been only a few months a Mason, such a presentation of the true significance of Masonry as usually comes only after years of thinking on the subject.

It will be remembered that a year previous Grand Master Moore did not think that the Grand Lodge of Washington had been explicit enough in its utterances when it undertook to recede from the position which had been the occasion of New Jersey's interdict, and that the committee on jurisprudence, seeing the matter in the same light with him, had recommended that no further action be taken. We find this reference to Washington in the address:

In compliance with a communication from the M. W. Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Washington, in May last, I wrote to him the conclusions at which our grand lodge had arrived at its last session, suggesting that New Jersey would be most pleased should that grand lodge be willing to act upon the suggestions therein contained. To this communication I have received no reply.

Since the grand lodges of the country have, with almost complete unanimity, evinced their confidence in the good faith of the Grand Lodge of Washington by the resumption of fraternal relations, it is greatly to be regretted that one body should be found ungraciously holding on until it finds it difficult to gracefully let go.

The grand master refers with great pride to the Masonic Home. He suggests that "each June 27th, St. John's Day," be made Donation Day, as was done last year. In other jurisdiction St. John the Baptist's Day, is on the 24th instead of the 27th of June, but it is little wonder that he suggests the 27th, since the donations on that date to the Home (from the lodges) amounted to over $4,000. Twelve of the inmates of the Home are children, and that they shall have proper care, he says, means an orphanage for which he urges immediate action. The grand lodge responded by levying a per capita tax of two dollars on the membership, made directly against the lodges but to be collected by each lodge from its own members, the lodges being specially authorized to lay and collect such assessment upon and from its members, without its being charged upon the lodge treasury. With a membership of over 20,000 a sum is assured that will build an orphanage at once. By subsequent tinkering the tax was made to apply to such as appeared as members upon the returns of 1902 and to initiates received since that time (thus catching them coming and going), and the lodges were authorized to charge the assessment up as dues and suspend members for non-payment thereof. Thus it will be seen that the fraternal thumb-screw is in complete working order—ready to exercise its quickening and persuasive power upon those whose zeal may become languid, or who cling to the old-fashioned notion that their ability to give is the measure of their duty to the orphan, and who find that those who assumed to pledge them for a certain amount have overestimated their power to meet the demand without deprivation to themselves and those dependent upon them.

The report of the committee on the Home shows a net gain of ten in the number of inmates leaving the number fifty-five at the close of the year, nine of whom are children. Notwithstanding that about sixteen per cent of the inmates are children the per capita cost of maintenance amounted to $252.02.

The grand master reported two decisions. The first was made to cover complaints growing out of a ballot, and of itself indicates the point raised:

"If an alarm be given by a member of the lodge during the spreading of a ballot upon a candidate, the worshipful master may in his discretion admit him and permit him to vote. During the interim between the closing of the ballot upon the petition of one candidate and the spreading of the ballot upon the petition of another candidate, the worshipful master must admit all members of the lodge who have given alarm."

The second was in substance that a member suspended for non-payment of dues, who rested under suspension for over three years, and then, when on payment of arrearages was refused reinstatement, and who then applied to the grand master to set aside the original proceedings on the alleged ground that he did not receive proper notice by his own laches the burden of proof was upon him to show absolutely that proper notice was not received, before the grand master could act. Both merited and received approval. The query, "Can less than seven Masons open and close a lodge and do Masonic work?" he had referred to the committee on jurisprudence. Subsequently the committee reported, with approval, that it—

Has been heretofore decided to the effect that the numbers of Masons required to open and close a lodge and do Masonic work therein is the number prescribed by the ritual; but for the transaction of lodge business, the presence of seven members, thereby constituting a quorum, is required.

Our own regulations are explicit that "No lodge shall be opened on any degree unless there be present at least *seven* Master Masons; nor shall any balloting or other business be done (excepting conferring degrees) unless there be present at least *seven members of the lodge.*"

Under the head of discipline we have what is rarely wanting—of late years—the record of punishments inflicted on the one for the blunders of others. Happily it is not long, but in some other respects it is a record breaker.

"Irregular, and hence null and void," is the stock phrase of New Jersey grand masters, and when the grand master says that some step in the proceedings is irregular, the whole thing becomes as if it never was, no matter whether the irregularity is such that might affect the rights of individuals or the welfare of the fraternity, or not.

In one instance he became satisfied that a stated meeting of a lodge "the warrant was not in the possession of the master, not in the lodge room or in the building," he declared the advancement of four brothers to the degree of Fellow Craft irregular, and hence null and void, and the status of each one of these brothers to be that of Entered Apprentices; for the same reason he declared that eight petitions which had been received and referred, were irregularly received and their reference was hence null and void and further that propositions for affiliation presented by two bothers were likewise irregular, and hence null and void. In the same lodge he found that on another date while two Entered Apprentices were being advanced to the second degree, the master had left the room during the progress of the work, taking with him the warrant; he accordingly declared the status of the two candidates who thus received the Fellow Craft degree to be irregular, and hence null and void, and their status was declared to be that of Entered Apprentices.

We are in complete accord with the doctrine so long prevailing in Illinois, that the absence of the warrant—which is only one of the evidences, and not the best evidence, that a lodge is a duly chartered body, and hold of course if the lodge is otherwise regularly at labor under its own by-laws its acts are equally valid whether the parchment is present or not. But if we held with New Jersey that the sheepskin, and not the act of the grand lodge for which it vouches, was the fountain of authority, we should be constrained to hold that that portion of the degree received before the charter was carried out of the apartment was valid, and to vindicate the magic power of the instrument must have invented a new status, either that of underdone Fellow Craft or overdone Entered Apprentice.

But the climax was reached when by a stroke of the pen a brother was divested of his Masonic rights upon an allegation of irregularity so finely-spun as to command immediate recognition as the crowning discovery of Jersey jurisprudence. The petition of HENRY GOELLER was presented to a lodge under dispensation on January 23, 1902. Before another stated meeting of the lodge was due, the grand lodge met and granted it a charter and it was constituted thereunder February 21, 1902. It was held that on the 6th of March following, when the ballot was spread on the petition, the same had not been in the possession of the lodge for four Masonic weeks in accordance with Masonic law, and "therefore his election was irregular hence null and void," and the grand master continues:

> The conferring of the Entered Apprentice degree upon him, on the night of March 6, was likewise irregular, and hence null and void, and I declared his status to be that of a profane, upon whom the ballot should again be spread.

As the regularity with which the annual communications of the Grand Lodge of New Jersey recur, indicates that the weeks there are of the

same length as in other jurisdictions, the conclusion seems inevitable that in that jurisdiction a lodge that has worked a year, more or less with a view to getting a warrant, finds when it gets the magic parchment, that it is not the same lodge, but some other lodge!

Reporting cases where lodges in Pennsylvania had accepted material rejected by New Jersey lodges without first obtaining a waiver of their personal jurisdiction acquired by such rejection—in which cases the grand masters of those jurisdictions had promptly taken action to vindicate the rights thus invaded, the grand master calls attention to the fraternal action of the Grand Lodge of New York, after having itself abandoned the doctrine of perpetual personal jurisdiction, in declaring that it would nevertheless recognize the validity of the differing regulations of other grand lodges. This he believes and rightly so, if the recognition is mutual, will prevent further friction between these two jurisdictions. He however suggests the query, "Ought not New Jersey to consider the question of substituting a time limit for this perpetual penal (personal jurisdiction, thus modifying such law. The query was ignored by the committee on address and the subject was not considered.

The committee on jurisprudence reported, as directed last year, on what are the ancient landmarks "as applicable to the Masonic law of New Jersey," and at the outset after acknowledging their obligations to W. Bro. George Scott for his invaluable assistance, properly reminded the brethren that there are no "Landmarks of New Jersey," that landmarks are universal immutable, and that the grand lodge cannot repeal, alter, modify or amend them.

Nevertheless it is plain we think, that the autocratic tradition of New Jersey law have influenced the committee, as was probably inevitable, in their attempt to find out what the landmarks are.

When Masons bring to this inquiry the preconceived notions "that Freemasonry was in its origin patriarchal and in no sense democratic," and that "the office of grand master was not originally created by any grand lodge, but existed long before grand lodges were known, having its origin in the remote past of which no record has come down to us," it is plain to be seen that they undertake their task handicapped with a large amount of misinformation, which must influence the formulation of their work. This is seen in the form in which they report the sixth landmark of their list, viz:

6. Masons, as such, are equal; possess the right to visit every lodge or assembly of Masons where their presence will not disturb the peace and harmony of the same, and to appeal to the general assembly of Masons, or its substitute, the grand lodge, whenever aggrieved by any act of a lodge.

They omit here the right to an equal voice in the choice of the rulers of the craft and that equal eligibility to all places within the gift of the

lodge, which show conclusively that Masonry is essentialy democratic and representative, and that in its origin it was not patriarchal.

So, too, in claiming for the grand master the power to warrant lodges —a power which they have denied as often as they have themselves "admitted," or required the many masters elect whom they have installed, as an indispensable prerequisite to installation to admit that no new lodge shall be formed without permission of the grand lodge—they say that the inherent nature of this power is shown by the fact that originally all lodges in this country were created by the warrant of the grand master, and that this continues to be true in most of the Masonic world." Now so far as we know, no lodge in this country was created by the warrant of the grand master. Originally the lodges in this country were created by provincial grand lodges, and were in effect what we now know as lodges under dispensation, until they received their warrants from the Grand Lodge of England, not from the grand master by whose authority, exercised through his deputy, the brethren had been "dispensated into a lodge."

Nor has the claim that the grand master continues to create lodges by his warrant any better foundation. Provincial grand lodges (called together by a provincial grand master made such by a "deputation" from the grand master) ceased to be created by the Grand Lodge of England more than one hundred and fifty years ago, and, as we have seen, neither indirectly through them, nor directly, did the grand master grant warrants. The same is true today of England, Ireland and Scotland; and in this country even in Pennsylvania where the traditions are more autocratic than in any other grand lodge, charters are not issued at the volition of the grand master, the petitions being referred to the grand officers with power to act.

We agree with the committee that "the office of grand master is a landmark," but not for the reason which they give—and which they hold to be essential to give the landmarks quality to anything—*i. e.* that its origin is veiled in the obscurity of antiquity." If we accept this definition we must give up the grand mastership as a landmark, because the investigations of GOULD, HUGHAN, WOODFORD, and their co-laborers show that the office does not antedate the grand lodge, but came in simultaneously with it, being created with the election of ANTHONY PAYNE, as grand master. He had no predecessor.

We hold that the office is a landmark because it is recognized in the charges of a Freemason, the Magna Charta of Masons and of Masonry, the unanimous agreement to which forever foreclosed all warrant for a search for landmarks in documents of an earlier date.

The fact that the New Jersey committee have gone for their facts to the era when the history of Masonry was written from the imagination,

ignoring the investigations whose results show beyond question that those so-called histories were so written, deprives their work of much of the value which should come to the student through the discussion of the fundamentals of Masonry by men of their ability.

The grand lodge sent telegrams of condolence to Past Grand Masters CHARLES BECHTEL (who was detained at home by illness) and HENRY R. CANNON, whose absence was enforced by the combined effects of sickness and old age; closed temporarily to receive a visit from the children cared for in the Masonic Home; gave the distinguished visitors an oratorical inning which was much enjoyed by the listeners; authorized the grand secretary to pay $1,000 for the services of a stenographer and typewriter; took steps to establish a grand lodge library; chartered one new lodge, and denied a petition for a dispensation for another.

W. HOLT APGAR, grand master; THOS. H. H. REDWAY, grand secretary, both of Trenton, were re-elected.

The report on correspondence (158 pp.) is again the work of Past Grand Master CHARLES BELCHER, who reviews the proceedings of fifty-six grand lodges, including Illinois for 1902.

He considers Grand Master MOULTON'S interdict of the publication of the names of candidates in the Masonic press, a wise restriction and worthy of general endorsement. He is also in perfect accord with the decision forbidding the transaction of any business involving final action by vote of the lodge at any meeting after the work of conferring degrees has begun. Referring to the failure of a deceased Illinois brother to receive Masonic burial, because of the time required to get the request through the Pennsylvania circumlocution office, he thinks it was probably an exceptional case, but says it shows the evil of hard and fast laws relating to fraternal courtesy and evident duty.

His generous nature crops out in his willingness to forgive Brother MOULTON for forgetting that New Jersey still had a local habitation on this mundane sphere, when he expressed his doubt of there being another Masonic jurisdiction in the world that could produce among its membership so large a proportion of expert ritualistic workers as Illinois.

The Illinois report on correspondence receives very generous notice. Referring to our tangled condition of mind over the conferring of the Past Master's degree by a Jersey lodge on a master of a lodge in Montana (where the alleged degree is not recognized) he assures us that the Past Master's degree is a part of the New Jersey work only so far as the ceremony of installation is concerned. Now we are left wondering whether Jersey lodges will still be permitted to confer it since they have been officialy and correctly advised by the jurisprudence committee, that it is a landmark, that "Ancient Craft Masonry includes only the Entered Apprentice, Fellow Craft and Master Mason degrees."

NEW MEXICO, 1902.

25TH ANNUAL. SANTA FE. OCTOBER 20.

Six past grand masters were present and also the representatives of fifteen grand jurisdictions, Illinois not among the number.

Looking back over the first quarter of a century of the existence of the Grand Lodge of New Mexico, the grand master (ARTHUR H. HARLLEE) was justified in saying that the period had been replete with activity, progress and achievement.

The present condition of the craft was most gratifying, and no member of the grand lodge had died during the year.

One case of discipline was reported, wherein the offender who was master of a lodge, was also grand junior deacon of the grand lodge. The grand master suspended him from both offices until the meeting of the grand lodge, when and where he was cited to appear for trial on the charge of misappropriating public funds. Being convicted, the committee on appeals in view of mitigating circumstances recommended mild punishment and accordingly he was suspended for five years. Five years is a long time, looking forward.

The grand master decided, among other things, that an Entered Apprentice was not rendered ineligible for advancement by losing an eye, after initiation, with which we agree so thoroughly that we should hold him eligible if he had lost both eyes; also that an applicant for the degrees who had lost the left thumb was not thereby disqualified; nor, was a man who was a proprietor of a general merchandise establishment in whose store was a room with a bar for the sale of intoxicating liquors, or the proprietor of a stock ranch and a hotel, attached to which were a saloon where intoxicating liquors were dispensed, and also gambling apartments where gambling was carried on (neither of which received his personal attention) rendered ineligible by his connection with said for the "mysteries." What he really meant by this was that they were not thereby debarred from petitioning, as is shown by his explanation that:

> Under the laws of this grand jurisdiction there is no prohibition as to class or occupation of candidates for the "mysteries" of Masonry, from which it follows that members of subordinate lodges are the sole judges of the moral qualifications of material presented.

We agree with those who framed the regulations of New Mexico, that the grand lodge should not by legislation attempt to add to or take

from the immemorial prescriptions of the unwritten law by which the question of worthiness and proper qualification of a candidate is to be tried; *but* standing on our rights as a member, when asked whether one who lived by pandering to the appetite for strong drink or the passion for gambling was fit to be made a Mason we should answer with the black ball, whose power is ample for the protection of the fraternity.

The grand master directed attention to Mexican Masonry, upon which Bro. W. H. SEAMON, chairman of the committee on correspondence, would submit a special report. Because this report offered a feasible and seasonable suggestion for bringing about harmony among the warring factions in that republic, he recommended that no further steps be taken looking to the recognition of any of the various bodies there. No steps were taken.

During the past two years Brother SEAMON has been almost constantly employed in Mexico, and has sought information as he had opportunity, and we doubt not that his disclaimer of seeking it as an advocate is sincere.

At the outset Brother SEAMON says:

The dissolution of the Gran Dieta cleared the way for peace, but the fight continues just the same, except that the original leaders of the Gran Dieta, after retreating from point to point, have abandoned their citadel and taken refuge in their last breastwork, the Gran Logia de Valle de Mejico where they yet maintain a gradually weakening contest for recognition abroad. They have abandoned all desires to overturn the Supreme Consejo, and are now ready to accept quarter on honorable terms. The Supreme Cosejo, using the name more in the sense of a flag to designate the antagonistic force, has, I am informed, expressed its willingness to make terms, but those offered are not satisfactory to the leaders of the Gran Logia. The rank and file of the Gran Logia are tired of the struggle and as they cannot obtain the higher degrees of the Scottish Rite so long as they remain connected with the Grand Logia, those who desire those degrees are subjected to an irresistible force which will land them in a short while in the lodges of the Supreme Consejo.

The Grand Lodge Valle de Mexico claims to have thirty-one lodges under its jurisdiction working the Scottish Rite and eight working the York rite, so-called. In alliance with it is the Grand Lodge of Coahuila with enough members to fill the offices of the grand lodge. He infers from its having secured recognition from Texas, that it is yet able to draw breath. The Grand Lodge Cosmos, of Chihuahua, has six lodges working the Scottish rite in Spanish and two American ("York") rite lodges, the latter enjoying some prosperity.

There has been very little activity in any of the Scottish Symbolic lodges either under the Gran Lodge Valle de Mexico, or those under the grand lodges that stand in with the supreme council. The higher degree

bodies under the supreme council have been more active. Since all the bodies there are about equally clandestine from the view point of the Masonry of the original plan, perhaps the word "private," in the following is as fully descriptive as any that could have been chosen:

We learn that some American, who was expelled from the Gran Logia, has started another private grand lodge and is making Masons at five dollars a head in the City of Mexico. The other private grand lodges are doing some business, giving cut rates to those in search of bargains.

In accounting for the lack of activity in all the lodges in Mexico except the practically American lodges, he attributes it to the fact that political activity is now at a low ebb in that republic, a statement of great significance because it is an admission, perhaps unconsciously made, that the Scottish rite lodges have cut loose from the landmarks and are a part of a political anti-clerical propaganda, instead of a part of Masonry.

Brother Seamon is among those who hold that in countries where supreme councils exist and grand lodges do not, that the supreme council of right exercises authority over symbolic Masonry. This being true it is no wonder that he should say that as the Americans in recent years found nothing but Scottish Rite Masonry when they went into Mexico, their demand that the supreme council should renounce its authority over the symbolic lodges it had created, and the three degrees which they conferred, was rather impudent to say the least. We go further than that; it was not only impudent but illogical, because it was the demand of men who hold that lodges created by a supreme council in a country where no grand lodge exists, confer the Masonic status as completely as any lodge can do, and that those made Masons therein are as regular and lawful Masons "as those made in New York or Illinois." If this be true, then by what right, or with what show of decency can a grand lodge ask a supreme council which it confesses to be as lawfully and completely seized of authority over the three degrees of Masonry as it is itself, to relinquish that authority? We have asked this question before; no one has answered it, and no one will attempt to answer it. The very fact that the demand is made that the alleged symbolic Masons whose lodges are subordinate to a supreme council shall cut those lodges loose from the power that created them, and organize them into an independent grand lodge owning no superior, as a prerequisite to recognition, is a confession (in spite of all protestations to the contrary) that the dissent from the original plan, by which supreme councils, sovereign sanctuaries, *et id omne genus*, came into existence as governing bodies in the domain exclusively occupied aforetime by the grand lodge, *did work a deprivation of Masonic regularity.*

Brother Seamon declares that the supreme council unquestionably has the right to resume absolute authority over Symbolic Scottish Masonry in

Mexico, or in other words over lodges of Scottish Rite parentage assuming to work the three (symbolic) degrees, and that they should be encouraged to do so, the Masonic (?) influence now needed by the Mexican people, being that of the Scottish Rite. By this he evidently means that what the Mexican people needs is an active, positive, virile political force, as he elsewhere says:

I have heretofore called attention to the political part played by Masonry in Mexico. There is yet work of that kind to be accomplished, consequently I can readily understand why the Mexican people desire to maintain control over the Scottish Rite. They cannot afford to permit foreigners to control those bodies, and I am confident that they will not permit it.

He emphasizes in the wide diversity of spirit of the Socttish and York Rites, although he says they agree in their fundamental beliefs in God. This agreement may exist today, but that is no guarantee that it will exist tomorrow, for the same reason that the woman's lodge departure may, as Brother SEAMON suggests, repeat itself in the Grand Lodge Valle de Mexico. Every departure from the theistic basis of Masonry has occurred in Scottish Rite lodges; just as has every displacement of the Bible from its rightful place upon the altar; just as has the making Masons of women, and just as has the conversion of the lodge into a political junta, and for the same reason primarily; they have no landmarks to restrain them. The system in itself is, so far as it aims to cover the domain circumscribed and defined by the landmarks, an organized denial of the existence of the landmarks which in Masonry are the supreme and unalterable law. Brother SEAMON does not yet appear to realize this to the extent of realizing that to every one who has lawfully become a participant in the rights and benefits, and has assumed the responsibilities of the system so circumscribed and defined, there can be *but one Masonry*, yet he comes dangerously near stating it when he says:

It is therefore plain to be seen that the two rites cannot accomplish their greatest ends under the same governing power. It is absurd to attempt it. I am confident that Brother Young and his friends do not know that they are, in their efforts, *trying to blend oil and water.*

The italics are ours, used because we hope they may prove helpful to him.

Brother YOUNG, as our readers may remember, is an American now occupying one of the stations in the Gran Logia Valle de Mexico, and it is chiefly upon him that Brother SEAMON has been urging his solution of the Mexican riddle, viz: The separation of the two rites, letting the symbolic lodges of Scottish Rite parentage drift back under the authority of the supreme council; the organization by the lodges working the York Rite, of a grand lodge to practice York Rite Masonry in the republic

with the expectation that the lodges of both would become feeders for the "High" degrees of the supreme council. He says (the "system" he refers to being the Scottish Rite):

Its system and principles supply the vitalizing force needed to make that country great and I consider it the duty of American Masonry to permit the natural growth of things and help the Scottish Rite assert and develop itself in Mexico. To do this it is only necessary to keep hands off the Scottish Rite in Mexico. Unless Brother Young and his followers separate the two rites they can count with certainty upon inglorious defeat. For there are two forces in the Gran Logia which will accomplish their defeat in the end. Those who wish the higher degrees of the Scottish Rite, and cannot obtain them without abandoning the Gran Logia, and another element, equally as strong and far more powerful when they determine to act, who look upon the whole thing as an attempt to restore the Scottish Rite standing of the leaders, Young and others who were expelled from the Scottish Rite by the Supreme Consejo.

I have expressed the opinion that no Masonry could live in Mexico with the hostility of the leading native citizens. I still hold to that opinion, but am confident the leading Mexicans, Masons and those not Masons, would be glad to have this solution of the question. It would be a solution honorable to the Americans who have, as I believe, labored for what they believed to be the best interests of true Masonry. While the Supreme Consejo might be slow to forgive Brother Young and the three or four other brethren who incurred its hostility, I believe that it would accept the applications of those of the American Rite who desired to take the higher degrees of the Scottish, and thus all would be satisfied, and in time Brother Young and his associates would be forgiven.

The future of Masonry in Mexico will show one of two results inside of the next two years.

1. The death of the Grand Lodge Valley of Mexico and York, or American, Rite Masonry; or

2. The separation of the two rites and complete recognition the world over of all of those zealous Masons who have striven so hard for recognition; striven well, but not wisely.

The determination of the future lies in the hands of Brother Young.

I have heretofore called attention to the political part played by Masonry in Mexico. There is yet work of that kind to be accomplished, consequently I can readily understand why the Mexican people desire to maintain control over the Scottish Rite. They cannot afford to permit foreigners to control those bodies, and I am confident that they will not permit it.

We should be glad to dwell upon the naivete of the general proposition that runs through the report, that if a people prove not to be adapted to Masonry, it is our duty to so modify Masonry that it will adapt itself to them, but we must pass hastily on to the prophecies into which his utopian dream crystallizes at the end of his paper.

In the first place, two years is a very brief period in which to test the general consensus of grand lodges; and in the second place, so firmly is the doctrine of the exclusive jurisdiction of each grand lodge within its own autonomy fixed in this country, that it is idle to think of securing in any number of years even limited recognition for a grand lodge which tolerates another body by its side working the same degrees.

The grand master submitted the protest received from the Supreme Council of Central America, against the recognition of the Grand Lodge of Costa Rica, but the grand lodge decided that it furnished no information warranting a withdrawal of the recognition already extended to that body.

In response to the Tennessee circular against cipher rituals, the grand lodge declared that it had prohibited their use in the past, and would endeavor to prevent it in the future.

The funds of the grand lodge did not permit of an appropriation in aid of the World's Fair building project.

The grand lodge chartered one new lodge; appointed a committee to wait on Past Grand Master FROST and express to him its regrets that his physical condition would not permit him to attend its sessions—in which, we may safely add, they voiced the sentiment of the craft everywhere; refused to abolish the grand represenattive system, for the reason that while its practical workings show little utility, yet its fraternal and sentimental aspects commend it to the fraternity; provided, that any Master Mason made after January 1, 1902, who shall have passed a perfect examination on the first section of the third degree, shall be given a Master Mason's diploma at the expense of the grand lodge, and—more's the pity—so amended its by-laws as to declare that a Mason holding a dimit which is more than one year old is not entitled to any Masonic right or privilege except that of making application for membership in a lodge, a declaration which the Grand Lodge of New Mexico will some day recall for the double reason that it is barren of any beneficial results and that it contravenes the law of Masonry.

E. A. CAHOON, of Roswell, was elected grand master; ALPHEUS A. KEEN, Albuquerque, re-elected grand secretary.

The report on correspondence (101 pp.) was presented by Bro. W. H. SEAMON. His notice of Illinois is for 1901, the closing year of the service of Grand Master HITCHCOCK, whose address, he says, is straightforward and to the point. Brother BLANDING'S oration is characterized as being rich in thought. The exceptions taken in the following commend themselves to us as only too well founded:

A representative of the Order of the Eastern Star appeared before the grand lodge, and thanked the grand body for the assistance given the Masonic and Eastern Star Home. Although the representative was a member of the Masonic fraternity he had no business in the Grand Lodge of Illinois as representative of the Order of the Eastern Star, or as the representative of any other organization. It is only a few years ago since we predicted that in a short period there would be official mutual representation of this new organization with the Masonic institution. The prediction is coming true, even quicker that we believed possible. It only remains now to receive Sister Sallie Smith instead of Brother Tom Smith as the representative. Progress in the west is truly sublime. The ancient charges, rules and regulations rapidly become meaningless. When the obligations to resist innovations are constantly being violated is it any wonder that our members fall short in the discharge of their duties?

He quotes from the special report of this committee setting forth the ground occupied by Illinois, with reference to the recognition of other grand bodies, and says:

We believe in the soundness of these ideas, and it is to be regretted that the American Grand Lodges (not excepting even Illinois) have not followed them closely. There should be no mixing of rites in extending recognition. We do not see clearly our line of retreat from the alliances already made, which must insensibly draw us into other alliances of like character. The problems presented in Mexico have been complicated by the union of the York and Scottish Rite lodges.

Under Wisconsin we find him agreeing in the main with the views of Brother JENKS in his report on the proposed recognition of foreign grand lodges, among them the alleged Grand Lodge of Costa Rica, which he reported upon adversely on the ground that the lodges composing it were without legitimate parentage, but confesses that he is "disposed to be less exacting, because the formation of the grand lodge and the constitutions adopted showed a disposition to correct all known irregularities." When he has more fully convinced himself that Costa Rica should not be discredited because of the illegitimate origin of its lodges, we hope he will re-read Brother DRUMMOND'S review of the organization of that body found in his report of 1901. Brother DRUMMOND did not question the regularity of the proceedings attending the organization of the Costa Rican body, nor its independence, when organized, which conditions being met, he had been the most consistent advocate of the recognition of grand lodges of Scottish Rite origin. But he was not among those, of whom we unfortunately have some examples, who held that because we had glossed over their questionable origin, we were bound thereafter to tolerate in them a license which we would not think of tolerating in those of unquestionable legitimate origin. Hence, when he found that the code of the Costa Rican body "not only does not recognize the ancient landmarks, but really repudiates them," he did not recommend its recognition, and stated that the conservative grand lodges in the United States would hesitate to recognize it if it persisted in maintaining that doctrine.

NEW SOUTH WALES, 1902.

15TH ANNUAL. SYDNEY. JUNE 11.

We welcome this year's proceedings of New South Wales conveniently bound in one volume. Last year we received only the proceedings of the quarterly communication of December 13, 1901, which we noticed at some length, chiefly in relation to the course of the Grand Lodge of England in sustaining an unlawful lodge in the colony.

The only item of interest in the minutes of the September (1901) quarterly communication, was the grand master's decision relative to physical qualifications, as follows:

The law of "physical perfection," so to speak, of candidates for Freemasonry, appears to be variously interpreted by grand lodges. Some absolutely exclude any who are deformed in the slightest degree; others are disposed to differentiate as to the extent of the defects; but nearly all agree that unless the candidate be fully able to comply with our ritual observances, giving and receiving the signs, etc., he cannot be admitted to the craft. I shall make this my rule in dealing with any such applications.

At the quarterly of March 12, 1902, the grand master (J. C. REMINGTON) announced a gratifying response to the appeal of their historian, J. B. TRIVETT, to the lodges to send up their histories, several of them having responded. We find the following illustrative of the course taken by an appeal:

Wor. Bro. George A. Gibb against the decision of the board of general purposes, confirming his exclusion, under Clause 131, B. of C., by his lodge, United Service No. 24.

The appellant was admitted, and stated his case very fully to grand lodge. The president of the board explained the reasons for their decision; and, at his request, the minutes of several meetings of the lodge were read. The appellant having replied, the grand master put the question: "Shall the decision of the board be upheld?" which was answered almost unanimously in the affirmative.

The special communication for the nomination of grand officers was held June 10, the day before the June quarterly. Although this grand lodge is modeled very closely after the Grand Lodge of England, the method of electing the grand master in the latter is not followed; he is elected by ballot, even though there be but one nomination for that office.

At the June quarterly Grand Master REMINGTON summarized the progress of the year in the statement that six new lodges had been opened and three old ones resuscitated, making the total number at work 186.

Announcement was made of an accident suffered by Past Senior Grand Warden JOHN MCGACHLAN and of the dangerous illness of Past Grand Master ROFE, and resolutions of sympathy were adopted "by the brethren standing to order in solemn silence."

A petition from sundry English Scottish and New South Wales Masons in Fiji asking for a warrant to establish a lodge there, eleciting the This was in harmony with the decision reached in a similar case in 1891, response that their territory was at present limited to New South Wales. and with the conditions on which recognition was received from the Grand Lodge of England.

The principle of recognition of rank was affirmed in the cases of M. W. A. B. TEMPLEMAN, past grand master; and R. W. THOMAS E. NESBIT, past provincial deputy grand master, of Victoria, who having become residents of New South Wales, and affiliated in a local lodge there, were recognized by resolution as possessing the rank acquired in Victoria, in their new home. We believe this principle to be correct.

The grand lodge sustained the action of the board of general purposes, reported in the following:

The appeals by Wor. Bro. C. Mathews-Drew against the decisions of the Wor. Master of Lodge Australian Social Mother No. 1, were dealt with. The following are the decisions appealed against:—

1. That Brother Baber was a member of Lodge Australian Social Mother No. 1, until his clearance was completed and issued, notwithstanding that his resignation had been received by the lodge.

2. That it was not necessary for Brother Baber to be proposed and balloted for as a rejoining member.

3. That a simple motion, without notice, rescinding the motion accepting the resignation of Brother Baber, was sufficient to continue his membership.

The board unanimously upheld the appeals against these three decisions.

Wor. Bro. C. Mathews-Drew further appealed against—

1. The election on the 5th May, 1902, of Brother Baber as Wor. Master of the lodge, it being illegal, inasmuch as he was not a member of the lodge, his resignation having been received by the lodge on the 3rd March last, and his clearance ordered to issue.

2. That Brother Hogan, being the only eligible member nominated as worshipful master, he should have been declared elected.

The board upheld the appeal against the election of Brother Baber, but decided that Brother Hogan was not thereby elected to the chair.

The action of the board was in accord with numerous Illinois precedents in the first series of appeals; and it is safe to say that if it were

possible for the question involved in No. 2 of the second series to arise here, it would be decided in accord with the principle governing the action of the board.

The grand master reported that he had carried out a long-promised and unprecedented visitation to the four lodges in the Barrier District in the far west of New South Wales, and on the border of South Australia. This involved a journey of 3,000 miles by rail and road, and an absence from home of eleven days and twelve nights. It speaks volumes for the enthusiasm of the Masons of New South Wales, that the deputy grand master and five other grand lodge officers acompanied him at their own expense of time and money. However, the hard trip had its compensations in the enthusiastic loyalty and hospitality of the brethren of the before unvisited district and in the happenings enroute for they were caught at Adelaide, going and coming, by Grand Master WAY, of South Australia, and a number of his grand lodge officers, and at Melbourne on the return journey, by Grand Master PEACOCK, of Victoria, where they had arranged to arrive in time to install the latter for his third year of service.

This brilliant function was followed by a banquet at which Grand Master REMINGTON's speech gave more of the real history of Australasian Masonry and its relations than we had been able to glean from all other sources at our command. Altogether they had no end of a good time, and the net impression left on one after reading it all is that of a strong, splendid, cultivated people, abreast of the world in all things and ahead in some, and of a sturdy craft, standing by the old ways, who in propagating a knowledge of the mystic art know how to value and to cultivate the social virtues.

JOHN C. REMINGTON, grand master, was re-elected; ARTHUR H. BRAY, grand secretary, re-appointed, both of Sydney.

The report on correspondence (85 pp.) was presented by HERBERT S. THOMPSON, past senior grand warden, chairman of the committee. The report is a mosaic, the proceedings having been divided as equally as was practicable among the different members of the committee, for review. The result is a report of value and interest but necessarily lacking as a whole, the breadth of view which a single mind gains from a survey of the whole field.

As we are without the proceedings of the September quarterly at which the committee was elected, we are without other names of its members that the chairman's. We are unable to identify by the initials, "C. M.," the brother who wrote the very fraternal notice of Illinois for 1901, and who finds, chiefly in the address of Grand Master HITCHCOCK, materials for two of his limited number of pages.

NEW YORK, 1903.

122ND ANNUAL. NEW YORK. MAY 5.

Fine steel portraits in this volume are those of Grand Master ELBERT CRANDALL and Honorary Grand Master CHARLES W. CUSHMAN.

Twelve past grand masters and the representatives of sixty-nine jurisdictions were present, among the latter WILLIAM D. CRITCHERSON, the envoy from Ilinois. Three absent members of the diplomatic corps were excused from attendance by formal vote, thereby saving their diplomatic necks. Distinguished visitors present were Deputy Grand Master JOHN N. WILKINS, of New Jersey, whose suite of twelve included both his grand wardens, grand and deputy grand secretaries, four past grand masters and others; and Past Grand Master JOHN W. RUHLAND, of Nova Scotia.

Grand Master CRANDALL announced the death of CLINTON F. PAIGE, senior past grand master, and for many years chairman of the committee on jurisprudence. His executive service in the grand lodge begun in 1863 and continued for two terms. Apart from his grand lodge service he became widely known from his connection with the Northern Supreme Council of the Scottish Rite, where he filled the office of secretary-general for twenty-nine consecutive years.

Dead also was PETER ROSS, L.L.D., grand historian, journalist and man of letters. Born at Inverness, Scotland, he was a frequent contributor to magazines mostly on Scottish subjects, and when he came to New York (1874) he took up the same pursuits. Of his published works the grand master says:

In 1870 he edited "The Poetical Works of Sir William Alexander," in three large volumes, and in 1871 he compiled and published "The Songs of Scotland, Chronologically Arranged, with Memoirs and Notes." In 1886 he published his first book in America, entitled "The Life of St. Andrew." This was followed by a number of others, among which were "Scotland and the Scots," "The Scot in America,' "The King-right in Scotland," "Life and Works of the Earl of Stirling," "The Book of Scotia Lodge," "History of Freemasonry in New York," etc. He recently completed a "History of Long Island."

The death roll also embraces the names of JOSEPH KOCH, past grand marshal; JOHN A. DAVIS and WILLIAM H. NARTHING, past grand standard bearers, and of ten district deputy grand masters. Among the latter was GEORGE J. GARDNER, the founder of the Masonic Veterans' Association of Central New York. Among those outside of the jurisdiction of New

York, the grand master noted the passing of Past Grand Masters Bromwell and Browning, and Grand Treasurer Egan.

The grand master had received from the Grand Lodge Alpina of Switzerland an invitation to the grand lodge to become a subscriber to the international office or bureau of Masonic information which the recent polyglot congress at Geneva was convoked to launch into existence, and which is to be supported by an annual assessment of ten francs levied on each lodge in the jurisdictions participating. He says:

With our excellent committee on foreign correspondence in touch with all the acknowledged, rightful grand lodges of Craft Masonry in the world, and being in friendly relation with all the grand lodges of America, and a similar condition existing with all those except two in Europe, and exchanging as we do representatives with nearly all of the recognized grand lodges on the face of the globe, it does not appear to me that membership on the part of the Grand Lodge of New York in the International Bureau of Masonic information is necessary.

The committee on correspondence echoes the grand master's conclusions, recommending that the invitation be fraternally declined, and the grand lodge agreed. Neither of them allude to the heterogeneous character of the bodies promoting the project.

The zeal for work and instruction seems to have been at a fever heat, and the grand master thought the committee on jurisprudence ought to consider whether the spirit and intention of that section of the constitution which authorizes the master of a lodge to congregate the members thereof upon any emergency, contemplates the calling of two or more special meetings in one day for work and instruction, expressing his own adverse opinion in positive terms, especially when such special meetings are held at a place other than that in which the stated meetings are held. The committee promptly agreed that a lodge cannot legally confer degrees outside a regular lodge room except by authority of a dispensation, but deftly left the first question unanswered, expressing the opinion that specific attention having been directed to the matter by the grand master it would doubtless result in correcting undue desire to hold unnecessary meetings, the strength of which opinion lies in the application of it.

Information having come to him that a lodge had conferred the three degrees upon a candidate of unsavory reputation, he investigated, found it true, arrested the charter of the lodge, and directed that charges be preferred against all implicated in securing his admission. The trials were then in progress and he expressed confidence that adequate punishment would be meted out. He looked forward to the restoration of the charter to the worthy brethren after the unfaithful had been weeded out. Other cases of similar nature having cropped out in other lodges, then being investigated, led him to the conclusion that the time was ripe for

drastic measures, and he recommended that a brother proposing a candidate should be held responsible for his worthiness. This was ignored by the committee on address, and we find no further reference to it. The greater facility for the entrance of undesirable candidates since the creation of the Greater New York resulted in making jurisdiction concurrent over so great a territory, thus enabling applicants to petition lodges far from the vicinity where they are best known, led the committee on constitution to initiate action looking to a division of territory whereby the boroughs of Manhattan, Brooklyn and Bronx shall have concurrent jurisdiction, and the boroughs of Richmond and Queens shall each have exclusive jurisdiction within their respective limits, and that the jurisdiction of the lodges in the present city of Troy shall remain as prior to the annexation of Lansingburgh.

The grand master indorsed and commended with weighty reasons therefor, to the grand lodge a project already on foot, with a nucleus of some $2,000 in its fund, to establish a sanitarium for consumptive brethren. An association already organized, known as the Masonic Sanitarium League proposes to raise a sufficient endowment fund to maintain the sanitarium when established.

The report of the superintendent of the Masonic Home at Utica, shows the average of inmates for the past year, equals 287.70, maintained at a per capita cost of $189.

Another big enterprise on foot in the Greater New York is the Brooklyn Masonic Guild, incorporated in 1902, whose report is printed with the proceedings of the grand lodge. Its object is thus stated:

To acquire, construct, establish, maintain and manage or contribute to the maintenance of an asylum, a home or homes, a school or schools for the free education of the children of Masons, and for the relief, support and care of worthy and indigent Masons, their wives, widows and orphans, and to render direct relief to worthy and indigent Masons, their wives, widows and orphans.

Some forty bodies have qualified as "Founders," by contributions aggregating over $10,000, to which a fair held in April added enough to carry their fund up to $17,286.94, and a bequest approximating $100,000, by W. Bro. William A. Stuart, will be available this year. The guild designs proceeding immediately to erect a fine "Guild-Hall" in Brooklyn.

Edwin A. Quick, grand historian, who took up the work on the death of Brother Ross, contributes forty printed pages in historical sketches of the older lodges.

Six new lodges were chartered; the Grand Lodge of Western Australia was recognized; changes were made in the work in the nature of restorations, after which it was re-adopted as the standard; the motion noted in our last report to eliminate the prayer at raising was lost, but

the motion, similarly noted by us, so amending the constitutions as to provide that "any visitor from another jurisdiction (unless personally known) applying for examination for admission to a lodge in this jurisdiction shall be required to present a certificate of his membership in the lodge from which he hails," was adopted after the insertion of the bracketed words. Such certificate requires three signatures; that of the grand secretary, the secretary of the lodge and of the brother himself.

ELBERT CRANDALL, of Brooklyn, grand master; EDWARD M. L. EHLERS, New York, grand secretary, were re-elected.

The report on correspondence (191 pp.) was presented by the chairman of the committee, Past Grand Master JESSE B. ANTHONY. The work is divided as usual: Brother ANTHONY reviewing the English-speaking grand lodges and Costa Rica, while the translations and reviews of other governing bodies are by Bro. EMIL FRENKEL.

Brother ANTHONY's notice of Illinois is of the year 1902. The address of Grand Master MOULTON, he says, is emphatically a thorough business address of a busy man. He refers to the trespass by an Indiana lodge upon the jurisdiction of our lodge at Dalton, for the purpose of directing attention to the conclusion of our grand master that the fact that the petitioner had voted at several civil elections in Dalton, clearly indicated his home to have been there.

He quotes from the grand master's address on the general subject of Masonic Homes, and reproduces the decisions from his encyclical, some of them shorn of details. Referring to the committee on jurisprudence, he says:

The committee very correctly held that the grand master could not order the expulsion of a Mason convicted of an unmasonic offense, when the lodge had already voted for definite suspension. The adoption of this conclusion rendered necessary the consideration of the case upon which the grand master's action had been predicated. Evidence being submitted that the brother had plead guilty to the charge alleged against him, the grand lodge ordered that the said brother "be expelled from all the rights and privileges of Masonry."

He quotes from our report remarks made by us under California and Maine, touching jurisdiction over rejected candidates, a subject on which our views very closely coincide.

Brother ANTHONY appends his usual full and valuable statistical tables, and as usual we shall ask his permission to transfer them to our own pages, and thank him therefore with a full appreciation of the great labor required for their compilation.

Before taking leave of him we want to apologize for careless or sleepy proof-reading last year, whereby certain recommendations made by one of his predecessors, Grand Master ANTHON, were attributed to Grand Master ANTHONY.

So does history sometimes get warped by a single superfluous letter.

NEW ZEALAND, 1903.

— ANNUAL. AUCKLAND. MAY 5.

Two past grand masters and the representatives of twenty-four grand jurisdictions were present, Illinois not of the number. Several officers of the provincial Grand Lodge Irish Constitutions, were present.

This was the first meeting of the grand lodge under the new system of representation which we referred to as being under consideration, and either as a result or as a coincidence the attendance was the largest and most representative that the grand lodge has ever known. We have no doubt that the plan, which involves the payment of mileage, either in whole or in part, will justify itself by its results. The per capita tax for this representative fund has been only nine-pence (twelve and one-half cents), and was continued for another year. Without some aid from the common treasury it is impossible to secure any general representation from lodges so far removed from the seat—for the time being—of the grand lodge, so tremendous are the distances.

After a word of welcome the grand master said:

It was not customary in this jurisdiction for the grand master to deliver any formal address on the opening of grand lodge. That was done,he thought, in all the grand lodges of the United States of America, and also in the Grand Lodge of New South Wales, and he understood that it was greatly appreciated. The brethren would be aware that on this occasion they met under an entirely new system of representation. Perhaps it was inevitable that some slight anomalies had occurred. Amongst the earliest things that would have to be done was to decide as to the regularity of the credentials which would be presented by some of the representatives, whose commissions had not reached grand lodge office in due time. One matter that would arise out of the report of the board of general purposes was the question of rulings. In this respect it was unfortunate that our procedure had not been more closely assimilated to that of America. There, it was customary for the grand master to review the whole position of the craft in the territory. To him applications were made for rulings on various questions of Masonic law or custom. These rulings were embodied in his address, and grand lodge was asked either to acept them or disagree with them. The value of such a system would at once be seen. There were in grand lodge many brethren of eminence and of professional ability, and the rulings were discussed with the utmost freedom, so that when decisions were finally given they formed an important portion of the Masonic jurisprudence of the state to which they related. In New Zealand this had not been the practice, and the consequence was that if any one were asked to compile a digest of our laws he would have a very difficult task. On more than one point it would be found that the rulings given by different boards of general purposes or different grand registrars were in conflict. It would

probably not be very difficult in the years to come to bring about the adoption of some such system as he had indicated, for he thought the value of such a plan would be appreciated.

The report of the board of general purposes is very full, embracing a great variety of subjects. A sub-clause states that the grand master had submitted the name of R. W. Bro. MURDOCH MCLEAN for appointment as the representative from the Grand Lodge of Illinois.

The grand secretary having after investigation reported that some of the lodges composing the Grand Lodge Costa Rica were of doubtful origin, having derived their charters from the Supreme Council of Central America (all were so derived) the board recommended to withhold recognition. Upon this clause of their report coming up for consideration—

W. Bro. WARREN moved that recognition be extended to the Grand Lodge of Costa Rica. He had shown the grand secretary his reasons for taking this action. The new grand lodge had been recognized by a great many grand lodges, and its constitution had been favorably commented upon by the greatest authority of the day on Masonic jurisprudence. It had been in existence about two years, and there was no reason why it should not be recognized.

M. W. Bro. NICCOL said he had looked closely into the matter. As many grand lodges had withheld recognition as had granted it. There were eight lodges in Costa Rica, and four of these had instituted the grand lodge. The majority of these instituting lodges took their origin from what we did not recognize as a proper authority—namely, a Supreme Council. We should not recognize a grand lodge which was not likely to reflect credit upon us, even though the Grand Lodge of England had hastily granted to this insignificant grand lodge the recognition it so long unjustly withheld from us.

Brother WARREN'S motion was negatived "on the voices," and the board of general purposes were directed to make further inquiries and empowered to extend recognition if found desirable.

The report on the dispute with the Grand Lodge of Scotland showed that it had assumed a new phase. A letter had been received from Grand Secretary DAVID REED, of Scotland, written April 27, 1902, saying that the foreign and colonial committee had reconsidered the subject and before giving the Grand Lodge of New Zealand a final answer it was thought advisable to communicate with the provincial and district grand masters of the Scottish constitution in New Zealand, which he had that day done.

Waiting for the outcome of this letter, which they regarded as indicating an early settlement of the matter, they were startled by hearing on the 27th of June that it was proposed by the district grand master of the Scottish Constitution in the Canterbury district, to open a new lodge in Christchurch under the S. C. Protest was at once made and on the

11th of September Brother Reid wrote them that their letter would be placed before the foreign and colonial committee at its first meeting, and that he had cabled the district grand master to delay the erection of the lodge, and to await instructions. Since then nothing further had been received but the lodge had not been opened.

When this clause in the report was reached, further consideration was dropped in consequence of the following:

The M. W. Grand Secretary said he had received a further letter from the Grand Lodge of Scotland, under date of 19th March, 1903, intimating that there had been delay in replying to his letter because the Grand Lodge of Scotland had thought it desirable to communicate with its district and provincial grand masters in the colony before giving a definite reply, which, however, there was every reason to anticipate, would be of a favourable nature, and he (M. W. Bro. Niccol) thought the trouble might be regarded as virtually over.

The following clause, after a futile attempt to so amend as to permit all to vote on the ballot for new members, was adopted:

The question is frequently asked by lodges whether Entered Apprentices are entitled to the full privileges of membership. As there is no rule upon the subject, the practice in lodges varies, and we think the time has arrived when grand lodge should decide the point. Accordingly we recommend that it be enacted by grand lodge that only Master Masons shall be entitled to exercise a vote in lodges.

The following clause, which was adopted, is of general interest from its bearing on the question as to how recently the practice of doing work by courtesy began. It certainly shows the usage to be very widespread:

In consequence of irregularities occurring in connection with the confering of degrees by courtesy in one lodge upon a member of another lodge it has been found necessary to instruct grand superintendents that —(1) No candidate shall in future be initiated in any lodge other than that in which he was balloted for except under dispensation; (2) that grand superintendents immediately upon issuing any such dispensation shall report having done so to the grand secretary; (3) that lodges conferring *any degree* for another lodge must also report same to grand secretary as soon as possible.

Two relief funds, the "Widows' and Orphans' Fund" and the "Aged and Indigent Masons' Fund," were consolidated, forming the Aged Masons' and Widows' and Orphans' Fund, to the end that the accruing interest might be available for present relief, instead of waiting for accumulation sufficient to build institutions. While the matter was under consideration, a letter from the grand master placed before it such information as he had acquired as to methods of administration. The fund to which he alludes in the following was the aged and indigent Masons' fund; he says:

The primary object I had in view in endeavoring to secure the augmentation of the above fund was to make it immediately operative, and

my first impression was that this end could have been most effectually compassed (had sufficient funds been subscribed) by the establishment of two homes, one in each island. In order to have the best advice before entering on any such project, correspondence has taken place with the Grand Lodges of Victoria and New South Wales, both of which provide for aged brethren and the widows and orphans of Freemasons, each having an entirely different system.

From the correspondence (attached) it will be seen that Victoria has for many years provided cottage homes, giving shelter and relief to both classes of beneficiaries. But in New South Wales the annuity system has been adopted. Victoria, with its experience, advises us to adopt the latter system, but as the details of each scheme will be presented to the board I will not comment upon either, but would rather suggest the following points for the board's consideration when that body frames its recommendations to grand lodge.

The board submitted the rulings, the principles of which are in general in harmony with the jurisprudence of this country. We copy one as showing their usage as to territorial jurisdiction. At this moment we recall nothing just like it in this country, except in Alabama:

In several cases the question has been raised whether a candidate is bound to join the lodge nearest to his residence, and it has been ruled that although it is not compulsory that he should do so, no lodge should initiate a candidate without communicating with the lodge or lodges in the immediate vicinity of his residence and receving a favourable report.

Other subjects reported upon by the board were discussed, some of them at considerable length and with great ability, the debate being reported in full. These rulings were an exception, and the following from the grand master, in answer to a question, tells why:

The custom of the Grand Lodge of New Zealand has been for the board in all cases to issue these rulings when they have been called for. I think it is a mistaken procedure. If they emanated from the grand master he would naturally take the grand registrar into his confidence and report them to grand lodge for approval or rejection. In the present instance I am not prepared to say whether I agree with the whole of them or not. In any case, they have been given by the board and sent out, and they are in operation. I know of no power on the part of grand lodge to disagree with these rulings, or to upset them, judging from our procedure in the past. They are simply in the report for information. If any brother wants information about them he should communicate with the board in the ordinary course, but I cannot allow them to be discussed here. I think the custom is a bad one, but I am not going, of own motion, to alter the practice of the last thirteen years.

The methods of the Australasian grand lodges have been modeled generally on those of the Grand Lodge of England. Where these have been departed from it has been in the direction of a more immediate control of the affairs of the grand lodge by the whole body. With reference to the rulings, or decisions, the New Zealand practice is the same as the English; the board makes decisions and reports them. But in Eng-

land, as we understand it, if the rulings are not subject to action at the time they are reported, they can be reached at the next quarterly communication through a notice of motion properly given. The remarks of Grand Master WILLIAMS—and still more the fact that they were made—seem to indicate the working of a tendency towards a larger first-hand participation in its affairs by the whole membership of the grand lodge.

We are sorry to have to chronicle such a cutting loose from the restraints of the unwritten law as is disclosed in the following:

The ritual revision committee set up by grand lodge met in Wellington in October, and finally corrected and revised the work, and instructed the printer to prepare a first edition of one thousand copies, which it is hoped will be ready for issue during June. All members of grand lodge are earnestly enjoined to exert their influence in inducing lodges to make this ritual the standard work, thus bringing about that uniformity which is so desirable.

The above was from the report of the board; we find no evidence in the minutes that it was objected to by anybody.

Seven new lodges were opened during the year, one of which, Masters' and Past Masters' Lodge No. 131, at Christchurch, is designed for instruction, education and research. The petition for the charter was signed by over fifty masters and past masters of all constitutions.

The grand lodge meets next at Dunedin.

HERBERT JAMES WILLIAMS, grand master; MALCOLM NICCOL, grand secretary, Johnston street, both of Wellington, were re-elected.

NORTH CAROLINA, 1903.

116TH ANNUAL. RALEIGH. JANUARY 13.

The frontispiece of the North Carolina volume is a half-tone portrait of Grand Chaplain A. A. MARSHALL, past grand orator, deceased.

Eight past grand masters and the envoys of nineteen jurisdictions were present. Illinois was not represented.

The grand master (H. I. CLARK) announced the untimely death of the grand chaplain, the Rev. ALEXIS ABRAHAM MARSHALL, who only one year previous delighted the grand lodge as grand orator and who had just rounded out his forty-eighth year.

Not often does it fall to a grand master to find such unexpected reward for duty done as followed when Grand Master CLARK suspended

an habitually drunken master from the functions of his office and cited him to appear before the grand lodge for discipline. This was on February 19. We let him tell the rest:

On July 1st I received a communication from his lodge informing me that his suspension from office and the watchful prayers of his brethren had made a new man of him, that he was thoroughly repentant, that he was living a life of sobriety and was making an honest effort to reform, and the lodge asked that they might settle the matter. In view of these facts, and furthermore of the fact that his term of office had legally expired and his successor elected and installed, I stretched my authority on the side of charity and granted their request. I may have erred in this course; if so, it was on the side of mercy and with no intention to disregard Masonic law.

This was of the mercy whose quality is not strained, but droppeth as the gentle dews from heaven. Were there any law to shut it out, the law should yield.

Most of the few decisions rendered by him are of the elementary class; the following is an exception:

Q. Is it obligatory for every member present in the lodge room to vote for candidate?

A. Yes.

Q. If candidate is elected and so declared by a Master, can a member call for a new ballot, on ground of irregularity, because some member present did not vote?

A. No. Every member present should have voted; after ballot was closed and results counted it was not in power of master to re-open.

A New Jersey grand master would have declared the election "irregular, hence null, void and of no effect." We prefer the Carolina view. Attention should have been called to the neglect of brothers to vote before the result was declared.

To the question "What recourse has a brother who dimits, petitions another lodge and is rejected?" he replies:

He can petition that or any other lodge in the jurisdiction at their regular communication.

We presume it was from inadvertence that he failed to add: or to any regular lodge in any other jurisdiction. A Master Mason is "free of the guild." He can travel and work where he pleases, and choose his Masonic home wherever a lodge will receive him. He decided that a candidate with a wooden leg is not eligible for the degrees. We agree with him if he has it to replace one of his own, that he has lost; but just across the river from us the Missouri Cripples' Brigade is waiting for him to gladden its exchequer with his shekels.

He has very encouraging, not to say seductive words, to say for the new temple project, which occupied a considerable share of the time of the grand lodge; he says:

I know of no single act that will create more enthusiasm, or add more to the material prosperity of Masonry, than to a build a home, a handsome structure, one that will be an ornament to the city and an enduring monument to the order.

"Monument to the Order" are alluring words that have entailed long-tailed burdens on the fraternity to prevent the subject of them from becoming monuments of another sort. So many of these mark the resting places of disastrous enterprises, that although the grand lodge seems to have got itself a good deal tangled up with this project, we cannot forbear repeating Mr. Punch's advice to people about to marry: "Don't!"

The excellent report of Grand Secretary DREWRY has in it a touch of personal interest, that, like the one touch of nature, makes the whole world kin. His acknowledgements to the grand lodge for its wedding gift to himself and wife, on their marriage just after the last annual communication, disclose the fact that the gift was a superb silver service, a handy thing to have in the house as well as a treasured souvenir.

The customary appropriation of $3,000 was made for the Oxford Orphan Asylum. The report of the superintendent shows the yearly per capita cost of maintenance to have been $51.72, of maintenance and education $64.41 over and above the earnings of the institution. The number of inmates on the roll December 1, 1902, 247; girls 116, boys 131. The institution is in a flourishing and promising condition.

It is but just in this connection to quote the too modest claim which Brother COLLINS makes in the introduction to his report on correspondence, when noting the increasingly prevalent disposition to make special provision for the care of the aged, the widow and the fatherless:

It may be stated in this connection, and it is hoped without a violation of a proper sense of modesty, that the Grand Lodge of North Carolina has been made the recipient of hearty commendation from other grand jurisdictions on account of its early and sucessful efforts in establishing and maintaining the Oxford Orphan Asylum, and in thus preparing for useful lives thousands of children who else might have gone astray and become a menace to the state.

The success of North Carolina Masonry in bringing these waifs to its sheltering arms has proven an object lesson to other grand lodges and demonstrated that incalculable good may be done without imposing very onerous exactions upon the craft.

The grand orator, Bro. M. C. S. NOBLE, delivered a brief, and also in other respects excellent address, whose general trend of thought shows that he has caught the true idea of the ethical side of the institution. A brief extract discloses his key-note:

Masonry's constant, quiet and steady labor of love for others is her effective method of leading us into the habit of and desire for right doing. I love Masonry, therefore, because she teaches that a man to be a good Mason should ever be striving to do good WITH Masonry rather than to reap financial profit from her. Ours is not a mutual benefit organization, necessary and helpful as such an institution is in our modern civilization, to which we pay a certain amount and then under certain conditions receive a certain amount. Ours is a society that trains her members for acts of charity, for nobler deeds, for purer thoughts and for higher actions.

St. John's Lodge No. 96, of Kinston, petitioned as in equity the lineal successor of St. John's Lodge No. 4, that in them the old lodge might be revived under its charter of 1787, and with its original number. We are glad that the North Carolina constitutions permitted the granting of their request, as it must, as precedent was found for the action, notwithstanding that in our own jurisdiction we have always considered the constitutional prohibition of using the same number a second time a wise one.

Four new lodges were chartered, two of them with the recommendation that their representatives be admitted to seats on the floor of the grand lodge. In the case of the other two a different committee (No. 2 on the same subject) the recommendation was simply that "they be granted charters." If this indicates a difference in the status of those present from the two sets of lodges, then we think the latter form the correct one, as we do not think an unconstituted lodge can endue its delegates with the representative capacity contemplated by the landmarks.

H. I. Clark, of Scotland Neck, grand master; John C. Drewry, Raleigh, grand secretary, were re-elected.

The report on correspondence (119 pp.) was presented by the chairman, Bro. John A. Collins, whose work it is. He gives four of his limited number of pages to our proceedings for 1902, quoting from the conclusion of Grand Master Moulton's address, and from the commendatory report thereon by the committee to whom it was referred. Of his decisions, he says:

The decisions of the grand master, nine in number, were published in a circular letter which was sent to each subordiante lodge in February, 1902. In the body of the address he devotes about two and a half pages to an argument in support of these rulings. The jurisprudence committee's report made sad work of several of these rulings, and the grand master took the floor against its adoption, but received three pretty hard falls before the tussle ended. It is surprising that a grand master should attempt the exercise of arbitrary power indicated in his report:

The context shows that the "exercise of arbitrary power" referred to his order for the expulsion of an offender whose lodge had ordered definitely suspended, a penalty which teh grand lodge decided could only

be inflicted by the lodge itself, acting freely, or by the grand lodge upon an appeal.

He quotes also from the grand master's general consideration of the subject of Masonic Homes, and epitomizes the report of the special committee on that subject, and regards it pretty certain, from the action thereon, that not many years will pass before the grand lodge will have a home of which it may be proud.

He pays a merited compliment to the beauty of Brother McFatrich's obituary report, quoting one of its finest passages, notices the "Egyptian" correspondence, and kindly says of our general report that if it possessed no other merit than that of counselling fraternal independence, consistently with the landmarks, it would be above price to reading Masons," than which he could have paid our work no compliment more highly prized.

Our brother notes without comment the adoption of the strong anti-cipher resolutions by the Grand Lodge of Tennessee, to which we have had frequent occasion to refer, and this serves to remind us that we find no notice of the subject in the North Carolina proceedings.

NORTH DAKOTA, 1902.

13TH ANNUAL. FARGO. JUNE 24.

This pamphlet of 102 pages—elegant in make-up and execution—is richly embellished, containing half-tone portraits of THOMAS L. FOULKS, the retiring grand master; DAVID S. DODDS, their first grand secretary; MELVIN L. YOUNGS, past grand master, and for forty-five years grand lecturer of Wisconsin, the teacher from whom the ritual of the Dakotas was chiefly received; and THEODORE SULTON PARVIN, of Iowa, the godfather of the original Grand Lodge of Dakota.

Five past grand masters were present, and also the representatives of twenty-five grand jurisdictions, including Bro. E. GEORGE GUTHRIE, of Casselton, the envoy from Illinois.

The grand master presented each past grand master with an appropriate apron, purchased by order of the grand lodge the preceding year, reserving himself to the last. Subsequently (when the grand lodge had been called from refreshment to labor on the morning of the second day) MRS. WILLIAM H. BEST, widow of Past Grand Master BEST, was escorted into the tiled lodge room—as it appears by the record—when, with touch-

ing words a past grand master's apron was presented to the family of the deceased. The appreciative and feeling response of Mrs. BEST, evoked fresh memories of the recent dead and moistened all eyes.

Departing from the prevailing custom, Grand Master FOULKS left the necrology, of the year to the committee on the fraternal dead, where he thought it appropriately belonged. In the report of that committee, which begins with a reference to the passing of President MCKINLEY, we find the names of DAVID S. DODDS, past grand secretary, who died in San Francisco, of tuberculosis, and of WILLIAM JAMES, past senior grand warden. Notice is also taken of the death of RUFUS EBERLE FLEMING, deputy of the Supreme Council Scottish Rite, for North Dakota, who, although not a member of a lodge in that jurisdiction, if of any, is described as possibly the best known Mason who had died in their midst in recent years, he being largely instrumental in building the temple at Fargo.

The grand master reports three decisions. No. 1 is as follows:

No. 1. Something over a year ago, we received a petition for membership by initiation. The petition was acted on favorably, but the candidate did not present himself for initiation, he having removed from the state. After the lapse of one year, he again petitioned for initiation, as he expected to return. His petition was again acted on favorably. We now receive a communication from Kalispell Lodge No. 42, Montana, stating that our candidate is now a resident of that jurisdiction and desires to petition that lodge for the degrees, and requesting us to return the deposit paid our lodge and waive jurisdiction. Please instruct us as to our duties in the premises.

Answer. Your lodge can use its own discretion in the matter. You have jurisdiction. You can hold it or waive. He has forfeited his fee. You can return it if the lodge so votes.

This was properly disapproved for the following reasons, given by the law committee:

That decision No. 1, on the question of jurisdiction, be not approved, for the reason that the petitioner had removed into the state of Montana before having received any of the degrees in a lodge in this grand jurisdiction and remained there until after the statutory time within which he could receive such degrees here without a new ballot, he, therefore, being at the time of his second petition to our lodge a resident of the state of Montana.

No. 2—in which we omit the question, as the answer suggests it—and No. 3 were of course approved, as follows:

Answer. The acting senior warden has no rights over the elected junior warden. He is appointed each evening to fill the vacancy ocasioned by the senior warden's filling the station of the W. Master.

Question 3. Is a man physically qualified to receive the degrees in Masonry whose left arm and hand are shorter than the right, making it

necessary for him to use an artificial hand. The arm is perfectly formed to the elbow, but the forearm is only about half the ordinary length, and the hand has no bones in the fingers and is very small.

Answer. He is not eligible according to the decisions of Brothers Schrader and Carothers, pages 72 and 73, Law of Freemasonry of North Dakota.

No. 2 is quoted here simply to show how soon habit begets the idea of usage. The acting master having filled the senior warden's station by pro tem appointments with the same person for the better part of the year, the latter from mere habit got the idea into his head that he was possessed of a senior warden's rights, and among them the right of succession which he knew by usage as well as law, attached to that office. If he had served in the west but for a single night, such a possibility would never have occurred to him. There was no shadow of ground for the claim in either case.

No. 3 is quoted as a reminder of the law of that jurisdiction respecting physical qualifications.

At the last session of the grand lodge the grand master and grand secretary were directed to take the necessary steps to comply with the laws of the state with reference to incorporation. Finding that eminent lawyers to whom he applied for counsel, questioned the constitutional power of the legislative assembly to compel fraternal societies to become involuntary corporations, and evidently sharing the vague apprehension of many that inquisition might somehow be concealed within incorporation, he advised the lodges not to act in the matter unless it became necessary in order to hold real property, and referred the subject back to the grand lodge for action. It went to the committee on jurisprudence, and his action was on their report approved.

The grand lodges of Costa Rica and Western Australia were recognized on the recommendation of the same committee.

The report of the finance committee is of general interest for two reasons: First, because the words "anticipating the inevitable" in the following clause, indicates that the Masons of North Dakota are built on a plan differing from those of most jurisdictions, if the impression is general among them that the penalties for *laches* in the matter of dues and returns are really intended to be enforced:

We find that Golden Fleece Lodge No. 31 and Rugby Lodge No. 65 failed to have their returns filed in the grand secretary's office on or before May 15th, and that Welcome Lodge No. 54 has not paid its dues, and fees, as provided by the resolution of the grand lodge, and we recommend that the customary fine of $5 be imposed upon these three lodges. We further find that Golden Fleece Lodge No. 31 and Rugby No. 65, anticipating the inevitable, have remitted $5 each for delayed returns.

Second, we find in the following the germ of a Masonic Home in North Dakota, unless before the time comes for the project to take on the active form, the experience of other jurisdictions shall set them to looking for a more elastic and more economical form of relief:

We further recommend that the interest from the money on deposit, and all fines hereafter to be collected, be set aside as a special fund to form the nucleus for a home for indigent Master Masons, their widows and orphans.

One new lodge was chartered.

Among the first fruits of the infectious atmosphere of the "Cathedral" of the Scottish Rite hierarchy at Fargo, in which the grand secretary's office is located, is the birth of a new rite.

The egg was incubated by Bro. Frank Thompson; Bro. Bob Carothers stood godfather when the new life "pipped the shell," and it is now in the grand lodge brooder waiting for time to determine whether it is a chick, a gosling, or a triple-headed eagle. The journal—which may not indulge in the poetic license permitted to the reviewer, nor in levity be the subject never so farcical—tells it thus:

M. W. Bro. Robert M. Carothers (4) stated that the grand secretary had prepared a ritual, consisting of two degrees, for an order to be confined to the sons and brothers of Master Masons between the ages of fourteen and twenty-one; that he and other Masons had seen the ritual and were favorably impressed with the possibilities which it presented in giving to our sons and brothers better lessons in life than are ordinarily at hand, at the same time preparing the mind for the Masonic degrees, and therefore he moved:

That a committee be appointed by the incoming grand master to investigate the ritual and report at the next grand annual communication.

This was carried, and the savants, W. Brethren Frank H. Sprague, Sylvester J. Hill, Almond L. Woods and Isaac N. Steen, and M. W. Brethren John F. Selby and Robert M. Carothers—an even half dozen—were directed to report the results of their investigation to the lodges in time for consideration before the next annual session.

If the distinguished scientists will permit a suggestion from one who is not even a lay member, but only an onlooker at the council of deliberation, we could advise them to cautious prevision in the selection of a name. "Juvenile Rite" is too modest and too general. Adolescent Rite, would be much more orotund and more specific. It is scientifically correct in its application to the period of years to be covered, and it divides that period sharply from those that precede it, leaving sufficiently defined periods for the Kindergarten Rite and the Suckling's Rite, which will logically follow if this rite "wins out"—as the prevailing slang has it.

WALTER L. STOCKWELL, of Grafton, was elected grand master; FRANK J. THOMPSON, Fargo, re-elected grand secretary.

The report on correspondence (32 pp.) was presented by Past Grand Master ROBERT M. CAROTHERS. It vindicates SAM WELLER'S theory of love-letters—"Make it short, and she'll vish there vos more of it."

Of course one who makes a separate notice of forty-four grand lodges in thirty-two pages, cannot do the slightest justice to himself or to the grand lodge for which he writes; but there are sufficient indications in his brief paper, of ability to do work of value to the craft, to add to our gratification at the resumption of these reports by his grand lodge, for we note that he is continued as the committee.

Illinois for 1901 is among those noticed.

NORTH DAKOTA, 1903.

The frontispiece of this volume is a portrait of WALTER L. STOCKWELL, the retiring grand master.

Eight past grand masters and the representatives of thirty-seven jurisdictions were present, among the latter the envoy of Illinois, LOUIS B. HANNA, of Fargo.

Grand Master STOCKWELL reported that no deaths had occurred among the present or past grand officers during the year. Among the bereavements of other jurisdictions he notes the passing of our own dead.

Among the few decisions rendered, he held in a case where objection was made to the master, to the initiation of an elected candidate, that, although the objector gave his reasons for objecting, it was nevertheless a secret objection, not being made in open lodge, and the reasons should not be submitted to the lodge, but the master must declare the candidate rejected. Approved.

In reply to a question whether petitions of Masons living across the international boundary, convenient to North Dakota lodges, might be entertained, he says:

Replying more fully to your communication of the 15th I would say that, so far as I am able to know, there is no reason why you cannot accept petitions from unaffiliated Masons residing anywhere. The general Masonic law is that a Mason may join where he pleases. I have taken the matter up with the Grand Lodge of Manitoba, and I find that there is no law in that grand jurisdiction which renders this impossible. However, I am of the opinion that it is wisest for Masons to affiliate within

their own grand jurisdiction, unless it works a serious hardship, as it may in the case mentioned. You can use your own discretion in the matter, and if the brother in question desires earnestly to affiliate with you, you are at perfect liberty to receive his petition.

The first two sentences properly state the law. The question of wisdom is one entirely between the brother and the lodge.

The grand master recommended that the American flag be displayed at all sessions of the grand lodge and in the halls of the lodges, and be carried at the head of all Masonic processions when such would be proper, calling attention to the fact that it was then displayed in the grand lodge. A resolution to carry the recommendation into effect was subsequently adopted.

Referring to the military lodge in connection with the First North Dakota volunteer infantry when it was sent to the Philippines, he says:

The story of this lodge and its work is well known. While some criticism may have been offered by older and more conservative grand jurisdictions, I have always felt satisfied that we made no mistake. Upon the return of the regiment to the United States the dispensation was surrendered, and a sum of money amounting to over $600 was covered into the grand lodge treasury.

Some of the older jurisdictions to which he refers as more conservative are so because they were old enough to have had experience in the war of the rebellion. If North Dakota made no mistake they are all more than glad, but they were justified in thinking that great chances were taken. The grand master recommended that medals be struck for the officers, gold for the three principal officers, silver or bronze for the other officers and that a diploma of membership be presented to all the members. The finance committee pared this down to the diplomas and these were ordered.

He recommended, also, a constitutional amendment including a grand orator in their list of officers. The committee on jurisprudence took a shorter cut, ignored the constitution, and on their recommendation the grand master was authorized to appoint one and declared that he should have the status of an appointive grand officer. Of course mere declarations do not always amount to facts unless they are made in the manner prescribed by law; but in this case the brother can talk just as eloquently as he could were he a constitutional officer, and probably can draw his mileage and per diem, unless the grand treasurer should be enjoined. The grand lodge chipped in $100 towards the World's Fair building project; chartered one new lodge; ordered that all funds on hand and all that may accumulate for the erection of a home, be invested; and by giving the brethren a year to think of the indefensible folly involved in the following, insured, let us hope, its final defeat:

Every Mason hereafter raised to the degree of Master Mason in this jurisdiction shall become proficient therein as required in the former degrees, and give proof thereof by examination in open lodge, which fact shall be entered of record.

Provided, however, that such examination may be made and record entered in any lodge which may be designated for such purpose by the lodge in which the Master Mason was raised. And, until such proof is given, no such Master Mason shall be allowed to vote or hold office in such lodge, or dimit therefrom.

The committee on juvenile ritual brought forward the little bantling confided to their care a year ago, with some apologies for the conditions that would not permit the family to properly care for it, and commending it to some other family more favorably situated. They say:

Your committee, to whom was referred the matter of the Juvenile Ritual, desire to report that it has examined the work of Brother Frank J. Thompson, our grand secretary, and find the same to be excellent, and well calculated to teach the young men, of whom the proposed order is to be composed, many useful and important lessons. The new order is intended to have no other connection with Masonry than to inculcate in its members the moral principles upon which the great order of Masonry is founded.

We regret that so little opportunity is afforded in our grand jurisdiction for the new order, due to the fact that the great mass of our members are comparatively young men, and also to the lack of large cities in our young state. But we heartily commend Brother Thompson's plan to all grand lodges within whose bounds conditions permit of the organization of the sons and brothers of Master Masons, as outlined in the Juvenile Ritual.

They ought to be able to find a good home for it in Oregon or Washington, where, if the grand lodge didn't want it, it might be adopted by the Eastern Stars, an energetic family who have a large hand in running things on the "Slope."

James T. Blacklock, of Walhalla, was elected grand master; Frank J. Thompson, Fargo, re-elected grand secretary.

The report on correspondence (46 pp.) was presented by the committee, Past Grand Master Robert M. Carothers, whose notice of Illinois is for the year 1902.

Anent the decision on the right of the tiler to vote the reading proposed by the committee on jurisprudence he thinks the proper one, and that as it now stands the language is so easily liable to misconstruction that it is far from a happy expression.

NOVA SCOTIA, 1902.

37TH ANNUAL. TRURO. JUNE 11.

The frontispiece of this volume is a half-tone full length portrait of the retiring grand master, THOMAS TRENAMAN, in full regalia.

Five past grand masters and the representatives of twenty-nine jurisdictions were present, including Past Grand Master THEODORE A. COSSMAN, the envoy of Illinois.

Grand Master TRENAMAN announced the death of JOSEPH A. GORDON, past district deputy grand master and no less than fourteen other past masters, or nearly thirty-three per cent of the whole mortality of the jurisdiction!

Under their regulations representatives of other jurisdictions failing to attend grand lodge for three successive years, forfeit their appointment; this compelled the grand master to declare the appointment of the representatives of nine jurisdictions cancelled, suggesting at the same time the names of others to fill the respective vacancies.

Two decisions respecting physical disqualifications were that the loss of the first joint of the right thumb, and that the loss of the greater part of the fingers of the right hand, with only the thumb and little finger left, disqualified. The committee on address, exercising functions that with us belong to the committee on jurisprudence, approved both, but with the statement that at first sight the first seemed rather too sweeping, but after due consideration were of the opinion that it was right and proper. We judge from their hesitation that the same interpretation of the landmark prevails in Nova Scotia as in Illinois.

A provision of their constitution is that "a brother affiliating from another grand lodge jurisdiction need not produce a dimit." The grand master held that this was not intended to apply to a member of the Royal Standard Lodge working in Halifax under the registry of the Grand Lodge of England, the city of his residence.

The committee on address were doubtful and recommended a reference to a special committee for report next year, which was done and a strong committee has the subject in hand.

Calling attention to the unnecessarily long delay in issuing the proceedings last year amounting to three months, due to the unfinished work of the committee on correspondence, he thought it was too much to ask of the present committee to impose upon it a burden of such magnitude

at a time when the parliamentary duties of two of the committee—Past Grand Master FLINT and Past Deputy Grand Master Ross—claimed so much of their time at Ottawa; he recommended that the duty be devolved on the grand secretary, increasing his salary sufficiently to compensate him for the time and labor bestowed. The committee on address say:

Your committee, in common with the grand master, regret that the delay of the committee in presenting their reports was the means of delaying the publication of the Year Book for quite an extended period, but have no blame whatever for the committee who have done the work gratuitously and often at an expense of time and thought that rendered it well nigh impossible to be prevented, and your committee would strongly recommend that if such a thing were possible it would be well to employ some capable brother to take upon himself the discharge of so important a duty and so necessary for the well being of the craft, and that if necessary more than one brother should be employed in this work.

This was adopted; the old committee was reappointed; whether they will have any relief is not otherwise foreshadowed.

A case of invasion was reported, where a Prince Edward Island lodge accepted material of a lodge in Nova Scotia, which was amicably handled by the two grand masters and will be settled without friction.

The Grand Lodge of Egypt was recognized on motion of the grand secretary after reading letters from that body requesting an exchange of representatives. Our experience with that body, after long and earnest endeavor, is that letters from the Grand Lodge of Egypt are scarcer than hen's teeth.

The grand master reported that he had declined a request to issue a dispensation for a lodge in British Honduras, thinking it would be neither wise, politic nor just to interfere in the Masonic affairs of a distant territory. We add here for information that all British colonies which are still Masonically open territory are regarded by the grand lodges of the British Islands as their particular preserves.

The grand lodge meets next year at Halifax.

LUTHER B. ARCHIBALD, of Truro, was elected grand master; THOMAS MOWBRAY, Halifax, re-elected grand secretary.

The report on correspondence (177 pp.) is the joint production but not the collaborative work of the three members of the committee. The notice of Illinois, which is for the year 1901, is the work of Past Grand Master THOMAS B. FLINT, who devotes something over three pages to their examination. The grand master's address and the business of the sessions are drawn upon for his own text, and the oration of Brother BLANDING impresses him as handling its themes in a masterly manner, working them out with unusual thoroughness and brilliancy. Concerning

the special report of this committee, upon which he levies liberal contributions in illustration, he says:

In addition to the general review of lodges, Brother Robbins presents a most valuable report on the Masonic status of a large number of European grand lodges which had from time to time applied for recognition to the Grand Lodge of Illinois. His review of the history of a number of continental grand lodges and their growth and changes is most interesting.

Beyond expressing our gratification at having been able to interest him upon so important a subject, the only comment called for is that a majority of the bodies named in the resolution upon which we were directed to report have *not* applied for recognition.

His colleague, Brother ROBERTSON, reviewing New South Wales, says:

We notice that in this jurisdiction it is necessary to obtain a dispensation to wear regalia at a Masonic funeral; in this respect we think that the constitution should stand amending. In our jurisdiction, and we think in all other jurisdictions on this continent, the masters of lodges can call emergent meetings for the purpose of paying the last tribute of respect to the memory of deceased brothers, and in all such cases regalia is of course worn.

And under New Zealand:

We extend our sympathy to our New Zealand brethren in having their territory invaded by the Grand Lodge of Scotland. Why could not this venerable grand lodge with its proved record and magnificent financial standing follow the illustrious example of the Grand Lodges of England and Ireland, both of which after extending fraternal recognition to the Grand Lodge of New Zealand, abstained from chartering any new lodges within the territorial limits of that grand body.

We notice that the other member of the committee, Grand Secretary MOWBRAY, falls into the natural error of confounding the clandestine grand lodge in Louisiana with the regular grand lodge, as he says with reference to the "International Congress" convoked by the Grand Lodge Alpina: "It appears that the Grand Lodge of Louisiana is the only one this side of the Atlantic which has expressed a willingness to take part in the formation of the proposed congress."

It was the clandestine body which found congenial companionship in that polyglot aggregation of dissent.

OHIO, 1902.

93RD ANNUAL. COLUMBUS. OCTOBER 22.

Portraits in the Ohio volume are of IKE M. ROBINSON, retiring grand master, and JOHN DAY CALDWELL, past grand secretary emeritus. Thirteen past grand masters and thirty-two members of the diplomatic corps were present, among the latter JOHN W. IREDELL, JR., the envoy of Illinois.

His Excellency, the governor, Bro. GEORGE K. NASH, eloquently welcomed the grand lodge to Columbus in behalf of the citizens and the fraternity. Past Grand Master NELSON WILLIAMS responded in behalf of the grand master and brethren.

After an exordium filled with loving spirit, Grand Master ROBINSON formally announced the passing of JOHN DAY CALDWELL, grand secretary from 1852 to 1887, and thenceforward until his death. For nine consecutive years, from 1862 to 1871, Brother CALDWELL was grand secretary of six governing bodies at the same time, a record not paralleled. Says the grand master:

In all the various positions which he filled, whether of a private, public, political, or Masonic character, he stood forth an honest, conscientious, fearless, and able man and Mason.

We are among the many fortunate thousands of Masons who can add from our own experience that he was a most genial and charming companion, an hour with whom made us forget that we had not known him always.

The grand master presented, as a part of his address a missive from the Grand Lodge of Tennessee, embracing the resolution adopted by that grand lodge, calling upon all its sister grand lodges to unite with it in extirpating the practice of using cipher rituals, and with great tact, instead of asking its reference to a committee, himself referred it to the whole body; of course what was everybody's business proved to be nobody's business. There are times when silence is golden; at such times speech is not only silvern but it is decidedly embarrassing.

He was able to answer all questions on points of law and so had nothing to send to the committee on jurisprudence, but they—unwilling to eat any one's bread for naught—dug up a question which gave them an opportunity to display some fine-drawn discrimination. One of the members of the committee on jurisprudence called up and had referred to his committee a resolution adopted the year before, which has sub-

jected Ohio to so much pungent criticism that we don't wonder they got restive and looked for the help of the gods to let go. It is as follows:

Resolved, That after January 1, 1902, no lodge in this jurisdiction shall permit any one to visit it who does not at the time of such visit, present a receipt for the payment of his dues for the year last past or a dimit issued to him within the twelve months preceding such visitation.

This we find we pretty correctly described last year as "a flank attack on brethren in arrears for dues through the laxity of lodges in collecting," devised by the committee on charters and dispensations.

The question which the committee asked itself, "Has this resolution so offered by the committee (on charters and dispensations) for adoption, and without any further action of the grand lodge (beyond the adoption of their report) the force and effect of a law of the grand lodge?"

The committee recite the duties devolved upon the committee by their law—the well known duties of a committee on lodges under dispensation —and say that (apart from matters specially referred to it by the grand lodge) beyond these duties the committee has no power whatever. "It is true," they say, that it may, in the language of the section above mentioned, "make such recommendations as it may deem proper in the premises," but such recommendations must *relate to the premises*:

That is, they must relate to lodges under dispensation, the action of grand officers in granting dispensations, or to amended by-laws submitted for approval. The grand lodge must not be presumed to expect to find in the report of this standing committee a resolution embracing the provisions of a general law on a subject entirely foreign to the topics submitted to the committee for consideration.

This is worthy to be borne constantly in mind, that as far as possible the risk should be minimized of the grand lodge being caught unaware as to the nature and scope of the business in hand. The committee found that the resolution if duly adopted would have the effect to amend a given section of the by-laws, which would of course be fatal to it, because beyond question the prescribed course was not pursued by which alone the law could be changed. But the committee, further, appealed to the landmarks, saying:

The Ancient Charges require us, if we know a visitor, "to be a true and genuine brother," "to respect him accordingly," and he is entitled to the right of visitation. And, according to Section 19 of our by-laws, his Masonic standing, and therefore his right of visitation is not affected by the mere failure to pay dues.

The conclusions of the committee are thus formulated:

1. That said committee on charters and dispensations had no authority to report said resolution for adoption.

2. That the adoption of the report of said committee, without any separate and independent action on the resolution, did not have the effect to adopt the resolution itself.

3. That the resolution was, in fact, an amendment to the by-laws, and that the grand lodge had no power to introduce and pass said resolution by the reception and adoption of the report of said committee.

The adoption of the report, coming from a committee having full jurisdiction of the subject, leaves behind a clean state so far as this particular legislation of 1901 is concerned.

The annual reports of the Masonic Home show the number of inmates to be 136, divided as follows: Men 57, women 31, boys 24, girls 24; maintained at an average per capita cost for the year, of $155.33. The average daily per capita cost of table supplies is fifteen cents.

The grand lodge visited the Home by special excursion train, and later donated $5,000 to its expense account and a like amount to its endownment fund; chartered one new lodge; contracted for a bronze memorial tablet in honor of Past Grand Master C. C. KIEFER, to be set in the marble finish of the reception room at the Home; wired sympathetic greetings to Past Grand Masters S. STACKER WILLIAMS and C. A. WOODWARD, absent from illness; ordered a past grand master's jewel for the retiring grand master; selected Dayton as its next place of meeting.

The grand master of the Grand Council of Royal and Select Masters, Most Illustrious JEWETT PALMER, was invited to the grand east, presented to the grand lodge and welcomed by the grand master. The grand lodge was also graciously permitted to receive with the grand honors the Illustrious BRENTON D. BABCOCK, deputy of the Supreme Council of the A. and A. S. R. for the state of Ohio (sovereign grand inspector general of the Holy Empire), also past grand commander of the Grand Commandery K. T. of Ohio, and past grand high priest of the Grand Chapter of Ohio, R. A. M.

We rejoice to hear of Brother BABCOCK's recovery from a recent severe illness.

W. A. BELT, of Kenton, was elected grand master; JACOB H. BROMWELL, Cincinnati, re-elected grand secretary.

The report on correspondence (310 pp.) was presented by Past Grand Master WILLIAM M. CUNNINGHAM, and bears on every page the evidence of being the handiwork of that distinguished brother.

A preface to his interesting and able review is an inquiry as to the Landmarks of Freemasonry, occupying seventeen pages of quotation and discussion, all of it instructive, largely commanding our assent, some requiring our dissent, and some of it, we may as well confess, we don't

think our every-day mind was built to understand. We hope we may have time before concluding this report to make some general observations on the general subject, for which this paper might well serve as a helpful text. For all that we have time to say now, the following, which appears as a foot note to Brother CUNNINGHAM'S paper, will serve that purpose:

Whilst in themselves "The Ancient Charges are not Landmarks, *because* they are 'Ancient Charges,' but they are evidence of what the ancient usages of the craft were."—M. W. Josiah H. Drummond, Foreign Correspondence, Maine, 1889.

We more than agree with Brother DRUMMOND in this statement, inasmuch as we regard not only as evidence but conclusive evidence of what to us has the landmark quality; in other words—and from recent expressions we think Brother DRUMMOND held the same view—that with the collection of the "Ancient Charges" (specifically The Charges of a Freemason, generally known as Anderson's Constitutions) and their acceptance by the craft, the question of what then constituted the landmarks was—leaving out differences of opinion as to the interpretation of the charges themselves—forever foreclosed. It is only necessary to add that the Ancient Landmarks being the supreme law of Masonry, as all concede, it is impossible that any subsequent enactment, or usage, could become more supreme and thus a change in the landmarks be wrought.

Brother CUNNINGHAM gives twelve pages to Illinois for 1901, making his customary conscientious examination of status of the Illinois craft as reflected in the address of Grand Master HITCHCOCK, the reports of the grand officers, and the business of the session. Appreciative notice is taken of Grand Orator BLANDING'S "thoughtful address" and a brief excerpt made from his opening remarks. His method of expressing the uniform disapproval by all reviewers of the attempt to limit by legislation the service of a grand master to a single year, is that the grand lodge appropriately rejected it, "and the 'effort to handicap the members of future grand lodges' was thus justly defeated."

Extended notice is given to the reports of this committee, special and general, and we are glad to bear testimony to the correctness of his belief that though we differ sharply on some questions, and agree heartily on others, yet underneath it all is the warmest personal esteem.

Referring to our special report, he says:

Your committee fully concurs with M. W. Bro. Robbins in disapproving any official recognition of the Grand Lodge League of Germany —the Diet of the United German Grand Lodges—as such sovereign grand body, or of its eight constituent grand bodies separately, for reasons hitherto stated by the writer in his reports to this M. W. grand lodge; viz: the eight grand bodies forming the league having surrendered their sov-

ereignty as independent grand bodies, when voluntarily placed by themselves under its control, are therefore not such sovereign Masonic bodies as are recognizable by the Grand Lodge of Ohio, or by any other sovereign and independent grand lodge. The Grand Lodge League, or Diet of United German Grand Lodges, having ignored the unfraternal action of two of its constituent grand lodges, in invading the jurisdiction of grand lodges in the United States, and of the action of perhaps more than the number named, in recognizing the so-called colored grand lodges in the United States, is a sufficient reason for non-recognition; but in addition thereto the Grand Lodge League does not express any disapproval—so far as known to the writer—of the interchange of fraternal relations with the Grand Orient of France, interdicted on account of its atheism by every grand lodge in the United States, and all other English-speaking grand lodges.

For the foregiong reasons the M. W. Grand Lodge of Ohio in 1891—and at other times, doubtless, not now recalled—declined to extend fraternal recognition, with an exchange of grand representatives, to the Grand Lodge League, or to any one of its constituent grand bodies.

Brother CUNNINGHAM says that so far as known to him the Grand Lodge League does not express any disapproval of the interchange of fraternal relations with the Grand Orient of France, and in this connection, says that whilst the Grand Lodge of Ohio severed its fraternal relations with the Grand Orient of France on account of its recognition of clandestine bodies invading the jurisdiction of Louisiana, and subsequently its atheism, there is "a conservative sovereign grand body in France which is and has been for many years officially recognized by the grand lodge of Ohio, viz., the Supreme Council 33° of France, and the lodges of Craft Masonry of its obedience, and their members are recognized as regular, and are loyal to Freemasonry and believe in and reverence the Supreme Grand Architect of the Universe, individually and in their rituals, observances and literature." We are somewhat at a loss to know what he means by "officially recognized," as its name does not appear in the list of bodies with which Ohio exchanges representatives, nor does it appear in the official (grand secretary's) list of foreign jurisdictions.

But this is apart from our purpose in calling attention to the matter, which was for information. Our brother is so well informed in all matters pertaining to the higher degrees (so-called, but which he agrees with us are not higher), that perhaps he can tell us whether the Supreme Council of France draws in any measure whatever, upon the membership of the lodges subordinate to the Grand Orient of France, for material for the higher degrees of their rite, and whether there is any intervisitation between the lodges of the two governing bodies.

In reference to some matters under discussion between us, he says:

The writer is certainly not aware of *any* "truth of history" *vindicated* by our M. W. Brother in the matter of relating to Cereneauism or clandes-

tinism under discussion; hence any "ruffled" feeling is most certainly disclaimed; and as there was nothing in the *action* of the M. W. Grand Lodge of Ohio that required any defense other than a correct understanding *of its* action, its defense against its enemies and detractors was only a labor of love, and in which the writer would much regret to have had any semblance even of unfairness.

That the Grand Lodge of Ohio was not made "the battle-ground of the factions" is satisfactorily shown in its own proceedings, and has been fully established in discussions in relation thereto within the past sixteen years; and that any individuals, whom he dominates as "certain High Riters," ever essayed to make the Grand Lodge of Ohio such a "battle-ground" the writer not only disbelieves, but believes it impossible to establish any such statement by any satisfactory proof whatever. A close attendance at every annual session of the Grand Lodge of Ohio in forty-six years enables the writer to speak with some degree, at least, of certainty.

We shall have again to remind our brother that no time has Cerneauism been under discussion so far as we are concerned, notwithstanding his constantly apparent desire to transfer the grounds of debate from the real issue by perennially talking about Cerneauism.

We were discussing what the Grand Lodge of Ohio *did,* not who of certain parties to a quarrel in an organization which is entirely outside of the domain in which that grand lodge is rightfully supreme within its well known and conceded territory, was in the right when tried by the canons of that outside organization. Had the position of the parties to the quarrel been reversed, the action of the grand lodge would have merited, and so far as we are concerned, would have received the same criticism.

Brother CUNNINGHAM denies that the grand lodge was "made the battleground of the factions," yet in the very next paragraph he proceeds as follows to show that it lacked no feature that would correctly define a battle-ground:

The attempted invasion of the jurisdiction by degreemongers between 1860 and 1866, and within the past twenty years by the promoters of the so-called Rite of Memphis and Cereneauism, not only in the invasion of lodge rooms, but in their ateempted control of grand lodge legislation to *prevent* its adoption of enactments for their ejectment, necessary for the protection of its subordinates and membership, aroused the loyal Masons in Ohio to its defense, without regard to *any connection* other than as Master Masons, members of the Grand Lodge of Ohio, a grand body that has ever maintained its supremacy within its own jurisdiction and its right to designate that which is and that which is not Masonic therein that uses its esotery and assumes a Masonic title, connection, or designation.

And his statement that it was the Master Masons, without regard to any other connection who waged the fight, is only another way of saying

that it was waged within the domain of Ancient Craft or Grand Lodge Masonry.

Of course his talk about the grand body that has ever maintained its right to designate that which is and that which is not Masonic, was for the galleries. Veracious history—again requiring vindication—says that it was the Grand Commandery of Ohio which assumed the "supremacy" in this particular matter, for the protection of the lodges and their membership, and mapped out the lines and selected the field on which the battle was to be fought, by the declaration whose subsequent adoption by another grand lodge equally ostentations with the Grand Lodge of Ohio in its claim of supremacy, constituted what the Masonic world instinctively named "The Massachusetts *Departure.*"

OKLAHOMA, 1903.

11TH ANNUAL. GUTHRIE. FEBRUARY 10.

The frontispiece of this attractive volume is a fine half-tone portrait of the retiring grand master, MORTIMER F. STILWELL, whose fine, clean-shaven, youthful face, is not at all the traditional physiognomy of the Moslem races whose decoration adorns his natty, up-to-date, cis-Atlantic coat. However, the thinning hair at the top may be due to the fez too constantly worn, and removed only when he is requested to put on his happiest expression for the photographer.

The grand lodge at ten years of age found itself with no less than six past grand masters present, and a diplomatic corps numbering twenty-six. The Illinois member was not present.

One of the frills of adolescence is noted in the congregating of the grand lodge by the deputy grand master and his announcement that the grand master was in waiting to open it; whereupon the executive was escorted by the senior and junior grand deacons to the grand east and there received with the grand honors. These he shared—after the opening—with Deputy Grand Master BESTOR G. BROWN, of Kansas, who was formally welcomed.

Grand Master STILLWELL was happily able to announce that the official circle of the grand lodge remained unbroken.

Among the special dispensations issued he reports the following:

To Ingalls Lodge No. 39, to elect and install a W. M., vacancy caused by the deposition of Bro. A. L. Porter, by myself, my reasons for so do-

ing being his non-attendance at the meetings of his lodge, and failure to perform the duties of his office, as duly certified to me under seal of the lodge, and done on the recommendation of R. W. Jas. S. Hunt, after a thorough investigation.

We don't know whither the right and duty of the wardens, each in his order, to succeed to the duties and responsibilities disappeared to in this case, a right and duty inwrought in the structure of the lodge and doubtless, specifically recognized by the laws of the Grand Lodge of Oklahoma. The warden's right of succession is no more to be denied by the grand master than any other individual.

Among the decisions reported by the grand master (and approved) is the following:

In the absence of the master and senior warden can the junior warden appoint a member, who has never held an office, to preside in the east, open lodge and transact business?

Answer. In view of the facts as set forth, No.

Unless there are other facts, such as the possible existence of a grand lodge regulation (of which neither party speaks), the decision is against a largely preponderant consensus of grand lodges and Masonic jurists.

The following are copied as marking different stages in the evolution of the Oklahoma prohibitory law:

No. 5. March 25th. El Reno Lodge No. 7, asks: "Whether one, whose business is to travel for a wholesale liquor house, or a malt liquor house, is eligible to receive the degrees of Ancient Craft Masonry, or whether his vocation acts as a bar to his progress."

Answer. You have a right to receive and act on such petition, as our law only provides that the sale of intoxicating liquors "As a beverage" is a bar to initiating, passing and raising in a subordinate lodge.

No. 8. April 16th. Brother T. S. Barassa, of Adell Lodge No. 66, states that he is one of a committee of investigation on the petition of a brother for affiliation, who is the proprietor of a saloon; that said committee have found him to be worthy in every respect and ask if they shall report unfavorably on that account.

Answer. "Use your own judgment."

Under our law these matters, except for the degrees, rest entirely with the subordinate lodge, and while some lodges in this jurisdiction discipline a member who enters into the business of selling spirituous liquors as a beverage, others affiliate some who are in the same business, the lodge of which I am a member belonging to the former class.

No. 8 led to a protracted tussle. The committee on law and usage disapproved it, saying: "In the latter case the grand master should have said: 'Yes, you should report unfavorably.'"

A member of the law committee moved to amend by providing that the decision be approved, but a motion to recommit with instructions to report that the grand master was justified in his decision by prior rulings but that it was not the law prevailed. The committee broke even, three in favor of approval and three in favor of the course indicated by the instructions. A motion to adopt the latter was so amended as to approve the decision and then carried.

The following proposed amendments to the constitution were favorably reported back by the law committee, and after considerable discussion achieved the two-thirds vote required for adoption:

Resolved, That Article VIII of the constitution be amended as follows:

1st. That Section 33 be amended to read as follows:

Any kind of gambling, profane swearing, or the intemperate use of intoxicating liquors is hereby declared to be a Masonic offense and a bar to initiation, passing, raising, and affiliation in a subordnate lodge, and the practice thereof shall subject offenders, who are Masons, either to admonition, reprimand, suspension or expulsion.

2nd. That Section 35 shall be added and read as follows:

Section 35. The sale of intoxicating liquors at wholesale or retail is hereby declared a Masonic offense and shall subject the offender, who is a Mason, to suspension or expulsion and shall be a bar to initiation, passing, raising and affiliation, in a subordinate lodge.

It shall be the duty of the master to order charges preferred against all offenders in his jurisdiction who shall violate this section and a trial shall be had as in other cases.

3rd. That Section 36 shall be added and read as follows:

Section 36. If any lodge shall fail to enforce the provisions of section 35, the grand master shall arrest the charter of such lodge and report his actions to the grand lodge at its next annual communication.

The following decision was also approved:

Can a man lawfully sign a petition a month before he is twenty-one years of age, and if elected, can I confer the E. A. degree the day he becomes twenty-one years of age?

Answer. "Yes."

Illinois law makes the requirement of lawful age to apply to a petitioner, so that when his petition is turned over to the committee charged with ascertaining whether he possess the necessary qualifications it shall not be apparent from the face of it that he is wanting in even one of them.

The grand master presented the Tennessee resolutions on the cipher question. They went to the committee on correspondence but were not

reported back for action. When the chairman struck the record of their adoption in his review of Tennessee, in the joy of his heart he exclamed: "Good for Tennessee! Here's our heart and here's our hand?" but the parsnips don't get buttered unless the proffered hand has a grand lodge in it, in the active voice.

An invitation from Grand Master DEWEY, of Kansas, to visit the Grand Lodge at Wichita, suggested incidentally, that as he had assurances that several grand officers from adjoining jurisdictions would be present it would be "a good time to hold a conference of grand masters in the interests of Masonry in the central west;" whence we infer that these interests are regarded as somehow different from the interests of Masonry elsewhere.

He recommended that the grand lodge permanently locate itself, but it is still on wheels.

The grand lodge chartered twelve new lodges; listened to an oration by HARPER S. CUNNINGHAM, grand orator, doubtless edifying and interesting to those who heard it, but too esoteric for print; gave the World's Fair building project its moral support, but could not afford an appropriation; tardily raised the grand secretary's salary to $1,200; selected Guthrie for its next place of meeting, and wisely rejected a proposition to require a Master Mason to stand an examination on his proficiency in the third degree, within two months after raising, on pain of certain deprivations.

S. P. LARSH, of Tecumseh, was elected grand master; JAMES S. HUNT, Stillwater, re-elected grand secretary.

The report on correspondence (179 pp.) was presented by the chairman, Grand Secretary HUNT, and is good enough to make up for the long wait. The text of the report is all his own. He gives Illinois for 1902 a notice of nearly five pages, betokening a very conscientious examination of the proceedings. We note, however, one hasty inference, i. e., that the four newly-fledged grand representatives who presented their credentials and were formally accredited, were the only members of the diplomatic corps present. There were others—forty-two in all.

Of one feature of the report on correspondence, he says:

A very valuable feature is the topical index, an example which we would much like to see emulated by all the brethren of the guild, for it is unfortunate that so much exceedingly valuable matter should be buried in correspondence reports almost beyond resurrection for subsequent reference, by reason of the lack of proper indexes to guide the bewildered searcher.

There can be no question of the value of a good index, but nobody appreciates this so highly as a reviewer.

Of another subject he says:

Our learned brother goes after the "unsavory mess of leeks" in the report of Bro. Harper S. Cunningham of the 33 degree upon the subject of Mexican Masonry, and is much inclined to ridicule the labors of the committee and of the Scottish Rite Council of Mexico in its suposed gratuitous and presumptious efforts to regulate the doings and to fix the status of independent Blue Lodge jurisdictions. Brother Robbins is even in doubt as to whether Brother Cunningham wore his hat in grand lodge. The report of Brother Cunningham's committee is reproduced in full with italicization of those parts which Brother Robbins would like especially to castigate if he had a little more time. We know our eminent brother's attitude towards what he considers the imperialistic tendencies, anti-democratic, (and therefore anti-Masonic) system of the Scottish Rite degrees, and while we have neither time nor inclination to cross swords with our eminent brother in a controversy of this character, and while we admit that the Scottish Rite cuts a wide swath in Oklahoma, yet we assure our distinguished colleague that the "Holy Empire" may not be the "holy show" Brother Robbins thinks it, and neither is it "the whole cheese" in Oklahoma Craft Masonry. There are other cans in the alley.

He has done us the honor to make a "digest" of some of our expression of opinion on different points, dressing them in the attractive garb of his own language and thereby assuring for them wider attention than they could otherwise have attained.

OREGON, 1903.

53RD ANNUAL. PORTLAND. JUNE 10.

The frontispiece of the Oregon volume is a finely executed portrait of a handsome man, the retiring grand master. The subject of the vignette portrait on the memorial page of the deceased grand treasurer is also unusually fine looking.

No less than seventeen past grand masters were present, and the diplmoatic corps, among whom was the representative of Illinois, Past Grand Master WILLIAM T. WRIGHT, numbered forty. Grand Master BESTOR G. BROWN, of Kansas, graced the occasion with his presence.

The grand master (WILLIAM F. BUTCHER) announced the death of the grand treasurer, FRANCIS HENRY ALLISTON. The death roll also includes the names of several Masons prominent in public life: THOMAS H. TONGUE, for several years and at the time of his death a member of congress; SYLVESTER PENNOYER, twice governor of Oregon; SOLOMON HIRSCH, who was U. S. minister to Turkey; and JOHN WHITTAKER, who had also been governor, and a member of congress when the state constituted one district. Among the dead of other jurisdictions mention was

made of Past Grand Masters BROMWELL and BROWNING, and Grand Treasurer EGAN, of Illinois. Seventeen decisions were reported. No. 1 is as follows:

A., who now lives in a sister grand jurisdiction, presented a dimit to the lodge in this grand jurisdiction from which he originally dimitted. I was asked if he could become a member of a lodge in this grand jurisdiction while residing in a sister grand jurisdiction. My answer was, No.

Why not? Does Oregon demand that the members of Oregon lodges shall dimit therefrom if they move across the line into California, or Washington? Is there any reason why a Master Mason living in California or Washington should not obtain membership in an Oregon lodge, that would not equally forbid him to retain the membership which he acquired before he left Oregon?

The grand master held, touching the right of objection, that 'Any brother who desires to object to a candidate before the ballot is taken should be required to make that objection through the use of the black ball." The committee had the support of the grand lodge in the following adverse view:

The committee believe a Master Mason entitled to make objection to the initiation of a candidate may interpose it in the manner provided at any time after the petition is received by the lodge, and if he does, the objection is effectual and should be respected.

We think the grand master was right, holding that the immemorial method of determining the question of admission to the fraternity by a secret ballot cannot lawfully be displaced or made nugatory, and that the question of excluding by verbal objection cannot be mooted until the power to exclude by the secret ballot has been exhausted.

It was a queer conception of what constitutes lawful information out of which could come the question which evoked so terse and correct an answer:

No. 9. Can the grand master of Oregon vouch, in writing, for a brother in all of the subordinate lodges of the jurisdiction provided he has set in grand lodge with a brother?

A. No. There can be no vouching in writing, the party vouching, the one vouched for and the one or ones vouched to must all be personally present, together.

The problem presented by the non-affiliate presents itself to most grand masters as a new question, and probably as one which he may have the credit of solving. Brother BUTCHER is no exception to the general rule, and he came forward with his panacea, which he offers with only slight misgivings:

It has occurred to me, although I have not considered the matter as carefully or given it probably as much attention as it deserves and therefore the suggestion I am about to make may be properly subject to criticism, that it would be well to provide a law to the effect that when a dimit is granted, that the party must not only be clear of the books, but that he must present the dimit for affiliation to a lodge in the grand jurisdiction to which he goes, if a foreign one, or to the nearest one in that part of the grand jurisdiction to which he removes, within a limited time, and, if not, that then he shall remain a member of the lodge from which he dimitted. Then he would always be required to pay dues, and would, if not a member of a lodge, be one under suspension of some kind wherever he might be. I don't know of any objection that could be urged against such a law and it does seem to me that it would be a good one. I recommend its consideration to this grand body.

The committee on jurisprudence, usually composed of past grand masters who have had better opportunities to study the question in the light of the experience of other jurisdictions, and who know that human ingenuity has sorely tried itself to frame a remedial law that is not more damaging in its recoil than the object it is aimed at, is apt to be less sanguine. In this case the committee wisely advised that the proposed experiment be not tried. No variety of the straight-jacket method but has failed to justify itself by its results. The more perfectly constructed it appeared to be, the more it has stimulated the multiplication of the non-affiliate. A petition for a new lodge failing to obtain favorable action from a lodge whose approval was essential, but whose refusal was within its rights under the law, the grand lodge which made the law directed that the petition be again referred to the refusing lodge *with instructions that it approve the same!* Among other things which the grand lodge did, it chartered one new lodge; exchanged fraternal greetings with the Grand Lodge of Washington, and was also the recipient of fraternal greetings from the Grand Chapter of the Order of the Eastern Star then in session; listened to an address by the grand orator, E. L. Smith, which was judiciously short and in which, without venturing beyond his depth he said some things which the brethren were doubtless better for hearing; remanded for the infliction by the lodge a greater penalty, a case over which it had obtained full jurisdiction by an appeal being taken and so might better have finished the job; reaffirmed its recognition of the Grand Lodge of Costa Rica; by changes in the funeral service, which do not appear in the proceedings, adapted it for cases where the final disposition of the remains may be by cremation; and ordered that the publication of the returns in the proceedings be resumed.

Silas M. Yoran was elected grand master; James F. Robinson re-elected secretary, both of Eugene.

The report on correspondence (166 pp.) was presented by the chairman, Past Grand Master John M. Hodson, who reviews the proceedings

of sixty grand bodies. He gives Illinois proceedings for 1902 a very thorough examination and finds material to more than fill five pages of his review.

The first thing he encounters is not quite to his liking:

Among the first items is the specimen of persuasive eloquence emanating from the grand chaplain, which always strikes us as more for a display of nice rhetoric than profound piety. We confess we never did like the publishing of these prayers.

The following marks the discovery of a superfluity:

One of his first official acts was to constitute Piasa Lodge No. 27, on account of Erwin No. 315, having joined it in a body, in other words, consolidated with it; but just where the use of re-constituting the old lodge which absorbed the younger one came in, we are totally unable to see.

The alternative of admitting that one lodge *could* join the other in a body, thus wholesaling the admission of members, is to consider the resultant body a new one and reconstitute. Several of Grand Master MOULTON'S rulings he heartily endorses, notably that which permits one lodge to waive jurisdiction for all in a territory where several enjoy concurrent jurisdiction, this on the theory of a partnership in which the act of one partner binds all; but the assumption of a partnership is too violent; the lodges are not partners, but competitors. On the question of the tiler's right to vote he and our grand master are in accord, but as to the desirability of his exercising it, they differ; he says:

We do not think that it is particularly desirable, except in balloting for candidates. In that case he not only has the right, but has the same duty to perform as any other brother, and if of equal intelligence is the equal of the master of the lodge, and before the law should be so considered.

He reads Illinois a nice little lecture for not recognizing the National Grand Lodge of Egypt and then trying to find out something about it afterwards. He says, in substance, that the Egyptian body is either entitled to recognition or it is not, and if entitled to it, now. This is so far true that the facts connected with its organization will continue to be same facts any way, but that don't touch the necessity which Illinois always feels, of trying to find out what the facts are. His own contribution to the veritable history of the case is hardly positive enough to indicate that even he has much confidence in its correctness, but such as it is, we are grateful for the good will which prompted it; he says we will probably find that a majority of the lodges composing the body in question were derived from the grand orients of France and Italy, bodies which we did him the injustice to suppose he referred to when he wrote this anent the "international business."

"While we would not brand all which may participate as clandestine, we have no use for those congresses, nor for an international headquarters, owned and controlled by a lot of so-called Masons, who probably never had an idea of Masonry above participating in some political intrigue.

He does not hint at the necessity of inquiring whether a body seeking recognition should be a sovereign body, or even independent, but he does say that he thinks the Cairo body is "entitled to recognition and that the fact of the genesis of a part of her lodges reaching back into the A. & A. S. Rite is not a proper bar." We infer also that derivation from the Rite of Memphis, which he says the Grand Orient of Italy holds under, is no more disabling. We have heretofore in this report discussed this question of bar so fully that if Brother Hodson will kindly put up with a hand-me-down—which the index will tell him where to find—we will not take the time or space to make a new argument now; for both as to time and space we are considerably over the Great Divide in our report. Meanwhile he might do a little missionary work with the Grand Lodge of Oregon which we think has never recognized the National Grand Lodge of Egypt (Cairo), although for some time in fraternal relations with the grand orient at Alexandria.

Last year, discussing very briefly the relations of the non-affiliate, we suggested that, divesting the subject of every consideration save the financial, if a brother had bought something at a stipulated price only to find that he must keep on paying more in order to hold the original purchase, it was pretty near akin to buying a "gold brick." We copy his reply because of the interesting manner in which he discusses the ethical considerations, and pretty much everything except the purely business side of it.

It is equally as possible for one to discharge the "recognized" duties of a faithful brother without ever joining the Masons at all. Reducing it to an "absolute cash basis," he can be just as charitable, just as kind, just as honorable, but he will not know as much. Besides, if he can not afford "the round fee" for the gratification of his "curiosity," he never should apply. And another point: no intelligent man petitions a Masonic lodge without knowing before that there are dues to pay, and he knows, when he obligates himself to support and maintain the by-laws of the lodge, that these by-laws levy dues, and there is no "gold brick" feature about the transaction, unless it be in the deception practiced upon the fraternity when it thinks it is getting a genuine man, a true Mason, and they find out later on that he was merely soft solder, without any true Masonic metal in him. Somehow we cannot get away from the conclusion that Brother Robbins and the nearly one million other good Americans who are affiliated, and who do find something of greater value in the ancient fraternity than a "gilded brick," are better men and more worthy of consideration than the fellow who, through curiosity, seeks

that which he is not capable of appreciating. We can't help but feel that his comparison, coming as it does from a highly esteemed past grand master of the great state of Illinois, was, to say the least, unfortunate, and we don't feel "as wicked" as we did.

Of another subject he says:

Brother Robbins is mildly opposed to Masonic Homes, and believes in the disbursing of Masonic charity without, as the saying is, letting the left hand know what the right hand doeth; and we confess to a degree of sympathy with that sentiment. Yet, as the years go by and we watch closely the workings of the homes established, we are not so certain but that the organized form is the better. In many, very many, cases a little help, to enable one to help him or her self, is of vastly more worth to an individual than complete housing and care; but in cases of helpless children, or dependent old age, certainly the organized system is both better and cheaper.

The helpless orphans present the most perplexing problem. Nobody but wishes that there were some more satisfactory solution of it than massing orphans together in asylums, and as a rule nobody wishes it more than those whose bounty supports these institutions. Better an inmate of an orphan asylum with its shelter and the benefits of its discipline than a floating, pinched and hungry waif, but no institution can offer anything that can take the place of being a part of a good private home. It costs time and trouble to find good private homes, and the asylum offers an easy escape from the worry and expense of finding and selecting. In densely populated centers with their effect to limit the circle of individual acquaintance as compared with the village and the country, orphan asylums seem to be almost a necessity, in order to tide over the helpless stage of the little lives before individual homes are sought for them, the seeking of which is a confession of their superiority. If they are a necessity they must be had at any cost, but not with the expectation that they will be more economical. As to the cost at any and all stages, compare the expense of the institutional plan of relief in any jurisdiction where it exists with the relief fund plan as it exists in Canada, and more especially in Iowa where the investigation is very thorough and the measure of relief leaves no complaint, and the relative cost of the institutional plan will be found vastly greater.

The charity fund system not only avoids the heavy expense of administration which the institutional plan necessarily entails, but it adapts itself to all degrees of need as the other cannot, and even in helpless old age it preserves to the dependent the familiar scenes and associations which make up so large a part of what we include in the word home, and from which it is like the breaking of heart-strings to sever.

PENNSYLVANIA, 1902.

117TH ANNUAL. PHILADELPHIA. DEC. 27.

Portraits of this year's volume, steel engraved, are of WASHINGTON (after Stuart) and of CORNELIUS STEVENSON, grand master in 1843.

We have the proceedings of the four regular quarterly, the annual, and this year the special communications, all held in Philadelphia.

At the quarterly communication of March 5 the committee on appeals reported a case of expulsion, wherein the appellant asked for a revision of the penalty on the ground that it was excessive. Of this the committee say:

Your committee is of the opinion that it has no jurisdiction over that question in this proceedings.

As already stated, the proceedings from the presentation of the charges to the imposition of the penalty were regular in every particular.

The charges disclosed a case of gross unmasonic conduct.

They were fully sustained by the evidence.

It was for the lodge, of which both appellant and complainant were members, to determine the penalty. So long as the penalty imposed is within the power of the lodge, your committee does not think it has power on appeal to set it aside, even though the members might think it too severe.

The appeal was accordingly dismissed.

We are not advised upon what ground the committee hold that the judgment of the lodge is, so far as the merits of the case are concerned, beyond the reach of the grand lodge. Such is not the doctrine of the landmarks as interpreted by nearly if not quite every jurisdiction in the United States, the British Islands and Australasia. In this case no injustice may have been done, but the committee confess their own impotency (because of the impotency of the grand lodge) to afford a remedy, even if manifestly too severe. A grand lodge, sitting as the supreme court of the fraternity and assuming to review a case which comes up on appeal, yet confessing that it cannot do full justice therein, is a sorry spectacle in the eyes of gods and men.

The grand master was authorized to draw orders on the grand treasurer for such sums as might be necessary, not exceeding five thousand dollars, to carry out the resolution for the celebration of the sesqui-centennial of WASHINGTON'S initiation into the fraternity.

At the quarterly of June 4, the committee on appeals presented a case which they discussed with great ability and clearness, which turned on the admissibility in the Masonic trial, of the record of a case in the court of common pleas, wherein the complainant was granted a divorce upon proof of her own confession of adultery with the accused. The record was held by the committee to have been properly excluded for the reason, first, that "The fundamental principle of law based upon common right is, that evidence taken in a case is not admissible in any other case unless that other case is between the same parties," and second, that to permit the accused (who was not a party to the divorce suit) to be convicted by the trial committee on the testimony of the witnesses before the commissioner of the court, which even though taken under the sanction of an oath, was not taken under the sanction of a Masonic obligation, "would be to deprive him of his right as a Master Mason to be tried by a Masonic tribunal, upon Masonic evidence, when the charge against him is of the commission of a Masonic offense." This is along the line of Illinois precedents.

The following was offered by Past Grand Master MICHAEL ARNOLD, chairman of the committee on correspondence:

Resolved, That the grand lodge of Pennsylvania extends fraternal recognition to the grand lodge of Costa Rica, with the salutations of the craft.

Its adoption by the grand lodge must have sent a shiver through the portrait of his illustrious predecessor in the chairmanship, Past Grand Master RICHARD VAUX, who with the heart of his great namesake and the hammer of Thor, stood ready to smite in any form which it might assume, the proposition that there could be a body outside of the grand lodge system possessing a shadow of authority in Ancient Craft Masonry.

The announcement by the grand master of the death of HENRY S. GETZ, one of the grand chaplains, was followed by several verbal eulogies of the deceased. At the quarterly of September 3, the grand treasurer, THOMAS R. PATTON, who in 1889 founded the Thomas R. Patton memorial charity fund (in memory of his deceased wife) added enough to his former munificient gifts to raise the fund, now $57,375.52, to $100,000. In doing this he disclosed the fact that it had been his intention from the first that the par value of the securities to be held by the trustees should reach that amount: He said:

It is also now my desire that the principal shall not be limited to the sum of one hundred thousand dollars ($100,000) but shall be gradually increased from year to year hereafter by the addition of a portion of the income to the principal so that the fund may meet the constantly increasing demand upon it.

I therefore direct the trustees to reserve each year one-fourth of the income of the entire amount and add it to the principal, so that the income of the fund may increase with the demands upon it.

The special communication of November 5 was the occasion of the sesqui-centennial celebration of GEORGE WASHINGTON into the Masonic fraternity, which in the lavish but chaste elegance and perfection of detail of all its appointments and held amid the splendors of their matchless temple, was undoubtedly the most brilliant Masonic function which ever occurred in this country. Seven past grand masters were present, and distinguished guests from fourteen grand jurisdictions. The grand master (EDWARD A. TENNIS) delivered an address of welcome, which was responded to in behalf of the visiting grand officers by Grand Master CHARLES T. GALLAGHER, of Massachusetts.

Grand Master TENNIS introduced THEODORE ROOSEVELT, president of the United States, of Matinecook Lodge No. 806, New York, who as the chief of the civil magistrates, was appropriately received with the grand honors, and who then addressed the grand lodge on Freemasonry and Citizenship; followed by Past Master JAMES M. LAMBERTON, on WASHINGTON as a Freemason; and he by Bro. STEWART L. WOODFORD, past master of Continental Lodge No. 287, New York, on WASHINGTON as a Citizen.

At the conclusion of Brother LAMBERTON'S oration, the brethren sang "Hail, Columbia, happy land," to *The President's March;* and "Hail Masonry Divine," to the music of *America,* followed the conclusion of Bro. WOODFORD'S address.

As called upon by Grand Master TENNIS, grand masters or past grand masters from all the grand jurisdictions represented, addressed the grand lodge, bringing greetings from their respective jurisdictions. Others called out for remarks and responding were WILLIAM A. STONE, governor of Pennsylvania; EVERETT C. BENTON, of Vermont; WM. L. SWAN, master of Matinecook Lodge No. 806, N. Y.; FRANK E. BULLARD, deputy grand master of Nebraska; GEORGE H. WALKER, deputy grand master of the District of Columbia; Gen. JOHN R. BROOKE, of Lodge No. 254, and JOHN WANAMAKER, Lodge No. 400, Pennsylvania. Such is the skeleton record of the special communication. The full record is found in a magnificent memorial volume of 382 pages, beautifully printed on heavy uncalendered paper, with sumptuous margins, generously illustrated, bound in deep blue cloth, and on the front cover is embossed the obverse of the Sesqui-Centennial Medal, bearing the head of WASHINGTON in profile, to the left, from STUART'S portrait, bearing the dates. "E. A., November 4, 5752. F. C. Mar. 3, 5753. M. M. Aug. 4, 5753."

The volume contains portraits of WASHINGTON, the sesqui-centennial committee, THEODORE ROOSEVELT, and Grand Master TENNIS; photographs of the Washington relics, the loan exhibition of Washingtonia, the grand banquet hall and its decorations, and WASHINGTON'S reply to the address of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania. Houdon's statue of WASHINGTON is embossed in white on the purple cover of the menu.

We have already, elsewhere in this report, spoken of the remarkable quality of President ROOSEVELT'S address—how he had gotten at the core of Masonry when only a few months a Mason, to a degree to at once arrest attention. Perhaps this was because he had already been doing a good deal of thinking along the lines which run into the central purpose of Masonry, which aims at and compasses the casting out of that suspicion which keeps men apart, and brings them together on the simple, equal basis of a common manhood. Be this as it may, a man's first necessary preparation for Masonry has not been neglected when he talks like this:

One of the things that attracted me so greatly to Masonry that I hailed the chance of becoming a Mason, was that it really did act up to what we, as a government and as a people, are pledged to,—of treating each man on his merits as a man. When Brother George Washington went into a lodge of the fraternity he went into the one place in the United States where he stood below or above his fellows according to their official position in the lodge. He went into the place where the idea of our government was realized so far as it is humanly possible for mankind to realize a lofty ideal. And I know that you will not only understand me, but sympathize with me, when I say that, great as my pleasure is in being here as your guest in this beautiful temple, and in meeting such a body of men as this that I am now addressing, I think my plesaure is even greater when going into some little lodge, where I meet the plain, hard working men—the men who work with their hands—and meet them on a footing of genuine equality, not false equality, of genuine equality conditioned upon each man being a decent man, a fair dealing man.

Each one of us naturally is interested especially in life as he sees it from his own standpoint. Each one of us that is worth his salt is trying to do his share in working out the problems that are before all of us now at the beginning of the twentieth century. Any man in public life, whatever his position be, if he is interested at heart, has the desire to do some kind of substantial service for his country. He must realize that the indispensable pre-requisite of success under our institutions is genuineness in the spirit of brotherhood.

Masonry should make, and must make, each man who conscientiously and understandingly takes its obligations, a fine type of American citizenship, because Masonry teaches him his obligations to his fellows in practical fashion. * * * Masonry teaches and fosters in the man the qualities of self-respect and self-help,—the qualities that make a man fit to stand by himself,—and yet it must foster in everyone who appreciates it as it should be appreciated the beautiful and solemn ritual—it must fos-

ter in him a genuine feeling for the rights of others and for the feelings of others; and the Masons who help one another help in a way that is free from that curse of help, patronizing condescension. I think a good many of us would rather be wronged than patronized; would rather suffer injustice than endure condescension. Help given in the spirit of arrogance does not benefit either the giver or the receiver. Help given as an irksome duty may possibly do some good to the man that helps, but it is not likely to do so to the man that is helped. Help must be given rationally, with a feeling of cordial good-will that comes when a man helps another knowing perfectly well that the chance may come when it may be necessary for him to accept help.

The oration of Brother LAMBERTON, occupying sixty pages of the volume, is a paper of very great interest, representing great labor, and is clothed in a very attractive style. In it he traces WASHINGTON's private connection with and his public participation in Masonic affairs from his initiation in "The Lodge at Fredericksburg" in Virginia on November 4, 1752, to his burial with Masonic honors at Mt. Vernon, December 18, 1799. The paper includes WASHINGTON's replies to the addresses presented to him on different occasions by Masonic bodies, including that presented to him by a deputation from the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, December 28, 1796, (it having been adopted the day previous), the reply to which is reproduced in photograph on a page of the volume.

WASHINGTON was a guest of Alexandria Lodge No. 39, then working under a Pennsylvania warrant, on St. John the Baptist's Day, June 24, 1784, and was then made an honorary member. When, in 1788—after the Provincial Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania had ceased to exist—Alexandria lodge received a warrant from the Grand Lodge of Virginia, he having been chosen by the lodge was named as the first worshipful master. He never held any higher position than that in Masonry; although when the first Virginia conference, or convention, was held with a view to establishing a grand lodge (1777) they selected WASHINGTON for the office of grand master. He was then actively engaged in the field and could not consider it at all, and no grand lodge was established. Sixteen months later another convention was called, a grand lodge formed and JOHN BLAIR was elected grand master.

In the winter of 1779 a movement was set on foot at a meeting of American Union Lodge, an army lodge, held at Morristown, New Jersey, to secure a grand master for the whole United States, and in January, 1780, the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania unanimously put forward the proposition and named WASHINGTON for general grand master. Other grand lodges declined to give up their independence, and the movement fell through. In these abortive attempts we probably have the origin of the widespread belief that he had been a grand master.

At the quarterly of December 3, (1902), resolutions of regret and sympathy at the enforced absence of Past Grand Masters SAMUEL R.

PERKINS and MICHAEL ARNOLD, from illness. We have observed in the public prints that Brother ARNOLD has since died.

EDGAR A. TENNIS, grand master, and WILLIAM A. SINN, grand secretary, were re-elected. The address of both is Masonic Temple, Philadelphia.

In his annual address the grand master favored the establishment of a Masonic Home on a larger scale than their present Home which has always been supported by voluntary contributions and subscriptions, substituting, at least in part, support by taxation. His idea is that the Home should receive unfortunate families and keep them together. In this connection he noted the unostentatious donation by Bro. WILLIAM L. ELKINS, on Christmas Day, of $500,000 for the establishment of a Home for Masonic female orphans. We are getting so accustomed to big figures in the Pennsylvania proceedings that nothing surprises us.

The grand master warns the brethren against intoxication and profanity, but is not ready to advise the giving up of intoxicating drinks at their banquets. Disappointed and pained by the small attendance at Masonic burials he issued an edict enjoining a quickened sense of duty in that respect, which had borne good fruit. The following, from another edict, explains and justifies itself:

It is known to us that in sections of our jurisdiction it is not unusual to continue banquet festivities past the midnight hour, and believing no good purpose can be served by lodge or banquet ceremonies after the hour of twelve, midnight, it is hereby decreed that from and after the receipt of this edict no ceremonies under the auspices of a lodge in this jurisdiction, nor a congregation of brethren claiming the protection of a lodge in this jurisdiction, shall be permitted to continue the ceremonies aforesaid in any manner whatsoever after the midnight hour, without a dispensation from the grand master first had and obtained.

Among the decisions reported for information (for in Pennsylvania they are not reviewed by the grand lodge), we find the following:

1. No lodge can pass a resolution instructing the representatives of the lodge to grand lodge to cast his representative vote for any particular candidate. The representative of a lodge in the matter of annual elections is what his name implies, a representative of the absent past masters. It is his duty to follow instructions given him by the aforesaid past masters. In the absence of instructions from them he is privileged to use his own judgment. A worshipful master should not entertain a motion of this kind and should not tolerate any discussion upon this subject.

Just how the name "representative of a lodge" implies that he is only the mouthpiece of the absent past masters we presume we shall never know. We presume it is somhow wrapped up in the awful sanctities of the Ahiman Rezon whose awe inspiring title always makes us shiver at the thought of questioning its mysteries.

Other decisions are the following:

2. In the absence of the worshipful master and senior warden, the junior warden must preside at the meeting of a lodge, if present.

3. No lodge banquet or function of any character, where ladies are present, can be held at the expense of the lodge or under its direction.

4. Ladies cannot attend a banquet given under the direction of or at the expense of a lodge. If ladies are invited the expense must be borne by the individuals and not by the lodge.

5. A brother may impart instruction to a fellow-member of his lodge, provided this information is in strict accord with the work authorized by grand lodge. No brother has a right to teach other than authorized work. A brother seeking to impart Masonic information promiscuously among his brethren must receive permission from the grand master.

6. If a candidate for initiation and membership can dispense with a truss during his initiation, there is no bar to his receiving his degrees; but if the truss cannot be dispensed with, he is physically disqualified.

7. The Worshipful Master can call upon any Master Mason who is competent and qualified to confer the degrees upon a candidate.

8. A lodge cannot delegate to another the advancement of any brother; nor can any lodge advance any but its own members.

9. One born "out of wedlock" is not eligible to membership in this jurisdiction.

10. A candidate can be balloted for and receive his first degree on the night he is twenty-one years of age.

11. A petition can be received from one "born out of lawful wedlock" whose parents subsequently marry and thereby give their child a legitimate birth under the common or civil law.

12. If a tyler is a member of the lodge, it is his right to cast his ballot on all petitions and test ballots.

13. The use of the word "Masonic" is prohibited in connection with the name of any social club or association.

And there are others; that is why the numbers are for our own convenience. Recurring to No. 1, we are at loss, from the language used, to know whether the inhibition extends to all subjects. Be that as it may, we hold that the right of a lodge to instruct its representatives to be clearly rooted in the landmarks. It was a part of the contract, so to speak, when the general assembly gave way to the grand lodge.

Nos. 2, 5, 6, 7 and 10 are quoted for information only.

Nos. 3 and 4 seem to us to reflect no law, but to be simply the arbitrary expression of might upon subjects which a lodge might better be permitted to judge for itself.

Referring to the term "impart instruction," in No. 5, it may have such a technical import as makes our criticism wide of the mark; but while it is entirely proper to forbid the teaching *as the authorized work* anything not in strict accord with what *is* so authorized, we hold it to be the birthright of every Mason to tell any other Mason standing on the same degree, everything that he knows about Masonry, whether it be history, law or ritual.

We do not think No. 8 announces a new policy; we are not certain, but we think Pennsylvania has been one of the few jurisdictions not permitting work by courtesy. Referring to Nos. 9 and 11, we have never thought it probable that the words "descended of honest parents," referred to the question of legitimate birth; and we know of nothing else to hang this decision on. He might have gone further in No. 12 without our disputing it. No. 13 is well grounded and commendable.

Of fifty special dispensations issued fourteen were to continue meetings beyond the midnight hour.

The report on correspondence (154 pp.) was again presented by Bro. JAMES M. LAMBERTON (whose honored name has heretofore suffered so grievously at the hands of our printer or the eyes of our proof-reader). Illinois proceedings for 1902 receive full notice. Of the address of Grand Master MOULTON, he says:

The annual address of the grand master is a very full account of his administration of his high station, which was characterized by energy and firmness. He has some wise words as to publicity with regard to lodge affairs and indiscriminate appeals for charity. His decisions, incorporated in an encyclical, did not meet with unreserved approval from the committee on jurisprudence; and, when the committee's report came up for consideration, the grand master called the deputy grand master to the East, and in a number of cases secured the approval by grand lodge of his decisions.

Our distinguished most worshipful brother thinks he has a cause of complaint against our jurisdiction with regard to its rule, that correspondence between subordinate lodges of other jurisdictions and our own must be carried on through the respective grand masters.

We venture to think that in these days of telegraph and telephone, the rule is extremely seldom, if ever, liable to deprive a brother of Masonic burial.

He is in doubt as to the correct title for a past grand master in Illinois, as he finds "Past M. W. Grand Master" and "M. W. Past Grand Master," and there are others who have not yet found out "where they are at."

His view of the following, as expressed therein, reflects the feeling of our whole grand lodge:

The grand lodge sustained the committee on jurisprudence in holding that a candidate maimed between the time of election and initiation cannot be made a Mason, a correct, though, under the special circumstances of the case in question, seemingly a hard one.

He supplements his very kind characterization of our report with the following:

Our brother has laid us all under great obligations by taking the time (even if he did not have much time left for our report) to prepare a complete index, which he has prefixed to the report.

Rather than rest under the suspicion of preferring the drudgery of index-making to the pleasure of reading one of our brother's sparkling reports, we are obliged to confess that we did not have time to prepare the index before our report was submitted, but made it after the grand lodge closed. He notes that we are strenuous for the proper requirements in the make-up of any body asking to be recognized as a sovereign grand lodge, but we are hopeful that he will yet see that we are not unduly so. One may sometimes do what he will with his own; if he is executing a trust he must do it in conformity with the terms on which he accepted it. Now that he is advanced to the chairmanship of the committee, made vacant by the death of the lamented ARNOLD—as we notice by a recent press item, he may perhaps feel an added weight of responsibility when confronted with these questions which take hold of the fundamental requirements of Freemasonry.

We are glad to find that our views accord in the following:

We rejoice to find our brother in favor of allowing a brother who may have changed his views of Masonry to withdraw without undertaking to punish him for doing what a *free* man and Mason has a right to do.

He also does us the honor to make use of a portion of our remarks on the question of "residence," found in our notice of the District of Columbia.

Of personal matters, he says:

Our work is referred to most kindly, and we certainly do not wish to be either Brother Robbins's adversary or to have his printer's devils transform us into one of themselves; but we had to smile—whether the smile was like that of Brother Robbins's friend Ah Sin, "childlike and bland," we will not say—when, in correcting his mistake of last year in giving us a wrong *first* name (and, by the mark, in doing so, he violates the well-known rule of grammar that the "relative pronoun agrees with its antecedent in gender, number, and person, but its case depends upon the construction of the clause in which it stands"), he this year gives us a new *last* name; we are forced to agree with our brother's statement that he "must have been sleepy either when he wrote the name or read the proof."

It will remain among our lasting regrets that after hoping otherwise until a late hour, we were compelled to decline the valued invitation of

Grand Master TENNIS to be present at their Washington celebration. We had hoped then to have an opportunity to try and square ourself with Brother LAMBERTON for the way his name had been buffeted about, but there may be compensations; we might have succeeded in that, but how could we have squared our bad grammar?

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, 1903.

28TH ANNUAL. CHARLOTTETOWN. JUNE 24.

Five past grand masters and the representatives of twenty-eight jurisdictions were present. Illinois was not represented.

The address of the grand master (WM. ROBERT ELLIS) shows the grand lodge met with its official circle, past and present, unbroken. It shows also that the past year had been one of very great prosperity in growth of membership and in financial matters.

The record of his official visitations shows that even in a small jurisdiction an earnest grand master can find a good deal to do, if he does it well. In this connection, prompted apparently by knowledge gained on his official tour, he says:

I would denounce the use of the Cipher Ritual, or the evils of Book Masonry, properly so called, indeed, they are many. Flippancy and superficiality take the place of thought and understanding; the mental cultivation is practically lost, consequently, one of the first impressions acquired by the initiate is, one of contempt for that which is learned and carried in the head and heart instead of the pocket, in evident violation of the very first instructions given to the initiate.

This is not all; the older brethren, who have learned Masonry as it should be learned, are, by these Parrot Ritualists and lightning repeaters, ignored and set aside, shelved with contempt! Finally, what becomes of our esoteric knowledge as attest and proof of our genuineness as Masons. What protection have we from imposition when the safeguard, the test itself, may be obtained, read and used by anyone, a little ingenuity combined with cheek?

No decisions were reported, but the following ruling was made from the chair: "That a past master holding a proxy from a subordinate lodge, had but three votes, thus relinquishing his identity as a past master."

The proceedings were wholly of local interest.

Benjamin Rogers, of Charlottetown, was elected grand master; Neil MacKelvie, Summerside, re-elected grand secretary.

There is no report on correspondence.

QUEBEC.

33d Annual. Montreal. January 28.

This year's portrait is a fine half-tone portrait of the retiring grand master (Edson Fitch) in full regalia.

Five past grand masters and thirty-three grand representatives were present, among the latter the envoy of Illinois, E. J. J. Rothwell.

Grand Master Fitch announced the passing of three past district deputy grand masters, James Addie, William Patterson and Thomas Amyrauld. The sudden death of the latter was not known to the grand master until after he had entered the grand lodge.

The decisions of the grand master had been few. One of them involved a case wherein a resolution which the master had declared in order, put to vote, declared carried, and had subsequently handed over to the secretary, and decided that it should not be entered upon the minutes. In deciding that the minutes must be so amended as to constitute a correct record of the lodge's proceedings, the grand master well says:

The master is armed with exceptional powers, and may prevent the adoption of unmasonic or even undesirable resolutions, by ruling them out of order, or refusing to permit them to become a part of the proceedings. But the lodge has some rights too, and one of these is to regulate its own business. It would be absurd to ask the lodge to pronounce upon anything at all, even to vote at all, if the master had the right of veto upon its decisions, even when he had already declared that they were in order.

In another case he had occasion to uphold the authority of the master:

In another case, I ruled that in the matter of closing his lodge the master is supreme, and should not recognize any motion which might have a tendency to deprive him of the right. This decision was called forth by the master's right to confer a degree after twelve o'clock at night, having been questioned. Unless the by-laws of the lodge provide to the contrary, I hold that the master may take up any business that appears upon the summons, whether it be before or after twelve o'clock, and I so replied to an enquiry made of me.

He had had occasion, he said, to remind some of the lodges that they have no authority to grant a waiver of jurisdiction over candidates in favor of lodges in another jurisdiction. Whether this is a regulation of the Grand Lodge of Quebec, or law of his own making does not appear. It certainly is not the common law of Masonry. In his statement of the case prompting his remarks he does not make it plain whether the consent of the lodge was asked to the waiver which he says, "I (he) was very glad to grant." The following, too, *looks* as if he were, in the waiver business, "the whole thing":

I have declined to grant waiver of jurisdiction in favor of a lodge in Nova Scotia, over a candidate whose home is in Montreal and who is therefore in a position to apply for the degrees in the jurisdiction to which he belongs, notwithstanding the plea that he spends most of his time in the sister province.

Still, this seems so improbable that rather than believe it we prefer to remain temporarily in doubt whether in Quebec the grand master only possesses territorial jurisdiction co-equally with the lodges, in this direction, or to their exclusion. In Illinois it is vested in the lodges.

The following looks to us more like colonization than an "invasion," but we don't wonder that the grand master shook his head when proposed to take everything but the realty:

One of our lodges asked permission to visit a lodge in Vermont, taking with it its charter and paraphernalia and candidates, and conferring the degrees within the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Vermont. Needless to say, I was compelled to refuse the application, having neither the authority nor the desire to warrant the invasion of a sister grand lodge.

Golden Rule Lodge No. 5, of Stanstead, having attained its one hundredtth anniversary, the members were by vote permitted to wear gold lace on their collars and aprons.

Apart from its routine business the grand lodge was largely occupied with amendments to its laws, which apart from their context, are not intelligible to a reviewer.

John B. Tresidder was elected grand maser; Will H. Whyte re-elected grand secretary, both of Montreal.

The report on correspondence (115 pp.) was presented, as usual, by Past Grand Master E. T. D. Chambers.

In his introduction he says:

Many grand masters have recently drawn attention to this important matter and it seems to us that more might do so to some advantage. It is necessary that the distinction between the principles upon which Masonry is founded and those which form the basis of the various benefit associations should be clearly indicated to the younger generation of

Masons. May there be an earnest contention for a continuance in the paths the fathers trod, without which there is nothing but what is spurious, since no man or body of men has any authority to change the fundamental principles of Masonry.

His notice of Illinois is of our procedings for 1902, and is in his usual fraternal style and spirit. Generous space is given to extracts from the Illinois report on correspondence, and notice is taken of the enhancing value of its index.

RHODE ISLAND.

113TH ANNUAL. PROVIDENCE. MAY 18.

A half-tone portrait of WILLIAM H. SCOTT, the retiring grand master, graces the fly-leaf of this volume.

Six past grand masters and the representatives of sixteen jurisdictions were present at the semi-annual communication, November 17, 1902. The ambassador from Illinois was not present.

The chairman of the committee on correspondence (HENRY W. RUGG) asked that the report on the applications of the grand lodges of Western Australia, Republic of Argentina and State of Tamaulipas, Mexico, be deferred until the annual communication, the committee desiring further time for investigation, which request was granted.

The immediate past grand master, M. W. J. EILERY HUDSON, was decorated with the jewel of his rank voted him at the last annual communication.

Brother HUDSON presented a carefully prepared and appreciative memorial of Past Grand Master MILTON LIVSEY, a strong, practical character and an accomplished and zealous Mason.

The Rev. Bro. HOPKINS E. CODY addressed the grand lodge on The Internal Dangers of Freemasonry, and the Rev. Bro. JOSEPH J. WOODLEY on The Encouragements of Freemasonry.

At the annual communication seven past grand masters and the representatives of thirty-one jurisdictions were present, Illinois not of the number.

The death roll as called by Grand Master SCOTT is a long one, including the names of MILTON LIVSEY and STILLMAN WHITE, past grand masters; HENRY CLAY FIELD, past senior grand warden; JOHN MYERS, past junior grand warden; HENRY A. PIERCE and CHARLES H. WHEDON,

past district deputy grand masters; CHARLES LEWIS KENYON, grand musical director, and fifteen past masters, more than five per cent of the mortality of the jurisdiction.

The grand master says the order of his predecessor directing that the grand constitution, general regulations, decisions and standing orders be read to the members of lodges in open lodge, had evidently had a good effect, as the number of inquiries for decisions had been materially reduced during the past year. There can be no doubt of the beneficent effect of such an order if it can only get itself obeyed; there's the rub.

Among his recommendations is the following:

Nearly all the grand lodges with which we are in fraternal correspondence give in their printed proceedings a review of the proceedings of sister grand lodges. The reviews are usually very instructive in the matter of lodge regulations, and call attention to matters of general interest to the craft. Is not this grand lodge capable of adding its share to this general enlightenment? To this end, I recommend that the committee on foreign correspondence be authorized, with proper compensation, to prepare for our next annual a review of the proceedings of other grand lodges.

Unfortunately this got included with "the other recommendations" in the following, and so nothing came out of it:

As for the other recommendations, your committee would respectfully report that the subjects are of so much importance that they do not feel competent to decide upon the merits in the short time that he committee have had to consider them, and they therefore make no report upon them.

The grand secretary (S. PENROSE WILLIAMS) called attention to the worn condition of the plate used for printing diplomas. It was also discovered that two words on the plate were mis-spelled, something that had evidently been overlooked during the more than fifty years it had been in use. He suggested that the plate be re-cut and the mistakes corrected, but the committee to whom the subject was referred, while recommending that the plates be re-cut, thought the mistakes that had stood for so many years were too sacred to be obliterated, and the grand lodge agreed that they should have another inning.

WILLIAM HOWARD WALKER was elected grand master; S. PENROSE WILLIAMS re-elected grand secretary, both of Providence, address Freemasons' Hall.

SCOTLAND.

— ANNUAL. EDINBURGH. DECEMBER 1.

Our last report brought our notice of the proceedings of the grand committee down to February 27, 1902, the February quarterly communication of the grand lodge having been held on the 6th.

At the quarterly communication of the grand lodge August 7, 1902, the substitute grand master, J. D. G. DALRYMPLE, presided, Grand Master HOZIER being detained at home by the illness of his wife.

Among the minutes of the grand committee put for confirmation and confirmed, were the following:

That Brother His Excellency Idris Bey Ragheb, most worshipful grand master of Egypt, be appointed grand representative from the Grand Lodge of Scotland near the Grand Lodge of Egypt.

That we recognize, and exchange representatives with, the Grand Lodge of Costa Rica.

Also that a charter be granted to Lodge Kookynie at Kookynie, Western Australia.

We find the following in the minutes:

The acting grand master moved that the unanimous recommendation of the lodges in Western Australia be given effect to. Agreed.

Grand secretary reported that since last meeting of grand committee, a cablegram had been received from the District Grand Lodge of Western Australia, unanimously recommending grand lodge to appoint Brother John Mitchell Young Stewart, M. M., No. 839, pro grand master of Western Australia.

At the meeting of the grand committee on Sept. 18, 1902—

Grand secretary reported that in consequence of the passing, on 3rd May, 1900, of the following law: "Noelective grand office-bearer (the grand master and paid officers excepted), shall hold the same office longer than one year," all the elective grand office-bearers will retire in November next.

On the motion of Bro. the Hon. C. M. Ramsay, seconded by Bro. Robert K. Inches, it was unanimously, and with acclamation, resolved to recommend grand lodge to re-elect Bro. the Hon. James Hozier, M. P., Grand Master Mason for the ensuing year.

A full line of grand officers was also agreed upon, to be recommended for nomination at the quarterly communication of November 6, 1902, pending the formal election at the annual communication; but in

the cases of the senior and junior grand deacons and the grand marshal, this slate was broken by brethren proposed from the floor. At this communication the grand master presided in person.

It will be remembered that in our last report we noted the action of the grand committee proposing to recommend to the grand lodge to declare the lodge set up at Copenhagen by the Grand Lodge of Hamburg irregular unless favorable response was received to the overtures of Scotland to the invading body, urging a recall of the charter. At the grand lodge session under review when the minutes of the grand committee were put for confirmation, the record says:

Bro. Joseph Inglis, W.S., proxy master, No. 261, grand representative from the Grand Lodge of Hamburg, seconded by Bro. George Coull, D.Sc., senior warden, No. 757, moved the disapproval of the following recommendation of grand committee:

That grand lodge declines to recognize as regular the erection, by the Grand Lodge of Hamburg, of a Masonic body at Copenhagen under the name of "Christian Zum Palmbaum."

Brother William Officer, S.S.C., chairman of the foreign and colonial committee, seconded by Brother Major F. W. Allan, grand representative from the Grand Lodge of Denmark, moved the approval of the minutes.

On a vote being taken the approval of the minutes was carried by a large majority.

And so the lodge calling itself "Lodge Christian Zum Palmbaum" or "Lodge Christian Palmtroeat," was placed under the ban. The grand director of ceremonies presented Bro. Miles M'Innis his commission as the grand representative of Illinois, who shortly after was himself elected grand director of ceremonies. The report of the committee on "Knocks and Essentials," which we presume to be largely esoteric, was adopted. The subject was first remitted to the committee in May, 1899. At the annual communication, December 1, 1902, immediately after the opening, the acting grand master, Lord Saltoun, declared the elective offices vacant, and in accordance with the unanimous action of the grand lodge at the last quarterly moved that the Honourable James Hozier, M.P., be re-elected Grand Master Mason for the ensuing, and that he be asked to attend for installation. This was of course carried by acclamation, and the installation and proclamation followed. If the declaration that the elective offices were vacant was effective under their law there was an interegnum which under American usage could not occur. The Illinois constitution declares that "the office of grand master is never vacant." After the closing the brethren proceeded together, 350 in number, to the Freemasons' hall, where the Festival of St. Andrew was celebrated. In the course of his after-dinner speech, responding to the toast, "The Grand Lodge of Scotland," Grand Master Hozier said:

I was very much struck when reading a speech of President Roosevelt the other day. He was speaking at a great anniversary of the Grand Lodge of Philadelphia, and was speaking with all the responsibility that rested on him as arbiter in the great railway strike going on at that time, and he said: "I feel if only I could get the employers and the wage earners into one Lodge of Masons together, there would be no fear as to the result." (Applause.) What does that mean? It means that there would be a sympathetic bond between the employer and the employed.

At the quarterly communication of February 5, 1903, the grand master deputy, C. M. RAMSAY, presided.

Receipt of Illinois proceedings was acknowledged.

Appropriate action was taken on the death of D. MURRAY LYON, past grand secretary.

A charter was granted to Lodge Glendevon, at Albany, Western Australia.

At the April, 1903, meeting of the grand committee a new seal was adopted, thus described:

The seal to consist of the arms of Scotland impaled with the Masonic arms. Crest, on a wreath of the colours of the shield, a tower castellated, argent. Outside the shield on the dexter side, a Scots thistle proper. On the sinister side a sprig of acacia proper. Above the crest, on a ribbon, the motto, "In the Lord is all our trust." Surrounding the whole, the words "Seal of the Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of Scotland,"—between the words "Seal and Scotland" a five-pointed star.

The following was unanimously agreed to:

That it be remitted to the special committee on the revision of the constitution and laws of grand lodge to consider whether the Mark degree can be bought wholly under the jurisdiction of grand lodge, and be worked solely by its subordinate lodges, with powers to confer with the supreme grand chapter of Scotland, or any committee appointed by it for the purpose on the subject, and to report.

At the quarterly communication of May 7, 1903, the grand master deputy again presided, the absence of Grand Master HOZIER being due to his own illness.

The proceedings are purely of local interest.

The last meeting of the grand committee of which we have the minutes was held July 23, 1903:

It was agreed to recommend grand lodge to vote 100 guineas to the Townsville (Queensland) relief fund. We find the following minute:

A letter and relative report were submitted to the committee from the district grand secretary of Western Australia bearing upon Masonic matters in that colony. The communications were carefully considered, and the action of the district grand lodge approved of.

To an outsider this throws no light on the situation in Western Australia. The chartering of new lodges there negatives all hope of such a change in the policy of the Grand Lodge of Scotland in the near future as will hasten the day when we shall see a union of all the lodges there under an independent and sovereign grand lodge on terms honorable to all, a result which may be delayed but which cannot be prevented.

The address of the grand master, Hon. JAMES HOZIER, M. P., and the grand secretary, DAVID REID, is Freemasons' Hall, Edinburgh.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA, 1903.

19TH ANNUAL. ADELAIDE. APRIL 5.

We have here the journal of proceedings of the half-year communication of October 15, 1902, and the annual of the present year, at both of which the grand master, the RT. HON. SIR S. J. WAY, presided. At the first of these twenty-two grand jurisdictions were represented, at the second twenty-four; the envoy from Illinois was not recorded as present. Information had been received from the Grand Lodge of Wyoming that it had abandoned the grand representative system.

"Happy are the people whose annals are few." The only ripple upon the otherwise unruffled tide of Masonic affairs in the jurisdiction, so far as the record discloses, is indicated by the following, found in the record of the October meeting:

It having come to the knowledge of the board that certain innovations and irregularities had taken place in some lodges, a letter has been sent, by order of the board, to the masters of all lodges in the jurisdiction, expressing disapproval of such conduct, and conveying a caution in reference thereto. The board believe that this will have the desired effect.

This does not seem to have been regarded of sufficient importance to have interfered with the pleasure of the afternoon garden party at which the brethren were entertained at Government House, by the grand master, and which the generally known gracious reply to the cablegram sent by the grand master at the request and on behalf of all the Australian grand lodges, congratulating King Edward upon his recovery and his coronation, well fitted them to enjoy. No reference was made to these irregularities at the annual meeting.

At the latter communication the grand master regretfully referred to the death of ROBERT CUNDIFFE, past grand warden of the Grand Lodge

of England, and their representative near that grand lodge for eighteen years. He referred also to the death of D. MURRAY LYON, for many years grand secretary of Scotland.

One hundred guineas was voted in aid of the brethren of Townsville, Queensland, suffering great loss and distress through the terrible cyclone which broke over the town on the 9th of last March.

Sir SAMUEL JAMES WAY, grand master, and J. H. CUNNINGHAM, grand secretary, were re-elected. The address of both is Adelaide.

They have no report on correspondence.

SOUTH CAROLINA, 1903.

126TH ANNUAL. CHARLESTON. DEC. 9.

Nine past grand masters were present. Thirty-four jurisdictions were represented in the diplomatic corps, Illinois by JOHN F. FICKEN. The grand master, WALTER M. WHITEHEAD, announced the passing of Past Grand Master BEAUFORT WATTS BALL, full of years and honors, whose memorial tablet bears the inscription: "A gallant soldier, an able lawyer, a patriotic citizen." Dead in his seventy-second year, he had been a Mason for nearly fifty years. Dead also was JAMES MONROE EASON, senior grand deacon, at fifty-three, a sterling and charming personality.

Reporting the purchase of some books of exceptional value to students of the early history of Masonry in South Carolina—among them a copy of ALBERT G. MACKEY'S "History of Freemasonry in South Carolina," of which only five copies are known to be in existence, the grand master says:

It is a source of regret that so little care was formerly taken to preserve the early records of the grand lodge in this jurisdiction. The establishment of the institution in this state dates as far bak as 1735, yet I believe that there cannot now be found any printed records prior to 1836, although I have been informed that great effort was made by the present grand secretary to discover and collect for the use of this grand lodge any proceedings of early years that might be in the possession of private individuals.

Eleven decisions are reported. In the case of a petitioner for affiliation, who, it was learned after his election, was unable to prove himself by the usual tests, and there was no one to identify him as the one who had originally received the degrees thirty or forty years before, he prop-

erly held that the dimit was not sufficient evidence of his Masonic status, and that the only remedy available was to petition as a profane.

An effort to secure a waiver of jurisdiction over a rejected candidate of a Carolina lodge, now desirous of petitioning a lodge in New York where he has been long a resident, elicited the decision that under their regulations the Carolina lodge could not waive jurisdiction. The grand master gives some excellent reasons why it should be otherwise, but it isn't otherwise, and that leaves no alternative but for the man to petition the lodge that rejected him—or stay out.

We wonder that our South Carolina brethren are willing to perpetuate this peculiar quirk which inopportunely got into some influential brother's head at the critical moment in the long ago, for that it is a peculiar quirk is manifest from the fact that the consensus of opinion is almost, if not entirely, unanimous against it. No possible fundamental obstacle suggests itself to us as standing in the way of a change. Another decision is as follows:

A candidate received the E. A. degree; before coming forward for the F. C. degree, he was so unfortunate as to suffer an acident by which he lost one joint of the little finger, the question of his further advancement was raised. I ruled that the candidate must not be allowed to proceed; for it is clearly stated in section 101 of the code, that "if the disqualification be ascertained or occur after the candidate has received one or two degrees, his further advancement must be stopped." This is the inevitable answer that must be given to all questions of this kind. The regulation which I have cited, though it may work a hardship to some worthy and good men, is positive and prohibitory.

Why not turn the unfortunate brother out? One might be so wholly possessed by the "perfect youth" maggot that he would exclude one who had lost the nail of the little finger, instead of the first joint, and yet see no reason why the blemish should debar a brother from advancing. Whatever interpretation may be given to the landmark, it is plain that to be a landmark it must, as historically it does antedate the division of Masonry into degrees, and hence when "making" is accomplished the demands of the landmark are satisfied. The following shows that the custom of doing work by courtesy prevails in South Carolina (and we should be glad if Brother Inglesby can tell us how old the practice is there):

A lodge conferred degrees by courtesy for a neighboring lodge in this jurisdiction. Question: Which lodge should report the degrees in its return to the grand lodge, the lodge which conferred the degrees or the one for which the work was done? I answered that the material was the perpetual property of the lodge in which the petition originated and the report should be made by them.

The grand master also decided that an unaffiliated Mason could not preach a special sermon to a lodge when celebrating the Festival of St.

John. The care with which he constructs the "logical one-hoss shay" illustrating the evolution of this judicial bulwark of union labor from the Ahiman Rezon is the only evidence that he really regards the unaffiliated evangelist as a "scab."

The jurisprudence committee approved all his decisions, as they did also the decision of a district deputy that a man suffering from rupture or hernia, cannot be made a Mason, referring to a certain article of the constitution for the law. The subject of a hernia hasn't lost anything, although it may not all be in the right place. That this is a disqualification is not universally held to exclude even in jurisdictions still doing lip service to the "perfect youth" idol, will be shown by examining the grievance department of their proceedings: the hearts of many are not in the right place. Incidentally we may remark that there are doubtless hundreds of Masons in South Carolina afflicted with hernia.

We presume we are warranted in inferring from a dispensation having been asked for by a lodge, to permit it to affiliate a brother from Michigan, he retaining his Michigan membership (which was refused), that dual membership is not permitted by their constitution. Another dispensation properly refused was one to lay the corner-stone of a hotel, on the ground that the structure was to be devoted to private business.

He reports the appointment of ELMER E. BEACH, to fill the vacancy in the office of grand representative near our grand lodge, caused by the death of the lamented PATTON.

He treats at some length the subject of physical qualifications, arguing with great cogency against their iron-clad rule and urging such a modification of it as will admit those whose physical condition will perthem to conform literally to all the ceremonies of initiation. He gives his reasons for taking no action on the invitation from the Grand Lodge Alpina to be represented at the Geneva congress, and, without touching upon the clandestine character of many, if not most of the participating bodies, found warrant for non-action in the fact that a delegate, if appointed, would have no power to commit their grand lodge to any scheme proposed; any surrender of any portion of their powers or rights to a supreme grand lodge being out of the question. As to the attitude of the grand lodge towards foreign grand bodies in general, we copy the following from the business report of the committee on foreign correspondence, which was adopted:

The supreme council sovereign grand inspectors general thirty-third degree of Guatemala, informs us that for more than thirty years it has exercised jurisdiction over the five republics of Central America, and that in Costa Rica, one of these republics, four lodges have set up a grand lodge independently and unlawfully.

They hope that we will delay or suspend recognition of this Grand Lodge of Costa Rica, "until the formative lodges are duly regularized."

We recommend that recognition be not given to the Grand Lodge of Costa Rica, not on account of this very courteous request, for we know nothing of the supreme council, etc., but in adherence to our established custom, i. e., non-recognition of Masonic bodies in non-English speaking countries.

With like approval the same committee thus report on the Tennessee resolution denouncing the use of cipher rituals and calling on all grand lodges to unite in an effort to extirpate the practice:

Complying with this request, we lay the matter before you, for such action as your wisdom may suggest—while commending the sentiments and endorsing the motives of our brethren of Tennessee.

Four new lodges were chartered and one continued under dispensation; the grand lodge was the recipient of an oil portrait of Past Grand Master ORLANDO SHEPPARD, the gift of his lodge, Concordia No. 50, eloquently presented by the master, B. E. NICHOLSON; and Charleston was as usual selected for the next place of meeting.

The correspondence incident to the presentation of a grand secretary's jewel to Grand Secretary CHARLES INGLESBY, ordered by the grand lodge the previous year, is preserved in the printed proceedings. From the letter of Deputy Grand Master JOHN R. BELLINGER, the chairman of the committee, we take the following:

The wreath of laurel which surrounds this jewel is typical of that wreath of honor and affection for you, which is deeply enshrined in all our hearts, and the diamond in its center is but the star which shines to signify your eminence as a Masonic writer of world-wide fame and a grand secretary second to none in this land.

In his graceful and appreciative reply, Brother INGLESBY says:

It has been truthfully said, that one little flower bestowed, or a kind word of praise and appreciation spoken, to one who is living, is dearer and more to him than numberless beautiful garlands placed upon his tomb, or volumes of splendid eulogy pronounced after his death.

WALTER M. WHITEHEAD, grand master; CHARLES INGLESBY, grand secretary, both of Charleston, were re-elected.

The report on correspondence (175 pp.) was presented by Grand Secretary INGLESBY, and is mainly from his own pen, the extracts, being few. His notice of Illinois is for the year 1901, and betokens a thorough examination of the proceedings of that communication. His notice of the grand master's address is a close summary without comment. Brother BLANDING'S oration, he says, was very fine, but too long. Of the work of this committee he says:

The general report is preceded by a special report with reference to the recognition of foreign non-English speaking grand lodges, naming them. It is exceedingly valuable, giving us as it does, information with reference to those so-called Masonic bodies of which we all are so entirely ignorant. It is matter of history, with which few are more competent to deal than Brother Robbins. Those who are so fortunate as to have a copy of this report, should file it away for future reference.

In his conclusion he pays high tribute to the memory of JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND and deplores his death as a loss to Masonry and to the world.

He discloses the fact that this is his twenty-sixth report; in one of the years since he began to write, the report was omitted by order of the grand lodge, and in another—1900—he was too ill to write, and the work was done by Bro. JOHN R. BELLINGER.

SOUTH DAKOTA, 1902.

28TH ANNUAL. HURON. JUNE 10.

Using highly glazed paper for illustrations, South Dakota sends out the finest half-tones we have seen. They are portraits of CHARLES HILL, the retiring grand master; GEORGE A. PETTIGREW, grand secretary; THEODORE S. PARVIN, their "beloved foster father;" WILLIAM MCKINLEY and DANIEL SICKELS, the founder of Masonic veteran associations; and pictures of Masonic temples at Deadwood and Yankton.

Nine past grand masters and thirty grand representatives were present. The envoy of Illinois, O. S. GIFFORD, appeared in both characters, and was designated to respond to the unusually well-considered welcoming address, in behalf of the city and the fraternity, by Past Grand Master JOHN A. CLEAVER.

Grand Master HILL gratefully announced that death had again spared the official circle of the grand lodge, but sorrowfully referred to the passing of THEODORE S. PARVIN and WILLIAM MCKINLEY, and includes in his address the official communication addressed to the lodges, announcing the death of the latter.

For naive impudence on the one hand and shortsighted compliance on the other, we have seen nothing equal the transaction detailed by the grand master concerning a building project of the Scottish Rite Temple Association of Yankton. This association being desirous of building a magnificent monument to the glory of their side show, conceived the plan of getting the grand master to help them work the Blue Lodges for the

sale of bonds bearing a low rate of interest, to raise the necessary funds. Had it been a "Masonic" temple association, we fancy that most grand masters would have hesitated to advise Masons to put their money into it as an investment, but the grand master thought "the efforts of the brethren of Consistory No. 1, so commendable in building for themselves a home,' that he had no hesitancy in issuing the letter which their plan of campaign provided for, as set forth by the trustees and embodied in a letter to the grand master by the secretary of the association, as follows:

"That the secretary of this association secure a copy of a roster of the Blue Lodge in this jurisdiction, and send to the secretary of every such Blue Lodge a liberal number of the cuts of the temple building; also a few blank applications for temple bonds, requesting him, at the first regular meeting of his lodge, to lay the matter before his lodge, requesting the lodge and individual members thereof, to subscribe for as many bonds of the Temple Association as may be deemed expedient, and this board of trustees do hereby respectfully request the M. W. Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of the State of South Dakota to give this association an open letter from which copies can be made, recommending to the Blue Lodges, the purchase of bonds of this Masonic Temple Association, as a worthy object and entitled to their fullest confidence."

The letter continues:

Now, Brother Hill, will you give us such a letter, on the line of the above motion? This temple will be for the use and the home for all Masons. We do not ask that they *give* us any money but for the *use* of it for a time, at a low rate of interest. We are trying to build a temple that will be the pride of all Masons in the state. Please let me hear from you soon as we wish to push matters as fast as possible.

Taking his cue from the trustees, the grand master addresses the *"Brethren of the 'Blue Lodges' of South Dakota,* as follows:

At the home of St. Johns Lodge No. 1, Yankton, South Dakota, the brethren of the Scottish Rite Order, Consistory No. 1, are building a home for themselves and all brethren who may be sojourning there. I have examined the plans, and can assure you it will be not only a substantial and beautiful home, but also practical and convenient one, where all brethren will be more than welcome. The members of St. Johns Lodge No. 1, and Consistory No. 1, will feel that it is a pleasure and a duty to greet and welcome you, and if necessary, to care for you while sojourning among them.

In order to carry out their plans and construct this magnificent home they require funds, and among other measures devised, will issue bonds, bearing a low rate of interest.

I take pleasure in recommending to the brethren of the Blue Lodges throughout this grand jurisdiction, the purchase of as many of these bonds as they can without material injury to themselves or their families, as I believe the object is worthy of their fullest confidence.

We observe that he puts St. Johns Lodge No. 1, into the welcoming party, but as the trustees don't propose to let the Blue Lodges take stock.

which they could vote, but bonds which they can't vote, we think the association will be able to dictate terms.

In reply to requests of two different lodges that he would appoint some one to preside at the trials when the master for any reason could not preside, he put his answer in the form of a decision that the powers of a lodge cannot be infringed upon by the grand master making appointments therein; that the master has authority to request a brother to preside in the east, as do also the wardens in his absence. This was approved.

Resolutions introduced by a member of the committee on correspondence, recognizing the grand lodges of Costa Rica and Valle de Mexico, were referred to the committee on jurisprudence, who, not having sufficient data before them to make an intelligent report, askd that they be sent back to the committee on correspondence, which was done.

The grand lodge chartered three new lodges; responded in kind to telegrams of regret at enforced absence, from Past Grand Masters Wm. Blatt, Wm. C. Allen and William H. Riddle; gushed all over itself on taking the initiative in an interchange of "fraternal" greetings with our "Sister Order" (Eastern Star), in which, on the score of good taste, the sisters have a marked advantage; agreed to meet next year at Deadwood, and adopted a new code of by-laws, characterized in the main by enlightened views of jurisprudence, but containing some features that ought to be relegated to the ash-pile. Of the latter is a provision that a brother shall not be eligible to vote at the election for officers in his lodge unless his dues are paid to the date of election; undertaking to deprive a lodge (for tardiness in paying its dues) of its representation in the grand lodge of which it is an integral part so long as its charter is unrevoked; trenching upon ground circumscribed by the landmarks by declaring manufacturers and dealers in intoxicating liquors to be ineligible for the degrees or for affiliation, a declaration properly to be made by the black ball in the hands of the individual but not by legislation; and in repudiating our obligations towards a non-affiliated brother while insisting that his towards us remain unaffected.

Bad policy, we think—because it may embarass the grand master, the rightful interpreter of the law during the recess—is the adoption of "Mackey's Masonic Jurisprudence" as authority for the master where there is no expressed provision of law; commendable the provision that at a stated meeting there must be present seven Master Masons, members of the lodge, including the master or a warden; the recognition of the penal jurisdiction of a lodge over all Masons within its bailiwick affiliated or unaffiliated; the recognition of the old usage that one clear ballot elects to all the degrees; the recognition of the right of

dimission; the provision that the bestowal of charity affords no ground for a claim to reimbursement; that in dealing with the rejected material fo other grand jurisdictions the effect given to rejection by their regulations shall be respected and the provision that masters shall not permit a brother to vouch for another for the purpose of visiting unless the avoucher has sat in open lodge with the one vouched for, or has examined him at the master's order, in so far as it makes it plain that he cannot vouch for a visitor from having sat with him in some other body than a lodge, but we think the lawful information derived from sitting in open lodge with a brother may safely and lawfully be passed on indefinitely so long as the avoucher, the brother vouched for and the brother vouched to, are all three present to render a mistake in identity impossible.

Frank A. Brown, of Aberdeen, was elected grand master; George A. Pettigrew, Flandreau, re-elected grand secretary.

The report on correspondence (152 pp.) was again presented by Bro. S. A. Brown and is a very interesting paper. With such temptations to read, it will be a wonder if the brethren of South Dakota do not become well informed. He gives something over three pages to our proceedings for 1901, summarizing the address of Grand Master Hitchcock and our special report on the recognition of foreign grand bodies; notes the "very thoughtful and interesting discourse" of Grand Orator Blanding; observes the pro-rating of the surplus to the lodges, and in view of the grand lodge having realized on an insurance policy and of a large bequest, says it will not be long before it can declare another dividend; and in view of the decision that a member cannot balk the official visit of a district deputy, says odd questions sometimes come up to the grand east. He agrees that the presence of the charter in the lodge room is not essential to the legal transaction of business, and says that it is unthinkable that in our day a lodge charter could be arrested and the lodge not know it.

TENNESSEE. 1903.

89TH ANNUAL. NASHVILLE. JANUARY 28.

The Tennessee art gallery has fine half-tone portraits of the incoming grand master and of Grand Secretary GARRETT, the latter we can vouch for as a good likeness. With Brother MCQUEEN we have been less fortunate. His biographer says he is a Democrat and a member of the Methodist Church South. Perhaps that is the reason we have never run across him.

Sixteen past grand masters were present. We have been unable to find out how many of the diplomatic corps were present, but we know that the representative of Illinois, Past Grand Master WARR, the dean of the corps, was there, and that meant peace in the family.

The grand master (JOHN ROBERT SMITH) was only compelled to announce one death in the ranks of the past grand officers, that of R. W. GEORGE T. STAINBACK, D. D., who died at a ripe old age. The office he held is not disclosed.

The decisions reported by the grand master are clearly stated and generally show a clear perception of the law. Three of the eighteen were overruled, and one, the following, divided the committee on jurisprudence:

A majority of the committee are clearly of opinion that the grand master correctly ruled on the inquiry of Union City Lodge No. 538, that a subordinate lodge of this grand jurisdiction has "no right by circular letter or resolution to ask its sister lodges to join with it in instructing their delegates to the grand lodge to vote for either men or measures," and therefore recommends its unqualified approval.

All members concur in the view (1) that such method of combining to vote for *men* would be contrary to the letter and spirit of our law, as often voiced by this grand body; (2) that such a method of organizing sentiment and securing instructed delegates, before discussion or consideration by the grand lodge, is a new feature of the initiative, liable to abuse, rarely if ever needed for any good cause, and prone to perversion into a form of propaganda perilous to Freemasonry. A minority, however, are unwilling, for divers reasons, to commit themselves, or this grand lodge, to the unqualified legal proposition that under no circumstances has a lodge the right by circular letter to ask its sister subordinates to unite with it in support of some measure of Masonic welfare, even to the exercise of its conceded right of instruction to their delegates. They freely concede that it is a power to be exercised only in case of great emergency, and after exhaustion of ordinary means and remedies; but they cannot say that the exercise of such a power or method in extraordinary conditions would be unmasonic or illegal in a lodge. Therefore they are

constrained to withhold their approval from this ruling of the grand master.

We fully agree with the minority.

In the following case the committee were unanimous:

Query—At the trial of Brother A, Brother B asked, and was excused from voting. After the charges were sustained and the penalty fixed for definite suspension, Brother B made a motion that the time be blank. Brother C arose to a point of order and said that, inasmuch as Brother B had been excused from voting, he had no voice in the trial. The W. M. sustained the point of order. Was he right?

Answer—He was.

The committee well say:

Our reasons for non-concurrence are: (1) That offering a motion was not voting, and (2) exemption from voting was not exclusion from voting or participating in the trial, but merely a personal privilege which the excused brother might waive at any stage of the proceedings, and resume his right and duty as though he had never been excused.

In a case where objection to conferring a degree was privately made to the master by one brother, and in writing by another brother, the grand master sustained the ruling of the master that the objections should be entered on the minutes. The committee held, properly we think, that only the fact of objection should be recorded.

The grand master decided that a master could legally preside without having received the Past Master's Degree, whence we conclude that the "Ancient Impostor," as Brother GUERNEY was wont to call it, is in a decayed condition in Tennessee.

He did a great amount of visiting and we doubt not that the craft was greatly stimulated and benefited thereby.

The report of the board of control of the Widows' and Orphans' Home shows the average number of inmates for the year to have been 109.8; the yearly per capita cost of maintenance $78.39. One afternoon was given to witnessing an entertainment given by the children of the Home at the Masonic Theatre, consisting of evolutions, songs, recitations and tableaux, ending with a shower of nickels from the audience.

Two new lodges were chartered; three petitions for dispensations, favorably recommended, and two turned down; a past grand master's jewel was presented to the retiring grand master; telegraphic greetings were exchanged with the Grand Lodge of Michigan, then in session; and tender, prayerful messages exchanged with Past Grand Master BUN F. PRICE, who sent his fraternal greetings from a sick bed, stricken, we presume with what we have since learned was a fatal illness.

EDMUND P. MCQUEEN, of Loudon, was elected grand master; JOHN B. GARRETT, Nashville, relected grand secretary.

The report on correspondence (101 pp.) was again presented by Past Grand Master HENRY H. INGERSOLL, chairman of the committee, who, however, says that it is the work of one of his colleagues, Bro. ROBERT WALTON. Whatever his training may have been his work shows that he has done a vast deal of effective thinking for himself, and he gives us the results in a very clear and effective style, producing a paper of very great merit.

His notice of our proceedings for 1902, is devoted mainly to the grand master's address, from which he quotes freely. He says:

In reviewing this volume we are amazed at the amount of work the grand master, M. W. Brother George M. Moulton, has done. It certainly takes a capable man, well versed in Masonic law, to preside over a grand jurisdiction of sixty-four thousand Masons. The M. W. master, however, is equal to the occasion.

He also has a flattering reference to the report on correspondence.

In his conclusion, which occupies ten closely printed pages, he treats on several subjects at considerable length, and among these is cipher rituals, a forbidden fruit of which he says many brethren are thoughtlessly partaking, which he thus accounts for:

This results doubtless in a large measure from the failure to discriminate between Ancient Craft Masonry and the degrees of the chapter and the commandery; and when we consider the rapidity with which brethren are railroaded from Entered Apprentice to Knight Templar in these latter days there is little wonder that they cannot distinguish between the obligations and duties of the various degrees. * * * *

Let us understand, then, and never forget that Ancient Craft Masonry is a system peculiar to itself, unique, original and self-sufficient; that it borrows nothing from chapter or commandery or the Scottish Rite, and owes nothing to them; it has its own rules and ritual, its own obligations and landmarks. Such as it now is Craft Masonry has been from the beginning and it cannot change in any of its essentials. The commandery may ordain and promulgate its cipher ritual without offence; so likewise may the chapter, if it choose; its officers and lecturers are not forbidden to use these private memoranda to enable them to accurately remember the ritual and refer to them for instruction or work.

The Craft Mason, however, as such, can know nothing of these things. The Craft Mason cannot enter a chapter or a commandery, and so cannot learn their rules or practices. He may in time be admitted to their precincts because he has been and is a Craft Mason; but there he will take *new* obligations, learn *new* methods and be governed by different rules, which must not be confused with the peculiar laws and obligations of Craft Masonry. And no Craft Mason of intelligence, remembering only the obligation and duties of the Blue Lodge, will ever for a moment think of making a cipher ritual for Craft Masonry or tolerate the use of it by another. Such a thing is repugnant to all the teachings which are given in the Blue Lodges; and its introduction into a lodge of exclusively Craft Masons by any one would cause a shock of horror throughout the whole

assemblage. Let us understand and never forget they are forbidden fruit, they cannot be tolerated, and we might as well hear argument in favor of the practices of Sodom or Gomorrah as of this detestable thing called a "cipher ritual of Craft Masonry."

This is very thoughtful and very true, but he overlooks, or at all event he fails to speak of the most potent factor in blunting the sensibilities of the going craftsmen who really intends, without a thought of mental reservation, to do his whole duty, and this is the unconcealed fact that the so-called Scottish Rite bodies, administering what he hears everywhere spoken of as "High Degree Masonry,' authorize the printing of their rituals in extenso. Compared with this, the printing of a cipher ritual must seem to him only a trifling departure.

Under the head of "Puerile Masonry" he has the following serious and timely reflections:

Another new thing under the sun, born not in Massachusetts but in the Great Northwest, is an appendant order created by some ingenious brother in the Rocky Mountains who confers degrees upon children between the ages of fourteen and twenty-one, and thereby, he says, turns their footsteps toward our fraternity when they shall have attained unto manhood.

This is like practicing a boy to sing bass when his voice is at the gosling stage; it can be done but results are not satisfactory. It not only gives discord now, but may ruin the voice forever. Our fraternity does not pertain to adolescence; it calls for adult material; it starts best at mature manhood. It never had needed in times past any such kindergarten as this. Indeed it may possibly weaken the manly desire for the meat of Masonry to have received in childhood milk and water doses of some childish substitution. Let our children understand that there are many pleasures and duties which do not come to children—which are indeed forbidden to them. Don't spoil the boyhood of our boys by making them men before their time. There is abroad in our land too much of this spirit now. Young America too often holds the domestic reins under present conditions. Let not Freemasonry foster this foolish fad; but rather let us go in the ancient ways and tell the boys there is nothing of Freemasonry for them until they pass the age of twenty-one.

Craft Masonry has already too many other things appendant to it without need for this puerile order. Added to the chapter and the commandery, which consummate the American system of Freemasonry, we have the Council and the Shrine and the Scottish Rite, all of which have at least the merit that they belong to men, and men alone belong to them. And then there is the Eastern Star for women—a most beautiful appendant order; and now we are to have the Northern Light or Western What-Not appendant for the children of the craft, until what shall become of us Heaven only knows. Lord send that it may not be a case of Masonic appendicitis!

Other subjects treated are "Non-affiliates," which he handles rationally; "Veteran Associations," and "Masonic Homes," for which he has a warm side.

We are glad to know that Brother WALTON is still a member of the committee, although the chairmanship goes to Past Grand Master HENRY A. CHAMBERS, of Chattanooga.

TEXAS, 1902.

67TH ANNUAL. HOUSTON. DECEMBER 2.

This year's contributions to the Texas art gallery are the half-tone portraits of Grand Master W. M. FLY; Past Grand Master JAMES F. MILLER, president of the board of directors of the Widows' and Orphans' Home; and Dr. THOMAS M. MATTHEWS, SR., past grand master and chairman of the committee on correspondence. The latter gives this volume an exceptional value in our eyes, revealing as it does the features of one who through long years of such association as the Round Table affords, has got very near to us.

Fifteen past grand masters were present, and the representatives of twenty-nine grand jurisdictions, Illinois not of the number.

The grand master (WILLIAM CLARK) announced the passing of JAMES F. MILLER, past grand master; WILLIAM FELLOWS SWAIN, past grand secretary, and H. R. MCCOY, grand pursuivant, to all of whom he paid graceful and tender tribute.

He presented a letter from Grand Master KENNON, of Washington, who under date of May 10, 1902, says:

When the Grand Lodge of Washington adopted the recommendation of Grand Master Chadwick, as found in our proceedings for the year 1901, it believed the last objection of other grand jurisdictions to recognize her as a sister jurisdiction was removed. Will you kindly inform me what further action by us is desired by your grand lodge before resuming fraternal relations? Our grand lodge meets next month and an early reply will be greatly appreciated.

To this he replied that the matter lay exclusively with the grand lodge, and he was therefore unable to tell just what it would require, but would present the matter at the next annual communication.

The matter was sent to the committee on correspondence, who reported that the last clause of the last of the resolutions recommended by Grand Master CHADWICK was never reported back by the committee on jurisprudence and hence was never acted upon. This clause they quote as follows:

And further, that all lodges are forbidden to hold Masonic intercourse with those determined to be clandestine, by edict or decree, of any sovereign grand lodge falling within the terms of this resolution.

The committee further says:

In the opinon of your committee the failure to adopt the last resolution in its entirety destroyed the effect of the whole, so far as to make it a repeal of the obnoxious declaration and resolutions of 1898.

And further, your committee is forced to construe what was done into a declaration that the Grand Lodge of Washington still reserves to itself the right to pass upon the legitimacy of those who, by sister jurisdictions, have been declared iregular, illegitimate and clandestine—a doctrine to which this grand lodge can never give its assent. Until, therefore, the Grand Lodge of Washington does agree that she will not herself, nor permit her subordinate lodges, to recognize or hold Masonic communication with those who, by other sovereign, legitimate Masonic grand lodges, have been pronounced clandestine, suspended or expelled, your committee cannot recommend the repeal by this grand lodge of the edict of nonintercourse that has been adopted. *Per contra,* we do recommend that until such action be had by the Grand Lodge of Washington the matter remain *in statu quo.*

We greatly regret this action of the Grand Lodge of Texas, because we share the confidence which the almost unanimous action of the grand lodges of the United States show to exist as to the entire good faith of the Grand Lodge of Washington. While the self-confessed suspicion of the action of Washington still exists, we do not see how any further declaration could be of any value to them. If the further demand is made simply as a matter of punctilio, perhaps it is just as well that the jurisdictions should remain apart until the healing influence of time brings about a rapproachment without conscious effort on the part of either body.

Two of the fourteen decisions rendered by the grand master failed to pass muster with the committee on jurisprudence. The first is as follows:

On February 1, 1902, I received a communication from R. W. Bro. J. M. Hamilton, asking a ruling on the following: Brandon Lodge No. 324 received a petition for initiation, which was referred to proper committee. Before the committee reported, a brother from Hico Lodge No. 477, filed a protest with the worshipful master of Brandon Lodge No. 324.

Query—Should the committee report and ballot be spread thereon?

Answer—Committee should report and be discharged, and protest entered of record, being equivalent to a black ball. Ballot unnecessary.

In dissenting from the decision and holding that a ballot was necessary, after quoting from two sections of the constitution with the effect of showing that the action of the grand master nullified the prescribed course which a petition *must take,* the committee quote from another sec-

tion the following which we presume to be peculiarly Texan, as we now encounter it for the first time in our recollection:

Section 13 of the same chapter provides that one black ball shall reject the applicant for degrees for one year, two for two years, and three or more for three years. It is therefore, necessary to have a ballot in order to determine the number of years the candidate is rejected for, and if a protest should be made to the worshipful master before the ballot is taken (as, for instance, by an absent brother) the lodge should, nevertheless, proceed with the ballot and, same proving fair, the worshipful master should simply announce the result of the ballot and the further fact of the protest, and that it rejects the candidate for one year, and the fact should be entered of record, as now provided by Article 440, Masonic Laws of Texas, and the amendment thereto (printed proceedings, 1898).

The other decision referred to shows that conferring degrees by one lodge at the request of another is forbidden by the Texas law, while the right to waive jurisdiction is recognized. An Entered Apprentice of a Texas lodge removed to Wyoming, and at his solicitation his lodge requested Evanston Lodge (Wyoming) to confer upon him the degree of Fellow Craft, which was done. His lodge was officially notified thereof and thereupon enrolled him as a Fellow Craft. The grand master, while holding that the action of the Texas lodge was irregular and illegal, pointed out as the proper course to secure the lawful conferring of the third degree on the brother, saying, "He can petition Evanston Lodge for the Master Mason degree, and Evanston Lodge petition El Paso Lodge for waiver of jurisdiction, which, when granted, will enable Evanston Lodge to lawfully confer the degree on him," thus recognizing the validity of the work already done by the last named body.

The committee in dissenting from nearly all of the grand master's decision, quote the following from their law:

When a lodge has jurisdiction over a party no other lodge can confer a degree upon him without a waiver of jurisdiction, although the lodge having jurisdiction requests that it be done.

This is the law which the grand master had in mind when he said that the action of El Paso Lodge was irregular and illegal. The committee agree that because of this irregularity all the subsequent steps were void, saying:

Under our law the brother should have applied to the Wyoming Lodge for the Fellow Craft Degree. The lodge there should then have applied to El Paso Lodge for a waiver of jurisdiction, etc. The brother is not a Fellow Craft of El Paso Lodge and can not be until he is formally healed, and El Paso Lodge has no legal right to the fees for the Fellow Craft Degree, unless the brother should come back there and be healed. Unless this be done, his right to become a Master Mason is the same and no more, so far as our law is concerned, as it was before he left El Paso; or, in other words, he stands as an Entered Apprentice only of El Paso Lodge.

The grand lodge sustained the committee, but we nevertheless think that the grand master was right. The brother was a lawful Fellow Craft in spite of the irregularity, because he was made such by a regular lodge lawfully at labor under the regulations of the Grand Lodge of Wyoming, which grand lodge is recognized by all other grand lodges, including Texas, as being the ultimate authority in Masonry within its territorial limits. Whatever status the Grand Lodge of Wyoming gives a man within its rightful domain can no more be questioned by Texas, than can the status given one by the Grand Lodge of Illinois acting within its universally recognized powers, be questioned by the Grand Lodge of Washington.

In a case where a lodge which had been granted a charter, the dispensation under which they had been working having expired, requested an accommodating past master to set them to work had assumed to do so on the 28th of December, it was properly held that the work done in the interval between that date and the 18th of January when the lodge was duly constituted by the proxy of the grand master, must be healed; and in another case where the lodge kept on working during the interregnum, unconscious of the fact that their dispensation had expired, healing was of course prescribed. In neither case were the candidates invested with the Masonic status, because the assemblage which assumed to confer it was without authority to work.

By another decision we note that the absurd law that the loss of an eye debars an applicant for the mysteries, still prevails in Texas.

The report of the superintendent of the Widows and Orphans' Home shows the average per capita cost of maintenance to be $115.88.

The estimates for the new temple to be erected at Waco as the permanent home of the grand lodge, were revised and the limit of cost fixed at $150,000, a raise of $10,000. Unless history fails to repeat itself—and it rarely does in these matters—there will be other revisions.

Six new lodges were chartered.

W. M. Fly, of Gonzales, was elected grand master; John Watson, Houston, re-elected grand secretary.

The report on correspondence (108 pp.) was presented as aforetime (and may it long be so), by Past Grand Master Thomas M. Matthews, Sr. It is up to concert pitch in ability and interest, and in fraternal spirit "above proof." To our very great regret the Illinois proceedings did not reach him in time to find a place in his review. It is always a close shave to get them to him in season for notice and it would rarely or never be accomplished did not Grand Secretary Dill send the volume to him direct, instead of through grand secretary's office at Houston.

His conclusion this year is an eloquent sermon in which he makes the altruistic demands of Masonry a direct personal matter with the consciences of his readers.

UTAH, 1903.

The Utah gallery contains four portraits this year—Grand Master WALTER SCOTT, Past Grand Masters PARLEY LYCURGUS WILLIAMS and WILLIAM GRANT VAN HORNE, and FREDERICK CLEMENT SCHRAMM, grand lecturer, all with biographical sketches.

Ten past grand masters and forty-one members of the diplomatic corps were present, the representative of Illinois, ARVIS SCOTT CHAPMAN, appearing in both capacities.

Deputy Grand Master H. S. MARTIN wired greetings and his inability to be present from San Francisco.

The grand master (WILLIAM JOHN LYNCH) was happily spared from reporting any death in the official circle of the grand lodge, past or present. He called attention to the anti-cipher resolutions of Tennessee; the warning of Massachusetts against clandestine lodges in that jurisdiction, and details the experience of a Utah lodge which sought a waiver of jurisdiction from a Pittsburg (Pa.) lodge in behalf of a gentleman rejected by it some four years previous. Starting in on the 27th of May they found out in two weeks that it was a Pennsylvania requirement that all such matters had to be transacted by and through the grand masters of the jurisdictions interested, and that they had to take a fresh start, and finally on the 5th of August they learned that "Masonic objection still exists." Considering that the grand master is an avowed opponent of the doctrine of perpetual jurisdiction which had been repudiated by his own grand lodge, it seems a pity that in a praiseworthy effort to have the differing regulation of another grand lodge respected, he should have had his patience so sorely tried by being dragged in as a superfluous intermediary and to contribute against his will to the delay.

The one decisions reported by the grand master was that a master could not do work by courtesy without the consent of his lodge, given by a majority vote, which was of course approved.

He wisely urged that they start a charity fund (for which the necessary provisions already exist in the by-laws,) and grand lodge took the necessary steps to carry out his suggestion.

At the preceding annual communication the grand lodge voted a past grand master's jewel to each past grand master not hereto so remembered, and the grand master thus tells a part of the sequel:

On the evening of Easter Sunday, March 30, 1902, at the residence of the grand secretary, I presented to the following brethren the jewels voted to them at the last annual communication: Past Grand Masters P. L. Williams, W. G. Van Horne, A. C. Emerson, W. T. Dalby, J. F. Hardie, J. D. Murdoch, Past Grand Lecturer F. C. Schamm and Grand Secretary Christopher Diehl. After the presentation, the Diehl mansion was turned over to the thirty-one brethren present on the occasion, where each one of us relished the various good things on the banquet table, prepared by the ever-hospitable Mrs. Diehl. It was a most pleasing affair and a great pity that the last street car passed the house at midnight.

We share his regrets; and there are others, whereof the chief of ours is that we were not there to put our feet under CHRISTOPHER'S table.

The grand lodge received (with thanks to the donor) an elegant portrait of WILLIAM MCKINLEY, sent by Past Grand Master A. D. GASH, now residing in Chicago; gave the MCKINLEY Memorial Association permission to solicit contributions from the lodges; declined to make an appropriation for the World's Fair building project; ignored the anti-cipher ritual resolutions of Tennessee; presented the retiring grand master with a jewel of his rank, and invited him to furnish his portrait for their gallery; exchanged greetings by wire with the Grand Lodge of Connecticut then in session; and we fear started out on an unwise chase in the following:

Resolved, That a committee of three, to be designated by the grand master, be appointed to formulate a list of physical disabilities which shall disbar a candidate from receiving the degres of Masonry within the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Utah, to be submitted for the consideration of the grand lodge at its next annual communication.

It will be difficult to make a list that shall satisfactorily define the difficult cases, and no one who is desirous of obeying the law has any trouble with the easy ones. The perplexing cases are those which rarely repeat themselves exactly, and there are the ones that are most likely to be presented to the grand master for decision. So that it is doubtful if he will be saved much labor by the attempt. The evil of it is that a list which commands the favorable consensus of a majority of the grand lodge is in danger of lessening the feeling of responsibility with which every member should cast his ballot. The law rests with just as much weight upon the conscience of the voter, or should do so, after the grand master or the grand lodge has given an opinion in the case, and all that has been settled is how far one may disregard the landmark without getting into trouble with him or with that body. What the voter should be most concerned about is not what will satisfy the grand master or the grand lodge,

but what will satisfy the requirements of the law of Masonry, which is above them all.

WALTER SCOTT was elected grand master; CHRISTOPHER DIEHL re-elected grand secretary, both of Salt Lake City.

The report on correspondence (96 pp.) was presented by Grand Secretary DIEHL, and is his twenty-seventh. He is still learning the art of condensation—in which he has for some time been one of the old masters—putting more and more into fewer pages. He could increase the number of pages and still have something fresh to say.

His notice of Illinois is of the proceedings of 1902. He quotes briefly from Grand Master MOULTON'S address, which, however, in the main he epitomizes, and agrees with his final statement as to the tiler's right to vote. He is also in accord with his views on Masonic Homes. The compliment paid him by the committee on address he says would be considered electioneering in their grand lodge. It would also in our grand lodge under some circumstances, but the committee was cognizant of the practically unanimous intention of the grand lodge and in recognition of it indulged in a bit of humor.

His over-generous estimate of our report must be credited to that warmth of feeling which naturally grows up when two fellows have sat side by side at the Round Table for the lifetime of a generation.

VERMONT, 1903.

110TH ANNUAL. BURLINGTON. JUNE 10.

The two very fine half-tone portraits are those of CHARLES R. MONTAGUE, the retiring grand master, and GEORGE N. DALE, past district deputy grand master.

Nine past grand masters and thirty-four members of the diplomatic corps were present. The representative of Illinois, DELOS M. BACON, is listed in both capacities.

"Not dead, but gone before," said Grand Master MONTAGUE of Past Grand Master LAVANT M. READ, who also served three years as grand secretary, one of the foremost men in southern Vermont, prominent in the legislature, in the councils of his party and at the bar; HIRAM A. SMITH, past grand senior deacon; and DANIEL C. BARBER, grand senior steward, a position he had held for thirty years. To these Past Grand Master

NAY, the committee on necrology, added the names of GEORGE N. DALE, past district deputy grand master, formerly lieutenant-governor; and Col. GEORGE W. HOOKER, who held no prominent position in Masonry, but neglected no fraternal duty. He received a medal of honor from congress for distinguished gallantry at South Mountain, where he was wounded. He was shot all to pieces at Cold Harbor, surviving five wounds, two of which were supposed to be fatal. He was sergeant-at-arms of the house of representatives of the 47th congress.

The grand master had found no necessity for deciding any new point of Masonic law. We find, however, that he did practically decide a point upon which we judge, there had been no specific deliverance. Some grand lodges, he says, hold that a soldier or sailor can petition in any jurisdiction where he may be stationed, so he thought it would be well for the grand lodge to define its position. The following from the report of the jurisprudence committee indicates how he met the question, and how they approved his course as the correct one:

While there is a difference of opinion as to jurisdiction over soldiers and sailors actually in the service of the United States, we believe the grand master has rightly interpreted the spirit of our law by insisting that they should not be held an exception to the rule in this state, and requiring a waiver of jurisdiction, or, if none was claimed, that a favorable recommendation should be had from the lodge in whose jurisdiction the petitioner resided when he enlisted.

The law of Illinois makes no exceptions of classes or callings.

Referring to the existence of clandestine lodges in neighboring states, he is prompted to remind the masters of lodges that their promise to admit no visitor to their lodges without their producing proper vouchers of their having been initiated in a regular lodge is not simply a formality, but the real thing, and asks if it would not be well to adopt the requirements of New York and Massachusetts which are substantially as follows:

Any visitor from another jurisdiction, unless personally vouched for, applying for examination for admission to a lodge in this jurisdiction, shall be required to present a certificate of his membership in the lodge to which he claims to belong. Such certificate to be authenticated as follows: 1st, by the signature of the brother in whose name the certificate is issued; 2d, by the secretary of the lodge, under the lodge seal, as to his Masonic standing; 3d, by the grand secretary of the grand lodge under whose jurisdiction said lodge is found, as to the regular standing of the lodge.

The committee on jurisprudence (with the concurrence of the grand lodge) while not yet prepared to adopt his views as to an iron-clad rule that one asking to be admitted as a visitor should be compelled to furnish *documentary* evidence as a Mason, call attention to the excellent suggestions of the committee on correspondence, made in 1902, as follows:

Unquestioned papers of identification should be required. All professed diplomas, certificates and receipts should be closely scanned. Names of grand lodges, their grand masters and grand secretaries, should be carefully compared with those published in the annual proceedings of the grand lodge, to be found at all times in the lodge room. No avouchment should be accepted by a worshipful master, unless he is convinced beyond all doubt that a stranger is what he professes to be a true Son of Light. It must be constantly remembered, that eternal vigilance is the price of the integrity of the craft; that the slightest relaxation may lead to disaster most dire.

It's a far cry from Nashville to Burlington and somewhere on the weary way the Tennessee resolution against cipher rituals seems to have gotten itself lost; at all events we find no reference to it in the proceedings, although Brother PERKINS permits Brother WALTON a couple of lines of incidental reference to the general subject.

Meanwhile the Vermont market for some sort of rituals (possibly the North Dakota or "Juvenile" variety,) remains tolerably active. The finance committee reports cash receipts as follows:

For rituals (undescribed)	$467 00
For rituals (past master's)	7 00
For rituals exchanged	15 00
For E. A. lectures (?)	13 00
For F. C. lectures (?)	11 50

Whether the following approved recommendation should be mentioned in this connection we are in doubt, but we give it for such information as it contains:

That they recommend that the grand lecturer procure at the expense of the grand lodge not exceeding one hundred and fifty copies of "The Principal Points of the Floor Work," and that the same be loaned to worshipful masters and grand lodge officers upon their giving him a receipt promising to return the same to said grand lecturer upon the expiration of the officer's term of office who shall borrow the same.

We urge the grand lecturer to insist upon such receipts and the return of the book as herein provided.

From the use of the word "procure" we judge that they may be obtained from some established source of supply. Perhaps the Kansas "Plats" have been put on the market.

Three petitions for new lodges were favorably reported upon; one unfavorably, and in the case of another where essential facts were not clearly shown the petitioners had leave to withdraw. Two consolidations were effected.

Past Grand Master GEORGE O. TYLER, of Quebec, was a visitor. A jewel was ordered for the retiring grand master.

OLIN W. DALY, of White River Junction, was elected grand master; HENRY H. ROSS, Burlington, re-elected grand secretary.

The report on correspondence (193 pp.) was presented by Past Grand Master MARSH O. PERKINS, and is marked by the usual characteristics of his work—strength, grace and fraternal courtesy.

He devotes six and one half pages to a careful examination of our proceedings for 1902. The address of Grand Master MOULTON is characterized as lengthy, yet a masterly, business-like production. His ruling in the case of a lodge whose charter was arrested, that the grand secretary's certificate should not be issued to the membership until after the revocation of the charter by the grand lodge, receives approval, as it should; and his instructions to secretaries relative to official correspondence are considered timely.

Of another subject he says:

He also cautions his brethren against the use of the phrase "Regular Meeting," saying, "all meetings of the lodge are or should be, regular"—in which we think him "more nice than wise." "Regular" communications were heard of long before stated communications were thought of.

Touching his decision as to the proper manner of addressing a present or past officer, which he quotes together with the remarks of the committee thereon, he says:

We think the committee should have been sustained in their contention, rather than the grand master. Notwithstanding his statement to the contrary, there are certain distinctions among Masons, as individuals and classes, and there should be. The very nature of the institution demands them. Did they not exist, Freemasonry would be nothing more nor less than socialism, if not communism. The traditions of the fraternity, the government of the craft, the very teachings of its sublime lessons, all point to the distinctions, recognized, maintained and to be preserved in the level that establishes the present equality, that makes brothers all. By usage, Vermont recognizes that Masonic titles are not attached to the office in the abstract, but are among the honors of present and past officers, and we believe she is correct in so doing.

As to whether the exercise by the tiler of his right to vote is compulsory or desirable, he says:

Perhaps not on routine business questions, or on questions that should be carefully heard before recording one's judgment, inasmuch as the Tiler's place without the door must necessarily debar it. But when it comes to balloting on petitions of candidates, we believe it to be both desirable and compulsory, and think that between grand master and committee this much should not only have been conceded but insisted upon.

Referring to the case of the brother convicted of fraudulently gaining admission to the fraternity, and suspended by his lodge, he says:

Not satisfied with this, the strenuous grand master set aside the punishment and personally *expelled* the offender from all Masonic rights and privileges. The committee objected to this exercise of power by the

grand master, correctly maintaining the lodge had the right to fix the penalty, subject to appeal to grand lodge; grand lodge sustained the committee, this time, and evidence having been introduced that the offending party had plead guilty to the charges preferred against him, he was by the grand body once more given "the grand bounce."

He refers very kindly to our report, and borows a few paragraphs on different subjects; one of which, respecting inter-jurisdictional questions, he is flattering enough to say is a forcible expression of his own belief.

VICTORIA, 1902.

13TH ANNUAL. MELBOURNE. MARCH 19.

We have here the record of four quarterly communications, and the grand anniversary festival meeting which occúrred May 21, 1902. At one of these—the quarterly of September 17—the representative of Illinois, EDWARD EDWARDS, was present.

At the quarterly of March 19, the grand master, the Hon. A. J. PEACOCK, who had been nominated in the previous December, and whose name was the only one presented, was declared re-elected as grand master for the ensuing year, by "M. W. Bro. C. R. MARTIN, P. G. M.," who had presided at the opening He was installed at the anniversary festival in May, with great *eclat*, the installing officer being M. W. Bro. J. C. REMINGTON, grand master of New South Wales, as we noticed in our review of that grand lodge; other distinguished visitors present being thus refered to:

The M. W. the grand master of the Grand Lodge of New South Wales, Bro. J. C. Remington, accompanied by his officers, R. W. Bro. Jas. H. Cunningham, P.S.G.W. grand secretary Grand Lodge of South Australia, and R. W. Bro. W. Finucane, D. D. S. G. W. District Grand Lodge of Queensland, were introduced, and saluted, according to Ancient custom.

The board of general purposes reported at the March quarterly, the aceptance by the grand master of the invitation of the Grand Lodge Alpina to attend the Geneva Congress. At the December quarterly the board reported that a full report of the business transacted at the congress had been received from him. We may add that his own and two other Australasian grand lodges, Tasmania and Western Australia, were the only bodies of unquestioned Masonic regularity that participated in that carnival of dissenters and impostors. The representative committee of the board recommended that the consideration of the Denmark-Hamburg

imbroglio be postponed for three months. We find no further reference to it in the board's reports.

At the September quarterly the deputy grand master, R. W. Bro. W. Bales Headley, presided, as he did also at the June meeting. Grand Master Peacock returned in time to preside at the December meeting.

At the September quarterly the Grand Orient of Greece was recognized, while the application of the Grand Lodge of Costa Rica was postponed for further consideration. The following from the report of the board of general purposes throws light on conflicting usages as well as on their present law:

The following questions were submitted by a brother who had been elected as W. M. of a lodge, but the minutes of whose election were not confirmed:

(A)—Was I, as W. M. elect, in order in claiming the right to appoint my own officers.

(B)—Were the P. M.'s in order in demanding the appointment of their nominees, above the claims of other persons who might be selected by myself.

(C)—Was the W. M. in order in accepting a motion—"That the minutes of the previous meeting be confirmed, with the exception of that portion referring to the election of master?"

The board answered the first question, "Yes," and the second "No." The board referred the third question to the grand registrar, who answered that, in his opinion, the W. M. was in order in accepting the motion.

The board had passed a resolution affirming that the refusal of the master-elect to appoint officers in accordance with the wishes of the past masters, was not a sufficient reason for refusing to confirm the minutes and was contrary to Masonic principle. Being up against the adverse opinion of the grand registrar, the law officer, the board desired the opinion of the grand lodge in the matter. On a motion to adopt the clause:

The V. W. the grand registrar, Bro. F. T. Hickford, said that he would read the whole of the correspondence in the matter. Having done so, and also read the rules of the Book of Constitutions bearing on the question, the V. W. the grand registrar said he had no option but to rule that the W. M. was in order in accepting the motion "that the minutes be confirmed, with the exception of that portion relating to the election of the W. M.," and that accordingly as the minutes of the election had not been confirmed, the installation could not be proceeded with.

The motion carried and the master was sustained.

At the December quarterly the grand master was re-nominated for re-election. No other nomination for the office was made.

The Hon. Sir ALEXANDER J. PEACOCK is grand master; JOHN BEAIM, P. S. G. W., is grand secretary; both of Melbourne.

There is no report on correspondence.

VIRGINIA, 1902.

125TH ANNUAL. RICHMOND. DECEMBER 2.

A half-tone page portrait of the incoming grand master is the Virginia contribution to the Masonic art gallery for 1902.

The Grand Lodge of Virginia stands alone in some of its usages. It convenes at 7:30 p. m. on the first day, and then cuts its garment according to its cloth. This year it opened at 6 p. m. on the second, and 3 p. m. on the third day. It is regularly opened and closed each day and lists those present at each session, a full and complete report of the committee being submitted and printed. Why this is so we presume no one in Virginia can tell, but they say it has always been so and they stand by the old ways. The high water mark for the past grand masters was reached on the third day, when six were present, and the representatives of thirty-four grand jurisdictions, the envoy fom Illinois, Past Grand Master BEVERLY R. WELLFORD, Jr., among the number.

The grand master (H. OSCAR KERNS) announced the death of JUNIUS A. COSBY, grand pursuivant, and the committee on memorials add the name of SYDNEY FOUCHE, past district deputy grand master.

Twelve decisions were reported. One was akin to the case noted under New Jersey. A brother suspended for non-payment of dues, petitioned for reinstatement, was reinstated to Masonic rights but not to membership; he then wanted to appeal from the original action, claiming that he was never properly cited. It was held, properly, that his acquiescence in the verdict was shown by his petition for reinstatement, and was thereby estopped.

The following reflects our understanding of the word "congregate:"

The worshipful master and junior warden were not present at a stated communication of a lodge. The senior warden requested a past master to open the lodge and preside, which he did. The district deputy grand master came in during the meeting, and decided that the lodge was not legally opened; that the senior warden should have opened the lodge himself, and that the word to "congregate," in section 181, meant to open the lodge, after which he could ask a past master to preside. I

decided that the lodge was legally opened, and that the word to "congregate," in section 181, simply meant to call the lodge to order, and, even if he had failed to do this, and requested a past master to open the lodge and preside, the lodge was legally opened, and remained a legal body to transact business under the laws of the Grand Lodge of Virginia, so long as the senior warden was present.

The following is the only decision not sustained by the committee on address:

Can a worshipful master grand a dimit except at a stated communication of his lodge? Application for a dimit should be made at a stated communication, and come before the lodge in the regular order of business; it is a matter in which every member of the lodge is interested, as some brother may know of a good reason why the dimit should not be granted. Section 273, Methodical Digest, says, "The secretary shall furnish the dimitting brother with a dimit, signed by himself, under the seal of the lodge, whenever he shall be ordered to do so by the lodge, or by the master," and this I construe to mean during lodge hours. The master can order the secretary to issue the dimit, if there is no objection, but, if there is an objection, then a *viva-voce* vote of the lodge is necessary, and it is impossible for a master to know if an objection will be raised except at a communication of his lodge.

The grand lodge sustained the following dissent by the committee:

Section 273 expressly provides that a dimit shall be furnished to a dimitting brother by the secretary "whenever he shall be ordered to do so by the lodge or *by the master.*"

A dimit is a matter of right, unless charges have been preferred against the brother asking for same.

Masonry is voluntary. No man who desires to leave it should or can be retained in the ranks, unless, for self-protection, he is temporarily retained for purposes of discipline. The doors of Freemasonry are barred inwardly, but always open outwardly, and no man who desires to leave should be retained for one minute, when he is clear of the books and no charges have been preferred against him.

The master has been expressly, by Section 273, given the right to grant a dimit, and we see no reason to change the law. Either the lodge at its session, or the master *in interim,* can be safely trusted to see that the simple facts stated in a dimit are true.

No one has better stated our own views of the right of dimission than this statement of the general law by the committee.

Other decisions are the following:

I decided that a lodge had no right to exempt from dues members who had reached a certain age, or had been members of the lodge for a certain length of time. Our laws provide for the exemption of only two classes—honorary members and ministers engaged in their ministerial work.

I decided that attending Divine services *as a lodge* is a Masonic occasion. I have had quite a number of requests for a ruling on this question.

An approved Illinois decision forbids exemption under like circumstances, by a by-law, but of course does not attempt to interfere with the right of the lodge to remit dues that have already accrued. We are in favor of the decision only so far as it prevents the establishment of any system of life membership. We should be glad to see some plan adopted whereby the undesirable tendencies of life membership as an investment could be avoided, and the lodges yet retain the affiliation of those who have borne the heat and burden of the day, giving personal service which no lump sum of cash can offset.

We dissent from the proposition that attending divine services as a lodge is a Masonic occasion. To exercise so much of duress as attaches to the authorized turning out of his lodge for this purpose, in determining when and where a brother shall worship his Creator, clearly finds no countenance in the ancient law. A minor consideration is that ostentatious church going is open to the suspicion, generally not unjust, of being done for advertising purposes.

His decision that the loss of the little finger disqualifies a person for receiving the degrees is of interest only as reflecting Virginia, instead of Masonic law.

Another decision recognizes the right and propriety of the conferring of degrees by one lodge as the agent of another; and also discloses the fact that in Virginia, as in Illinois, the brother is raised a non-affiliate with the privilege of becoming a member of the lodge which elected him, without further action on the part of the lodge; a privilege he may waive if he so desires.

Under the head of other jurisdictions, the grand master says:

J. B. Alexander was made a Mason in Mexico. He dimitted from there and wanted to become a member of a lodge in Virginia, by affiliation; but as we do not recognize Mexican Masonry, and Section 252 says we shall not receive as members on dimit Scottish Rite Masons, we could not admit him to membership except by initiation, passing, and raising, nor has he the right to visit a lodge in this grand jurisdiction.

The correctness of this was not questioned, nor will it be here.

Like all others giving their impressions of the Pennsylvania celebration of the sesqui-centennial anniversary of Washington's initiation, he brought away the recollection of some particular thought enforced by Brother Roosevelt. He says:

The address of the day was made by Bro. Theodore Roosevelt, President of the United States, and member of Matinecock Lodge No. 806, New York, who in forceful language extolled the beauties of Masonry, saying, among other things, "that the lodge-room was *the one place* in the world where brothers met on the level, and where they could speak their thoughts without being misquoted or misunderstood."

As we read his remarks on the Virginia Masonic Home, of whose work he speaks with enthusiasm, in view of the falling off in the donations from the lodges he desires the grand lodge to assume the responsibility for its support; but the following adversely reported upon by the committee on propositions, was rejected.

Resolved, That each Master Mason in the state be assessed the sum of fifty cents per year for the Masonic Home of Virginia, to be collected by the subordinate lodges in the state and turned over to the proper authorities of the Home in cash.

Upon the recommendation of a very interesting report of the committee on jurisprudence, the definitions of the duties of that committee, and of the other propositions, were so revised as to restore the former to its ancient dignity and to preclude the possibility of trenching upon its domain by the latter, as had been more or less the case since the creation of the committee on propositions in 1889. By this action the duties of the jurisprudence committee are thus defined:

To the committee on jurisprudence shall be referred all motions or resolutions for the amendment of existing laws or the enactment of new laws, as well as all questions relating to Masonic law and usage.

Notwithstanding this inclusive definition we observe that the grand master's decisions were reviewed by the committee on address, a committee of very great ability, thoroughly competent to deal with any question, legal or Masonic, yet not the law committee to whom constructions of law would seem peculiarly to belong.

The subject of territorial jurisdiction is discussed by the jurisprudence committee, it being involved in a matter referred to the committee the year previous. The discussion is of unusual merit for students because it is elementary, showing first the foundation and thus adding greatly to the clearness and force of the whole. The committee say:

The power to waive, relinquish, or transfer jurisdiction must of necessity be based upon possesion of jurisdiction. A lodge cannot waive or relinquish what it does not possess. Our whole scheme for the regulation of the admission of profanes into Masonry is based upon three cardinal principles:

(1) That all applications must be voluntary.

(2) That to obtain admission a profane must pass a clear ballot, after at least one month for investigation as to his character.

(3) A profane must be adjudged by those who have had opportunity to know him best.

The first of these is based on the principle that we forbid the soliciting of candidates, not only because the benefit is to the candidate rather than to the institution, but because ours is the oldest and most dignified of human organizations, and we forbid masters and members,

hungry for new material, to drag our dignity into the dirt of competition with modern societies organized for business purposes, and whose life depends, as ours does not, on numbers and a constant supply of new members.

The second is a wise precaution against the use of faulty stones in our Mystic Temple, and if it could only be more carefully looked after our members might be less, but our strength would be greater.

The third is a vital essential to the proper application of the first and second. * * * To add strength to this requirement, we forbid any lodge entertaining a petition from one who has not resided nearest it for twelve months. This is no sense gives us personal jurisdiction over profanes, and the Grand Lodge of Virginia has repeatedly said that we do not claim personal jurisdiction, but simply territorial jurisdiction or the power of resisting invasion—the chief reason being that each lodge can best, and therefore must, judge of the qualifications of those in its territory, and that even then they must have been residents for at least one year. If a profane moves into another jurisdiction he instantly loses the right to apply in the old locality, but must reside in the new twelve months before he acquires the right to apply there. The lodge in the old locality no longer possesses any rights in the case, because he has left its territory, and, therefore, it possesses nothing to waive.

Several subjects were referred to the committee and their recommendations respecting them were concurred in but one—when they undertook to make the secretaries of lodges keep a ledger and cash book the grand lodge balked.

Among the things it helped to strangle was the following:

The title of past master shall always be understood to mean one who has been elected master of a lodge, has received the degree of past master in a provisional past masters' lodge, and has been installed and has served as master of his lodge for at least one Masonic year.

The grand lodge chartered four new lodges and continued three under dispensation; levied an annual assessment of twenty-five cents *per capita,* to run eight years for a sinking fund against the mortgage debt of the Masonic temple; declined to take action on the World's Fair building project; made a hurry order anent the publishing of the memorial volume of the Washington Centennial Observance, and amid enthusiasm adopted the following by a rising vote:

WHEREAS, The unusual, if not the unprecedented, occurrence of the birth of a son to the M. Wor. Grand Master, while he was sitting in the Grand East, has occurred during this session; therefore be it

Resolved, That the hearty congratulations of the Grand Lodge of Virginia be tendered M. Wor. H. Oscar Kerns, and a telegram sent Mrs. Kerns, extending our best wishes.

EDWARD NEWMAN EUBANK, of Newport News, was elected grand master; GEORGE WILLIAM CARRINGTON, Richmond, re-elected grand secretary.

The report on correspondence (102 pp.) was again presented by Bro. JOSEPH W. EGGLESTON, who, in his conclusion thus gives us another glimpse of the skeleton in the Virginia closet—the temple debt:

To the kindly, and in many instances complimentary words of the band of scribes a word of personal acknowledgment is justly due. As this report was written, actuated by common courtesy and Virginian good manners, thanks were in every instance returned. Since its adoption by the grand lodge, they have been cut out, and, in addition, much else we deemed of value. The reason for this is that we must economize to pay our Temple debt. Will the band of scribes accept these words as representing the acknowledgments due them, and the words of praise of their efforts, written and then erased?

He can trust the band of scribes. They will not misunderstand him. We had noticed, first, the disappearance of the single-column list of names of delegates in large type to which for many years we had been accustomed in the Virginia proceedings, and later the suggestion of the committee on propositions, in the interest of forced economy, that they be "run in" across the page and in smaller type; but had seen no hint of mutilating so valuable a portion of their printed matter as Brother EGGLESTON'S report. There is yet a good deal of "fat" in the Virginia volume that could be better spared than the text and spared without detracting from the appearance or the value of the book. Nothing which Brother EGGLESTON writes can be spared without loss.

The Ilinois proceedings were the very last to be received in time for his report, and this, with the economy he was trying to practice, he says means but a scant review.

He notes that Grand Master MOULTON'S address was long, as it must necessarily be, and filled with business to the exclusion of ortaory. Refering to his warning against clandestine Masons originating in Ohio, he says: Once more let us warn the Virginia brethren that the real Masons of Ohio style themselves F. A. M., and the clandestine lodges A. F. A. M.

He reproduces the final form of the decision anent the right of the tiler to vote without comment.

While speaking of the grand master's reference to concurrent territorial jurisdiction, he says:

If Illinois will only adopt a resolution disclaiming what never was theirs, their troubles along this line will be over.

Illinois law discriminates as sharply as he desires between jurisdiction over persons and jurisdiction over territory; but when one of the profane population over which the lodge of the bailiwick has no jurisdiction whatever, separates himself from the crowd far enough to make

territorial jurisdiction anything but an abstraction by seeking to become a Mason, the law recognizes the lodge as being possessed of plenary jurisdiction over the whole subject, and may decide whether his fitness for Masonry shall be determined by itself or whether the principle which demands that he shall be judged by those who know him best, will be better served by permitting him to be judged by another lodge, *after* he has run the gauntlet of a unanimous ballot of the lodge granting the waiver. Under our law every lodge is vested with certain territorial jurisdiction, and this is held to mean just what it says; hence the grand master doesn't get his fingers or face into the waiver business. As the jurisdiction is held to reside wholly in the lodge, so it is exercised or waived by the lodge without let or hindrance and without regard to jurisdictional lines.

WISCONSIN, 1903.

59TH ANNUAL. MILWAUKEE. JUNE 9.

Fourteen past grand masters and forty-seven members of the diplomatic corps were present, CHARLES C. ROGERS, the ambassador of Illinois, being present in the dual capacity.

The grand master, D. MCL. MILLER announced the passing of Past Grand Master MELVIN L. YOUNGS, for forty-five years grand lecturer and custodian of the work, and B. J. RUMRILL, past junior grand warden.

An eloquent eulogy on Brother YOUNGS was pronounced by Past Grand Master N. M. LITTLEJOHN, which is not only published in the proceedings, but was ordered to be read in all the lodges.

The grand master granted a dispensation to allow a lodge to attend church in a body to celebrate St. John's Day, but whether in Masonic clothing is not stated. He properly declined to permit a lodge to attend Easter service in Masonic clothing, or to permit lodges thus clad to attend a funeral conducted by Knights Templar; and also refused a number of requests to set aside the requirements of the law respecting physical qualifications, holding that this was landmark, which the grand master could not dispense with. He submitted thirteen decisions. All but one of them were approved by the law committee, although they struck out the reasoning by which he arrived at an affirmative answer to another—the following—while permitting the "Yes" to stand:

Question. Can the W. M., S. W., and J. W., no other Masons being present, open a lodge of Master Masons and act upon a petition for degrees?

This answer would be impossible under our law which explicitly requires the presence of seven Master Masons, members of the lodge, to ballot on a petition; and not less than seven Master Masons to open a lodge for work.

The decision which the committee disapproved in part involved the question whether permission from the grand master was necessary to the opening of a convocation of past masters to confer upon the master-elect the secrets of the chair and on one who might be present. As to the latter phase of the subject the grand master held that no permission from the grand east was required. He held also that what are termed "virtual" past masters might be present because the grand lodge had said so, although he himself thought it preposterous.

To avoid repetition we take only the remarks of the committee:

The presence of at least three actual past masters is essential to the opening of a convocation of past masters. The worshipful master should not have proceeded before securing the presence of three actual past masters. No permission from the grand master is necessary. The so-called degree of past master is simply a part of the installation ceremony of the master-elect, and any one who is authorized to install the officers of a lodge has authority to call a convocation of actual past masters and confer upon the master-elect the secrets of the chair; or as it is more usually termed, the Past Master's Degree. We cannot assent to the statement that the obligation is all that is necessary, for we consider the means of recognition also essential. Some years ago this grand lodge held that a virtual past master might be present at a convocation of past masters. This position is contrary to sound principles of Masonic law and is not supported by the writings of any Masonic jurist. It is founded on neither reason nor authority. Those who are virtual past masters only, have no rights as such outside of a chapter of Royal Arch Masons and should not be permitted to be present at a convocation of actual past masters.

Of course this has only an archæological interest for Illinois Masons, inasmuch as our grand lodge kicked the "Ancient Impostor," the so-called Past Master's Degree, down the back stairs years ago.

Other decisions were, that at a Masonic funeral the pall bearers must all be Masons, it not being permissible to select a part of them from some other organization; that an objection to an elected candidate before initiation, is, if not withdrawn, at the end of six months of the same effect as a black ball, the rejection to stand from the date of objection; and that a lodge retains exclusive jurisdiction to advance an Entered Apprentice even after the lapse of twenty years, in connection with which we recall having advanced a Fellow Craft who in the exercise of his own free will paused on that degree for twenty-seven years.

On questions referred the committee on jurisprudence decided that a member could exclude from the lodge by summary objection, a past master (not of that lodge) who had been invited by the master, to assist

in the work; that objection to the admission cannot be exercised by proxy, nor a visitor excluded by a written protest filed in advance; the objecter must be present in person, all of which is sound law. Another decision was this:

Where the master of the lodge, by mistake, or misinterpretation of the signature, mistakes the name of the petitioner, for instance, as an illustration, reads the name of "Walter Jones" as "William Jones," and after the ballot has been taken declares that the petition of "William Jones" has been rejected, can the petition of Walter Jones be acted upon at a subsequent meeting of the lodge, on the theory that the members of the lodge were misled in assuming and believing that they were voting on the petition of William Jones instead of Walter Jones?

'Answer: Our answer to this question is, Yes; provided there are two persons living within the jurisdiction of the lodge whose names are such that it may be fairly presumed that the lodge was misled by the mistake made in the names, otherwise not.

We should require a further condition that notice thereof be given to every member who participated in the first ballot.

The grand master presented the anti-cipher resolution of Tennessee; it went to the committee on jurisprudence where it was ignored, unless a supplementary report of that committee, which was adopted but not printed, refers to it. The attitude of the grand lodge towards the cipher ritual is not, however, left in doubt. Our readers will recall that one year previous a special committee to investigate an alleged violation of a grand lodge edict concerning keys and ciphers of the esoteric work returned an indictment against Bro. W. W. Daggett, of Oshkosh, for the double offence of publishing and putting in circulation an alleged cipher, or key, of the work of the three degrees, and of sending out advertising matter of his business with Masonic emblems on the same.

For this he was ordered to be tried by a commission to which five past grand masters were appointed. At the session under review the commission reported, but only its findings are printed. The report went to the committee on jurisprudence, who reported back the finding of guilt, unanimously recommended his expulsion, and he was accordingly expelled by the grand lodge.

We have found nothing in the record of this case, as disclosed in the printed proceedings, to show that Brother Daggett was a member of the grand lodge; we are therefore at loss to know how his lodge, or the lodge of his bailiwick, which the landmark declares to be the proper and competent body of original jurisdiction, could be lawfully ousted of its right to hear and try the case.

The offender got what he deserved, but it was the duty of the grand lodge to see that he got it according to law.

The report of the grand secretary (Wm. W. Perry) notes, as rare enough to deserve mention, the fact that two past grand masters—N. M. Littlejohn and Aldro Jenks—were again presiding as masters of their respective lodges; for which there is Illinois precedent.

The grand secretary has set over against the memorial page devoted to Josiah H. Drummond, a half-tone portrait of the deceased, which is almost a speaking likeness.

The grand lodge chartered six new lodges; provided for securing at its own expense from some reliable indemnity company, indemnifying bonds of its fiduciary officers, in which there is great worldly wisdom; presented a past grand master's jewel to Past Grand Master F. H. L. Cotten, and ordered one for the retiring grand master; and in the absence of an elected grand orator, got its wages in the recitation of a beautiful poem by Bro. W. A. Ramsay and an address on one aspect of Masonic Charity by Past Grand Master Aldro Jenks.

John Corscot, of Madison, was elected grand master; William W. Perry, Milwaukee, re-elected grand secretary.

The report on correspondence (160 pp.) was presented by Past Grand Master Aldro Jenks, the sixth of a series of strong papers which have won for him plenty of elbow room at the round table. Six of its interesting pages are given to our proceedings for 1902.

He sees no very good reason for Grand Master Moulton's decision that none but masters and wardens can be designated as trustees of the lodge, being universally adopted, and there probably is none, but in Illinois the prescribed course meets the requirements of the civil law; relative to the decision that no business involving final action can be transacted after the work of conferring degrees has begun, he thinks the substitute proposed by the committee preferable, and says he is not much in favor of a cast-iron rule which is designed merely to permit members to retire before the close of the meeting; says the decision which permits a special and a stated communication to become practically one continuous meeting, is novel so far as he can remember, and quoting the final statement relative to the tiler's right to vote, says:

> This is placing the right of suffrage upon some with the same footing as that enjoyed by the negroes in the southern states, and if this is satisfactory to our brethren in Illinois, it is their own affair entirely.

Referring to the case wherein a repeatedly rejected candidate of a lodge in Wisconsin received the degrees in a Chicago lodge by concealing the fact of his previous rejection, he says:

> We do not doubt that the brother deserved expulsion, but the grand master clearly exceeded his powers in setting aside the action of the lodge and directing the infliction of expulsion instead. Such a power can be exercised only by the grand lodge.

Of another subject, he says:

Before concluding his address, a strong appeal is made in favor of the establishment of Masonic Homes, the grand master stating that the day is gone by when such propositions can be classed as a fad or fancy. A special committee to whom this subject was referred at the last annual communication submitted a report, recommending the establishment of such an institution, and twenty-five thousand dollars was appropriated for the purpose of establishing a Home, so that our Illinois brethren will now have an opportunity of making a practical test of their theory that this is the best and most economical method of dispensing Masonic charity. In their reports the committee cites the experience of California as one of the jurisdictions in which the experiment has been tried with satisfactory results. If we read the proceedings of California aright, they are not entirely satisfied with their experiment and are finding it somewhat expensive. We hope Illinois may not have a similar experience.

A lengthy extract from Brother McFatrich's necrological report is transferred to his pages.

He quotes from us as follows:

There is one particular in which we do not regard Brother Jenks' statement of the requisites for special recognition as complete. It does not state that the lodges, "at least three in number," must constitute a majority of the lodges in such unoccupied territory.

And in reply says:

We purposely refrained from naming this as one of the conditions to the organization of a legitimate grand lodge. We do not think it essential that a majority of the lodges should unite in the formation of a new grand lodge. All lodges should be notified of the proposed action and have an opportunity to take part in deliberating the question and the advisability of forming a new grand lodge. If, after such notice, a majority of those represented decide that it is advisable, we think this answers every purpose. This would be especially true in jurisdictions like Western Australia, for instance, where the lodges and members thereof, under the obedience of the Grand Lodge of Scotland, were forbidden by the Mother Grand Lodge to take any part in such a convention, or even discuss, *in the lodge or out of it, the propriety of forming a new grand lodge.*

Of course we agree that all the lodges existing in the territory should be notified; but why should they be notified unless all are to have an equal voice in determining final action? If each has an equal voice the final action *must* reflect the conclusion of the majority in order to command assent. If for any reason a lodge chooses to indicate its indisposition to go into a movement for an independent grand lodge and holds aloof at the time indicated, it does not lose the voice which the conceded necessity for its being notified is a confession that it possesses, and it ought not to lose it. Else, taking the case of Western Australia (which he mentions) as an illustration, it would be possible for any three of the

sixty odd lodges which existed there at the time the movement for an independent grand lodge started, to keep the other sixty dancing attendance upon conventions as often as the three saw fit to call them, or eliminating the lodges on the Scotch register for the insufficient reason given by him, the three could keep the other thirty so dancing on the penalty of losing their voice in the matter, although as often as they were called together the vote might stand thirty to three against the independent movement; a possibility too absurd to be entertained.

Of course we are quite ready to admit that the lodges of the obedience of the Grand Lodge of Scotland were not entitled to any more consideration than the strict letter of the law gave them, for they forfeited the general respect of the Masonic world by their ignorance of the world-wide consensus that under such conditions the parent grand lodge has no power to exercise any duress that anybody is bound to respect. But whether their docile submission to the unwarrantable orders of the Scottish home authorities were due to ignorance or pusillanimity—and there ought to be enough of Scotch blood in all the lodges to acquit them of the latter—the fact remains that they were a part of the lawful lodges of the territory, their regularity unquestioned and hence entitled to have their right to be counted, respected.

We asked whether the insurance fellows got through the meshes of their edict which prevented a social organization from assuming the name of Masonic club; he replies:

We assure Brother Robbins that they do not; in fact, this regulation was adopted by the Grand Lodge of Wisconsin largely to prevent the organization of so-called Masonic Insurance Companies.

Copying remarks of ours found under Alabama and Missouri on the general subject of Masonic Homes he says:

These excerpts emphasize two ideas which should not be forgotten or overlooked in determining the advisability of erecting a Masonic Home. First, that Masonic charity, as usually administered, is done in secret, and *all* that is bestowed goes to the relief of the needy brethren, while in Masonic Homes, on the contrary, we make a virtue of advertising our charity and a large part of our funds are taken up in the payment of operating expenses as well as in paying the original cost of the institution.

And, secondly, that many of the most needy cases, those who are most deserving of our sympathy and assistance, would suffer all kinds of privation before becoming inmates of such an institution.

And anent our criticism of the Massachusetts Departure, whereby that grand lodge recognizes as Masonry some that cannot be identified as the Masonry which it requires its lodges to administer, he says:

Merely calling a thing Masonry does not make it such, even when done by a grand lodge, and there is a manifest impropriety in recognizing as

a part of Masonry that which everybody knows, who knows anything about Masonic history, is merely a recent invention and has nothing Masonic about it except that it will permit no one but Masons to join the order. In all these bodies their rites and ceremonies are foreign and unknown to the system which Masonry practices. Its affairs are administered and supervised by bodies over which a grand lodge has no control, and whose ritual and teachings are unknown to the great body of Masons. For these reasons, it has always seemed inadvisable to us for a grand lodge to recognize as Masonic anything outside of symbolic Masonry.

Referring to the Grand Lodge of Costa Rica, whose component lodges were chartered by a supreme council created by the Supreme Council of the Southern Jurisdiction of the United States, he says with great force:

The clandestine nature of these lodges being admitted or established, we cannot see how any grand lodge can extend recognition to this grand lodge or continue to fraternize with it, and if it is conceded that the Supreme Council for the Southern Jurisdiction of the United States of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite possesses no power to confer the symbolic degrees in Masonry or to authorize it to be done, we think it inevitably follows that the Grand Lodge of Costa Rica, which traces its symbolic Masonry to this source, must be held to be clandestine.

We should like to devote more space to this excellent report, but cannot. Every student of Masonry who wants to get clear ideas of the institution, and can get access to Brother JENKS's reports should read them from cover to cover.

WEST VIRGINIA, 1902.

38TH ANNUAL. FAIRMONT. NOVEMBER 12.

The portraits of this volume are half-tones of the incoming grand master (E. M. TURNER), Past Grand Master Dr. SAMUEL N. MYERS, and NATHAN BAY SCOTT, United States senator.

Eleven past grand masters and the representatives of twenty-four jurisdictions were present, the envoy of Illinois, H. R. HOWARD, doing duty in both capacities.

The grand master, PEYTON R. HARRISON, announced the death of the grand treasurer, Col. HUGH STIRLING, one of the best known Masons in West Virginia, and of the grand tiler, TIMOTHY W. BLISS, in his ninetieth year, who had held his office continuously since the organization of the grand lodge in 1863, and never missed a session.

The only decision reported was that the resolution of 1901, permitting lodges to grant the use of lodge rooms to chapters of the Order of the Eastern Star, did not conflict with decision No. 282 of their code, the only question left to the lodges being the expediency of granting such use. The language of the committee in approving the decision, leaves ungratified our curiosity to know what is decision No. 282.

In his opinon one of the most pressing needs of the grand lodge is a temple of its own, where its archives can be accessible at all times. We note that a special committee appointed at the last session made a partial report on the advisability and feasibility of the project, and was continued for another year. This delay will probably enable the brethren to catch on to the fact that the interest on the cost of such a temple as would satisfy them, would pay the salaries of custodians enough to keep the archives accessible through the whole twenty-four hours.

At the last session of the grand lodge an offer was made to the committee on Masonic Home of 105 acres of land in Randolph county, upon which was a two-story frame dwelling house and other out houses in fairly good condition, as a site for a Home.

The chairman of the committee to whom the offer was referred, reported at the session under review, in favor of closing with the offer at once, place the property in good repair and use it as a shelter for the needy until they could build, expressing the opinion that the craft would cheerfully stand a tax of $1 *per capita* for two years. Five of the other six members of the committee submitted a separate report, agreeing with him in the main, and favoring the acceptance of the offer if the donors would permit them to accept it on condition that no specific time be named for opening the Home, and the grand lodge was willing to proceed on the basis of all the conditions set out by the chairman. The seventh member of the committee declined to sign this report because it postponed action on the subject by the grand lodge. Discussion followed which finally eventuated in an agreement to hold a special session in the afternoon of the next day and in committee of the whole consider the whole subject. At this special session the committee of the whole wrestled with the subject for four hours and pending the consideration of a substitute offered for the report of the committee, a shrewd brother with a business head moved that the roll of lodges be called and that the representatives of each lodge be requested to inform the grand lodge how many needy Masons, widows and orphans are within the jurisdiction of each lodge, and how much money is annually expended for their support by the several lodges respectively. The record says:

The roll was called and nearly every lodge responded. The majority of the lodges reported that they knew of no Masons, widows or orphans

who needed support or assistance of any sort. Others stated that they were contributing at times, but not regularly, considerable sums of money for the relief of those in need, and expected to continue to do so, when called upon. Still others stated that there were certain Masons, widows and children who perhaps should be looked after more carefully than had been done, and that a Masonic Home would prove a benefit to them.

Discussion then followed, and the record says:

The debate continued until 6 o'clock, and it was evident that a conclusion could not be reached. Whereupon it was moved and carried that the grand lodge, sitting as a committee of the whole, refer the matter back to the grand lodge without recommendation or prejudice.

The next day the committee reported back as agreed upon, and the record continues:

Brother Michael Emsheimer, the chairman of the committee on Masonic Home, who for several years past has devoted much of his time and enegry to secure such Home, arose and moved that the matter be indefinitely postponed. He supplemented his motion with a brief, impassioned address, a vote was taken and the motion prevailed. Thus ended, for the present, at least, the matter of establishing a Masonic Home within this state.

If before all this time and energy on the part of himself and others pro and con, had been wasted, the information elicited by the roll call of the lodges could have been laid before the grand lodge, a quietus would have been put on the project at once.

The committee on jurisprudence reported as follows on questions referred:

1. Can an officer of the United States regular army, who never had actual residence in the state of West Virginia, but who is temporarily sojourning in one of the cities of this state, on duty there as such officer, be, whilst so sojourning, initiated, passed and raised to the sublime degree of a Master Mason, in and by a lodge located in such city?

Ans. The question of residence is one of intention, and must be settled in each individual case by the lodge to which application is made; but residence is essential.

2. If such a person as is described in the foregoing question is initiated, passed and raised by a lodge in such city, is such peron entitled to every and all the privilege of a member of that lodge, and of a Mason?

Ans. No person is entitled by reason of being initiated, passed and raised in a lodge to the privileges of membership therein without complying with the requirements for membership therein, but such a person is entitled to all the privileges of a non-affiliated Mason.

This discloses the fact that in West Virginia, as in her mother grand lodge, the Master Mason is raised a non-affiliate, further action being required to make him a member of a lodge.

The grand lodge chartered two new lodges; continued two more under dispensation; granted the petition of another, and referred two to the grand master; turned down a lodge by-law providing that no member in arrears to the amount of one year's dues shall be entitled to hold office, ballot, "or vote in any case whatever," for the sound reason that it would abridge the rights and privileges of members without trial; ordered suitable jewels to be procured for the retiring grand master and the three past gand masters oldest in point of service, and also ordered a life-sized oil portrait of the retiring grand master for the grand lodge gallery; and voted to meet next year at Clarksburg.

ELI MARSH TURNER, of Morgantown, was elected grand master; GEORGE W. ATKINSON, Charleston, re-elected grand secretary.

The report on correspondence (260 pp.) was presented by the grand secretary, Past Grand Master GEORGE W. ATKINSON, and has the acute interest which attaches to everything that comes from his virile pen. In four and one-half pages he reviews our proceedings for 1902. He characterizes Grand Master MOULTON'S address, as not only lengthy, but exhaustive and able, and gives him great credit for going in person to lay cornerstones, instead of sending a hand as the average grand master is prone to do. Quoting his remarks on the subject of Masonic Homes, he says:

It is quite true that Masons should take proper care of their indigent brethren, and their widows and orphans, but I beg to say that it is by no means a settled question in the minds of many of the well informed brethren that the best way to provide for them is by the establishment of Masonic Homes. My own personal opinion is that each lodge can support those dependent upon it far cheaper than the same number can be provided for in a Masonic Home. And as to the helpless orphans of Masons, it is much better to find individual homes for them in good families than to mass them together in Masonic Homes. The whole trend of our times is to get barren families to adopt orphan children as their own, and nearly every state in the Union has a Children's Home Society working upon this idea, and the work is progressing satisfactorily.

For some years past Masonic Homes have become what I term a fad, and several grand lodges have loaded themselves down with Homes which it is impossible for them to maintain, without unduly taxing the brethren. My own grand lodge got bitten by the fad, and many of our brethren worked themselves up to the belief that we might be classed as hard-hearted unless we shouldered a Home to meet a mere imaginary necessity. At our present grand lodge session, we called the roll of lodges, and soon found that each lodge was caring for its own needy ones, and without any serious tax upon the brethren, and as a matter of fact there was no existing need of a Masonic Home. The result was that the whole matter was indefinitely postponed by an almost unanimous vote.

He transfers to his pages remarks of ours on the action of the Baltimore convention in depriving the Entered Apprentice of his right to participate in the business of the lodge, which he regards as a most import-

ant subject, and what we said in our review of Florida, relative to the Grand Orient of Belgium as a connecting link between atheistic France and predatory Hamburg on the one hand and some legitimate grand lodges on the other.

In his review of England he copies—as we did last year—the remarks of the grand registrar of that grand lodge, on the invasion of Denmark by the Grand Lodge of Hamburg, not only for the interest attaching to their original purpose, but because the grand registrar in using Egypt as an illustration, had shown that the recognition accorded by England to the "native grand lodge" was not such as required them to give up an acquired right, or prevent them from having, as they had, a district grand lodge working under the direct supervision of the Grand Lodge of England, which throws light upon affairs in Egypt which he regards as of great present interest.

WYOMING, 1902.

28TH ANNUAL. RAWLINS. SEPTEMBER 3.

This year's contributions to the grand lodge portrait galley consists of half-tones of the retiring and incoming grand masters.

Six past grand masters were present. The grand lodge maintains no diplomatic corps.

The grand master (SAMUEL CORSON) reported no deaths among the present or past grand officers, but during the session the passing of Past Grand Master JAMES H. HAYFORD was announced, and the lodges were ordered to drape their emblems in mourning for thirty days. We find, also, among the memorial pages, one inscribed to GEORGE BARTON, past junior grand warden.

The grand master reported few decisions. The question-asking power will wax as the lodges increase in numbers. In reply to a question whether it would be right to receive an application from a man fifty-two years old, he properly ruled that there was no maximum limitation of age, measured by years; dotage was the only limitation. He decided, also, that while their laws make it the imperative duty of the lodges to restrain intemperance, they neither provide for nor contemplate any action being taken in the case of a Mason engaging in the saloon business. He also ruled that Entered Apprentices and Fellow Crafts did not possess the right of visitation such as is exercised by a Master Mason, and have a

right to sit in a lodge other than their own only by the courtesy of the master, which is, perhaps, as good way of stating it as any.

We beg pardon for having given even so much as this trifling space to the Wyoming contribution to the jurisprudence of the fraternity. We should not have done so had we sooner made the discovery which robs its deliverances of all interest for loyal Masons, except as those deliverances may disclose the plans and purposes of the power behind the grand lodge greater than the grand lodge itself.

In going through the proceedings and making a skeleton index or ready reference to the matters requiring notice, we must have turned two pages at once and so for the time failed to notice "Resolutions Regarding Certain Bodies" presented by Bro. F. CHATTERTON (whose right to have his name perpetuated in connection with them we thus recognize), and adopted. They were at once recognizable as the "Massachusetts Departure" in a new guise, or, perhaps we should say, with the veil removed.

In their original form the "admission" that certain bodies other than grand lodges and their constituents were "regular and duly constituted Masonic bodies," the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts had sugared over with a prior declaration that it recognized "no degrees in Masonry except those conferred under the regulations of the grand lodges of the various states and territories of the United States and the governments throughout the world;" whereas in the Wyoming form they give the same kind and quality of legitimacy as Masonic bodies which attaches to the lodges and grand lodge of that jurisdiction, not only to all the bodies superimposed upon Ancient Craft Masonry in this country—save only the Order of the Eastern Star and the Ancient Arabic Order of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine—but to all foreign bodies of the "Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite, 33rd and last degree," received and recognized by the northern and southern supreme councils of the United States. We reproduce them:

Resolved, That the Grand Lodge A. F. and A. M. of Wyoming, recognizes only the following named organizations as legitimate Masonic bodies, to-wit:

1. The subordinate lodges, A. F. and A. M., owing allegiance to the Grand Lodge of Wyoming: The Grand Lodges A. F. and A. M. of the states and territories of the United States and of foreign countries which are now or shall hereafter be recognized by the Grand Lodge of Wyoming, and the subordinate lodges, A. F. and A. M., owing allegiance to said recognized grand lodges.

2. The Grand Encampment of Knights Templar of the United States of America and all foreign Templar jurisdictions recognized by it: The Grand Commandery of Knights Templar of Wyoming and of the states and territories of the United States and the several subordinate command-

eries of Wyoming and in said states and territories owing and giving allegiance to said Grand Encampment.

3. The General Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons of the United States of America, and the several grand chapters and subordinate chapters owing and giving allegiance thereto, together with the independent grand chapters recognized by the said General Grand Chapter of the United States.

4. The Grand Council of Royal and Select Masters of the United States of America: the several councils owing and giving allegiance thereto and the Councils of Royal and Select Masters under the jurisdiction of the several grand chapters Royal Arch Masons recognized by the General Grand Chapter Royal Arch Masons of the United States.

5. The Supreme Council Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite, 33rd and *last* degree of the Southern Jurisdiction of the United States of America, of which J. D. Richardson is the grand commander, and Fred Weber the secretary general: and the Supreme Council Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite, 33rd and last degree, of the Northern Jurisdiction of the United States of America, of which Henry L. Palmer is the grand commander, and Clinton F. Page is the secretary general, and all subordinate bodies owing allegiance to either of them. *and all foreign bodies of the said Rite received and recognized by them, and,*

Be it *Resolved*, That any Master Mason of this jurisdiction who has joined or who shall hereafter join or in any way affiliate with or recognize any so-called or pretended Masonic body of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite, or any other body, commonly known as spurious, other than those specified in this resolution, shall be expelled from the lodge of which he may be a member: that any Master Mason belonging to a lodge of any other jurisdiction who has joined, or hereafter shall join, or in any way affiliate with or recognize any of said so-called pretended and spurious Masonic bodies, shall not be entitled to receive Masonic courtesies from or be allowed to visit any lodge in this jurisdiction nor to receive a Masonic burial: provided always that any Master Mason who has heretofore joined or affiliated with any such spurious body, may save himself from the penalty set forth in this resolution if within three months from the 3rd day of August, 1902, he renounce in writing filed with his Blue Lodge, his connection with such spurious body together with evidence that such renunciation has been communicated to such spurious body: Provided always, that these resolutions do not, in any way, apply to any person who may have joined or who may hereafter join or affiliate with the Order of the Eastern Star, or the Ancient Arabic Order of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, said organizations not being, in any way, Masonic bodies: and

Be it further *Resolved*, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to each of the chapters of the Royal Arch Masons of Wyoming with request that they each adopt them, with the necessary changes: and that a copy be forwarded to the Grand Commandery, K. T., of Wyoming, the Consistory of Scottish Rite Masons of Wyoming and to the Grand Lodges A. F. and A. M. of Idaho and Utah.

The italics are ours, and we call attention to the word "last" which we have so emphasized in connection with the denial that the Mystic

Shrine organizations are in any way Masonic bodies, although like all the other bodies named (except those of the Eastern Star), it restricts its membersip to Masons, which fact constitutes the sole claim any of them can lay to the Masonic name. But the milk in that particular cocoa-nut is the fact that the Shrine builds on the intermediate consistory, just as the commandery builds on the chapter, and if Wyoming had endowed the Shrine with the same Masonic legitimacy that the others, with no better or different claims to it are recognized as possessing, then the thirty-third ceases to be the *last* degree, and the prospect of a grand orient in Wyoming with the sovereign grand inspector general, as its logical, numerically-highest head, while now seems reasonably probable, would vanish into thin air, and the bottle-shaped dome of the Champagne Rite become the summit of the dizzy structure. We italicized certain other words because they include among other daughters of the Southern Supreme Council, the Supreme Council of Mexico out of which and into the Gran Dieta, came woman Masonry and its resultant scandals which compelled the latter to advertise its own funeral. That supreme council is one of the bodies received and recognized by the supreme councils of the United States, and hence included with the Grand Lodge of Arizona and its lodges in the list of legitimate Masonic bodies.

We commend to our brethren of Arizona the well-considered words of Brother KUYKENDALL on some of the questions that are tangled up with this pitiful business. Meanwhile if they shall in the future show half as much interest in holding their grand lodge true to the original plan of Masonry to which they are irrevocably bound, as they do in the quarrel between the embezzlers of the Masonic name and esotery, as to the rightful ownership of the repository of their ill-gotten goods, they may reclaim in a measure the respect which they have forfeited. So mote it be!

The grand lodge chartered one new lodge; voted to pay the traveling expenses of *two* representatives from each lodge and of each grand officer attending grand lodge next year, and selected Newcastle as its next place of meeting.

CHARLES N. POTTER, of Cheyenne, was elected grand master; WILLIAM L. KUYKENDALL, Saratoga, re-elected grand secretary.

The report on correspondence (107 pp.) was presented by its author, Grand Secretary KUYKENDALL, for its vigorous style is unmistakably his. Nobody could go to sleep over one of his reports, and least of all the fellow who has a debate with him, on his hands. His review of Illinois is of the proceedings of 1901. His understanding of the conditions calling out the decision that a district deputy could not be excluded by the objection of a brother, when there on an official visit is correct.

He lines up with the rest of the corps in commending action of the grand lodge in rejecting the proposition to restrict the term of a grand master to one year only.

Of the proposition to permit the taking of the testimony of non-Masons in Masonic trials in the presence of the lodge while at refreshment, he says:

The brothers who introduced and seconded it must have been dreaming at the time but probably were wide awake from the jar they received when it failed adoption. We are at a loss to know where they borrowed the idea.

We copy his observations on our special report on the resolution to recognize certain very uncertain foreign grand bodies.:

He has gone into the subject thoroughly with an array of facts clearly indicating that none of them are entitled to recognition by any of the grand lodges of this country, as we have heretofore advocated. It has been clearly demonstrated and admitted to be a fact by Masonic students, except a few, that the present so-called Masonry of continental Europe originally developed from the Grand Lodge of England. That they have departed from the original plan of our Craft Masonry, from the Landmarks, from the generally understood system of organization and government of Masonic bodies organized in accordance with the Landmarks and Ancient Charges goes without saying. We believe the haste made by the Grand Lodge of New York in late years to recognize nearly everything calling itself Masonic is and has been influenced to a great extent by the cosmopolitan character of the great metropolis and by the oft-reepated universality of Masonry. We are of the opinion and have been for a long time that none of the grand bodies in continental Europe are entitled to recognition or to be classed as coming within the scope of the word universal as applied to Masonry for the reason that they have all in one way or another departed from the original plan of Masonry in the making of Masons, in the organization of lodges and grand lodges, in departing from the Landmarks and Ancient Charges and in making divers innovations in the body of Masonry which it is held no man or set of men can do without becoming illegitimate. Universal Ancient Craft Masonry as applied to grand bodies either consists of those who have built on the original foundation laid by the Grand Lodge of England and have perfected their organizations and plan of government in accordance therewith and retained unimpaired the true intent and spirit of the principles then and there inculcated for the guidance of all Craft Masons composing our Fraternity; or of those who have departed therefrom. Both cannot belong in the universal class, both cannot be regular and legitimate and certainly it will not be claimed that regular can be mixed with clandestine Masonry with safety through and by recognition. This calls to mind Brother Ramasy's remark that recognition of a grand body did not recognize anything or what it stood for. If such is the fact then everything called Masonic should be recognized nolens volens. Such is not the fact, however, and if we cannot prevail upon grand lodges that have recognized nearly all kinds of Masonry to withdraw recognition from such as do not squarely meet the regular standard we trust they will draw the line closely on those remaining out in the cold and thus save future trouble and complications of an inconsistent character.

Elsewhere in his report we had marked passages which we should have transferred to our pages, but for an unexpected demand upon our space.

STATISTICS.

From the report of Past Grand Master JESSE B. ANTHONY, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence, of the Grand Lodge of New York, submitted May 5, 1903.

GRAND LODGE.	No. Subordinates.	Membership.	Raised	Affiliated.	Restored.	Died.	Dimitted.	Suspend'd N. P. of Dues.	Suspend'd and Expelled.	Net Gain.	Net Loss.
Alabama	387	13,494	1,106	554	320	282	686	422	27	563	....
Arizona	17	939	93	42	18	16	33	6	1	111	....
Arkansas*	445	11,386	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....
California	278	24,735	2,222	719	144	466	449	195	6	1,959	....
Colorado	101	9,432	587	280	45	138	202	55	4	524	....
Connecticut	110	17,730	874	55	57	338	84	321	3	338	....
Delaware	21	2,433	127	11	3	41	17	12	.....	69	....
D. of Col	26	6,257	464	130	55	112	92	77	.....	368	....
Florida	144	4,623	339	212	100	79	216	166	2	188	....
Georgia	447	21,138	1,681	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	294	....
Idaho	32	1,532	124	71	14	24	53	46	.....	86	....
Illinois	724	63,034	4,739	1,151	466	895	1,262	816	15	3,367	....
Indiana	511	35,107	2,387	604	216	634	783	427	37	1,503	....
Indian Ter'i'y	104	4,549	465	392	58	86	347	82	22	373	....
Iowa	505	31,693	2,116	788	305	424	1,109	498	14	1,165	....
Kansas	364	22,388	1,548	591	200	310	894	379	7	776	....
Kentucky	475	21,819	1,841	545	452	317	717	778	16	1,010	..
Louisiana	144	6,361	678	138	83	142	177	103	2	475	....
Maine	198	23,224	1,091	119	73	408	208	171	1	534	....
Maryland*	104	8,278	527	63	19	150	80	92	6	281	....
Mass'chusetts	236	42,090	2,165	264	75	671	411	307	.....	1,076	....
Michigan	389	45,304	2,496	702	136	700	724	380	12	1,518	....
Minnesota	228	17,528	1,070	322	60	219	432	239	5	557	....
Mississippi	291	10,676	874	398	174	215	469	255	13	640	....
Missouri	565	36,138	2,303	911	353	566	1,071	592	49	1,300	....
Montana*	49	3,325	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....
Nebraska	236	13,115	723	361	150	167	491	218	5	401	...
Nevada	21	904	65	18	8	22	28	9	.....	19	....
N. Hampshire	79	9,480	389	.....	8	165	79	60	.....	93	....
New Jersey	171	19,150	1,433	255	106	331	196	214	2	1,050	....
New Mexico	20	1,079	91	60	11	18	29	7	.....	108	....
New York	755	111,365	8,367	1,031	1,204	1,895	1,380	2,179	18	5,130	....
N. Carolina	324	12,012	917	267	114	206	419	235	63	375	..
North Dakota	66	3,998	322	82	11	33	104	45	1	232	....
Ohio	499	51,374	4,025	719	866	762	689	1,109	25	3,025	....
Oklahoma	78	3,291	426	597	26	22	300	29	4	684	....
Oregon	101	5,959	453	240	47	89	142	93	9	418	....
Pennsylvania	436	57,266	3,709	590	.....	979	330	614	.....	2,376	....
Rhode Island	37	5,685	328	11	7	81	15	31	.....	214	....
S. Carolina	245	6,532	500	144	.....	123	194	127	.....	283	....
South Dakota	99	5,125	316	120	34	40	186	34	3	207	....
Tennessee	430	17,770	1,043	554	157	367	631	296	33	427	....
Texas	675	31,568	2,449	1,659	264	527	1,810	473	95	1,888	....
Utah	10	982	56	66	20	10	27	27	1	75	....
Vermont	102	10,674	574	157	29	168	158	54	4	376	....
Virginia*	276	13,444	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....
Washington	112	6,205	387	289	52	56	119	138	3	400	....
W. Virginia	120	7,421	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....
Wisconsin	246	18,795	1,075	307	113	275	420	215	9	585	....
Wyoming	19	1,308	125	52	10	15	28	13	.....	141	....
	12,052	899,715	59,690	16,641	6,663	13,584	18,271	12,639	516	37,557	...
B. Columbia	36	2,355	247	112	10	26	87	13	.....	243	....
Canada	376	28,421	1,998	431	199	332	641	528	7	1,120	....
Manitoba	73	3,486	273	150	19	31	124	77	.....	248	....
N. Brunsw'k*	34	1,884	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....
Nova Scotia	63	3,720	268	58	19	46	75	59	.....	146	....
P. Edward Is	13	574	31	3	1	8	9	3	....	15	...
Quebec	57	4,033	292	57	22	55	77	68	.....	171	....
	652	44,473	3,109	811	270	498	1,013	748	7	1,943	....
Total	12,704	944,188	62,799	17,452	6,933	14,082	19,284	13,387	523	39,500	..

* Last year's report.

COMPARISON TABLE.

Grand Lodge.	Numerical Standing.	Subordinate Lodges.			Percentage of New Work.	Percentage of Net Gain.	Ratio of New Work.
		Maximum	Minimum	Average.			
Alabama	21	207	8	34	.08.55	.04.35	11
Arizona	50	142	16	55	.11.23	.13.40	4
Arkansas*	25	.....	.....	25	.05.95	.....	41
California	11	628	16	90	.09.76	.08.60	6
Colorado	29	571	17	93	.06.59	.05.88	33
Connecticut	19	749	29	161	.05.02	.01.91	48
Delaware	44	359	19	116	.05.37	.03.00	46
District of Columbia	34	668	40	241	.07.77	06.25	22
Florida	39	140	8	32	.07.64	.04.24	23
Georgia	15	.....	.....	47	.08.06	.01.41	16
Idaho	45	169	12	48	.08.57	.06.00	10
Illinois	2	800	14	88	.07.95	.05.66	18
Indiana	8	403	8	69	.07.10	.04.47	28
Indian Territory	40	130	11	43	.11.35	.09.11	3
Iowa	9	403	14	62	.06.93	.03.81	29
Kansas	13	313	11	61	.07.16	.03.54	27
Kentucky	14	730	9	46	.08.92	.04.89	8
Lousiana	33	176	13	44	.11.52	.08.07	2
Maine	12	353	28	117	.04.81	.02.36	49
Maryland*	30	285	16	79	.06.58	.03.51	34
Massachusetts	6	520	36	178	.05.28	.02.62	47
Michigan	5	691	18	116	.05.70	.03.47	43
Minnesota	20	842	16	77	.06.30	.03.28	36
Mississippi	26	220	16	37	.08.70	.06.37	9
Missouri	7	532	11	64	.06.61	.03.73	32
Montana*	42	214	19	68	.07.44	.05.75	25
Nebraska	23	393	13	56	.05.49	.03.15	44
Nevada	49	156	12	43	.07.34	.02.15	26
New Hampshire	28	347	27	120	.04.14	.01.00	50
New Jersey	16	418	30	112	.07.92	.05.77	19
New Mexico	47	147	15	54	.09.37	.11.12	7
New York	1	1070	24	148	.07.88	.04.83	20
North Carolina	24	132	10	37	.07.88	.03.22	21
North Dakota	41	389	19	60	.08.52	.06.24	12
Ohio	4	678	14	103	.08.82	.06.25	14
Oklahoma	43	182	11	42	.16.34	.26.23	1
Oregon	36	216	18	59	.08.37	.07.54	13
Pennsylvania	3	556	27	131	.06.76	.04.33	30
Rhode Island	37	553	38	153	.06.00	.03.91	38
South Carolina	32	138	9	27	.08.00	.04.52	17
South Dakota	38	108	15	52	.06.43	.04.21	35
Tennessee	18	285	9	41	.06.00	.02.46	39
Texas	10	.....	.....	47	.08.25	.06.36	15
Utah	48	223	14	98	.06.17	.08.27	37
Vermont	27	318	23	105	.05.57	.03.65	45
Virginia*	22	387	7	48	.05.74	.01.27	42
Washin ton	35	347	14	55	.06.66	.06.89	31
West Virginia*	31	239	12	62	.07.46	.06.76	24
Wisconsin	17	365	9	77	.05.90	.03.21	40
Wyoming	46	183	16	69	.10.71	.12.08	5
British Columbia	....	223	28	65	.11.69	.11.50	.....
Canada	....	358	11	76	.07.32	.04.10	.....
Manitoba	....	218	11	47	.08.43	.07.66	.....
New Brunswick*	....	140	12	55	.06.44	.03.74	.....
Nova Scotia	....	143	13	60	.07.53	.04.08	.....
Prince Edward Island	....	98	10	59	.05 54	.02.70	.....
Quebec	....	153	22	71	.07 56	.04.43	.....

* Last year's report

STATISTICAL COMPARISON.

	1900	1901	1902	1903
Grand Lodges	57	57	57	57
Subordinate Lodges	12,260	12,391	12,516	12,704
Raised	45,913	51,496	57,798	62,799
Affiliated	14,040	16,316	16,457	17,452
Restored	6,725	7,218	7,818	6,933
Died	13,262	13,557	14,400	14,082
Dimitted	16,824	17,789	19,668	19,284
Suspended for non-payment of dues	17,039	15,591	14,293	13,387
Suspended and expelled	541	689	542	523
Membership	846,395	873,075	901,268	944 188

Based on the tables we find, in the Grand Lodges of the United States, the following percentages:

	1900	1901	1902	1903
Accessions by new work	5.44	6.06	6.62	6.94
Additions by affiliation and restoration	2.48	2.82	2.73	2.70
Losses by death	1.60	1.62	1.67	1.58
Losses for non-payment of dues	2.03	1.83	1.62	1.47
Losses by dimission	1.99	2.08	2.24	2.11
Net gain of the year	1.75	3.17	3.68	4.36

In numerical standing in most prominent rank in the following order:		The average of membership to each Lodge is greatest in the following:	
New York	111,365	District of Columbia	241
Illinois	63,034	Massachusetts	178
Pennsylvania	57,266	Connecticut	161
Ohio	51,374	Rhode Island	153
Michigan	45,304	New York	148
Massacusetts	42,099	Pennsylvania	131
Missouri	36,138	New Hampshire	120
Indiana	35,107	Maine	117
Iowa	31,693	Delaware	116
Texas	31,568	Michigan	116
California	24,735	New Jersey	112
Maine	23,224	Vermont	105
Kansas	22,388	Ohio	103
Kentucky	21,819	Utah	98
Georgia	21,138		

The jurisdictions having Lodges of the largest membership are in the following order:

Grand Lodge.	Subordinate Lodge.		Location.	Membership.
	Name.	No.		
New York	Gennesee Falls	507	Rochester	1,070
Minnesota	Minneapolis	19	Minneapolis	842
Illinois	Covenant	526	Chicago	800
Connecticut	Hiram	1	New Haven	749
Kentucky	Preston	281	Louisville	730
Michigan	Zion	1	Detroit	691
Ohio	Magnolia	20	Columbus	678
District of Columbia	La Fayette	19	Washington, D. C.	668
California	Mission	169	San Francisco	628
Massachusetts	Roswell Lee		Springfield	580
Colorado	Denver	5	Denver	571
Pennsylvania	Washington	59	Philadelphia	556
Rhode Island	What Cheer	21	Providence	553
Missouri	Temple	299	Kansas City	532

APPENDIX.

PART II.

LODGE DIRECTORY.
TABULATED STATEMENTS.

LODGE DIRECTORY.

Showing alphabetical list of Lodges and Postoffice, name of Worshipful Master and Secretary, and time of Stated Meeting.

*And every two weeks thereafter.

NO.	NAME OF LODGE.	POSTOFFICE.	NAME OF MASTER.	NAME OF SECRETARY.	TIME OF STATED MEETING.
185	Abingdon	Abingdon	Charles E. Slagle	George A. Hickman	First and third Tuesdays of each month
316	Abraham Jonas	Loda	A. A. Hutchison	F. F. Butzow	First and third Mondays of each month
518	Abraham Lincoln	Kirkwood	C. H. Mundorff	J. F. Kyler	Second and fourth Tuesdays of each month
67	Acacia	LaSalle	John G. Haage	Charles Hasselman	First and Third Wednesdays of each month
277	Accordia	Chicago	H. F. Friedrichs	William Gross	Second and fourth Thursdays of each month
529	Adams	Plainville	Isaac M. Larimore	J. J. Carter	Saturday on or before each full moon
749	Akin	Thompsonville	J. J. Bundy	Geo. H. Flanagan	Saturday on or before each full moon
566	Albany	Albany	Amos Fletcher	James Beach	*Friday on or before each full moon
252	Aledo	Aledo	George A. Cooke	Wm. McManus	Second and fourth Tuesdays of each month
702	Alexandria	Alexis	Fred H. Blayney	C. W. Postlewait	Friday on or before each full moon
752	Allendale	Allendale	W. F. Courter	Clinton E Courter	Monday on or before each full moon
497	Alma	Steeleville	Frank Harri	John Harris	Saturday on or before each full moon
155	Alpha	Galesburg	H.	W. L. Kightlinger	First and third Fridays of each month
748	Alta	Alta	John F. Koemer	Sumner N. Smith	Thursday on or before full moon
533	Altamont	Altamont	Fred Naumer	D F. Piper	Second Saturday of each month
840	Alto Pass	Alto Pass	A. J. Cauble	Leroy Guy Keith	Wednesday before full moon
330	Altona	Altona	D. N. McMaster	W. M. Stockdale	First and third Mondays of each month
142	Ames	Sheffield	C. C. Pervine	C A. Simington	First and third Tuesdays of each month
472	Amity	West Chicago	A. L. Hamilton	Albert H. Hills	First and third Tuesdays of each month
261	Amon	DeWitt	E. M. McPherson	William S Watt	Tuesday on or after full moon
516	Andalusia	Andalusia	John D. Walton	Allen J. Miller	Tuesday on or before full moon
487	Andrew Jackson	Corinth	G W. Willard	J W. Carmical	Saturday on or before full moon
520	Anna	Anna	Wesley Henderson	J. F Williford	Tuesday on or before full moon
433	Annawan	Atkinson	Edwin Everett, Jr	D. Griffin	Friday on or before full moon
127	Antioch	Millburn	Henry Patch	James Jamieson	*Thursday on or before full moon
676	A. O. Fay	Highland Park	William J. Obee	William A. Wi son	First and third Mondays of each month
642	Apollo	Chicago	Raymond N. West	Standish Acres	First and third Mondays of each month
859	Apple River	Apple River	G. V. Lichtenberger	J. Stewart Lamont	First and third Fridays of each month
717	Arcana	Chicago	Robert Luder	John Strening	First and third Tuesdays of each month
366	Arcola	Arcola	O. H. Woodworth	C. I. Kagey	Tuesday on or before full moon
UD	Argenta	Argenta	James N. Sampson	A. E. Baechler	First Tuesday of each month
354	Ark and Anchor	Auburn	J. F. Hummel	A. P. Lorton	Friday on or before each full moon
378	Aroma	Waldron	Henry P. Lowe	G. L. Hoke	Wednesday on or before full moon
737	Arrowsmith	Arrowsmith	A. G. Barnes	H M. Scott	First and third Thursdays of each month
825	Arthur	Arthur	Charles F. Jenne	S. H. Baker	Thursday on or before each full moon
308	Ashlar	Chicago	Edward G. Mallon	Carl A. Taft	Second and fourth Tuesdays of each month

390	Ashmore	Ashmore	J. E. Dudley	T. L. Reed	Saturday on or before full moon
531	Ashton	Ashton	J. C. Wetzel	F. A. Richardson	Saturday on or before full moon
100	Astoria	Astoria	William Tregelles	Wm. H. Emerson	Tuesday on or before full moon
793	A. T. Darrah	Victoria	Hunter Muir	L. R. Norton	First and third Wednesdays of each month
165	Atlanta	Atlanta	Alphus O. Haines	Benj. I. Pumpelly	First and third Mondays of each month
651	Atwood	Atwood	C. M. Harshbarger	G. Heinzelmann	Saturday on or before full moon
789	Auburn Park	Chicago	John T. Colvin	Peter H. Peck	Second and fourth Thursdays of each month
254	Aurora	Aurora	H. G. Gabel	J. T. Nicol	Second and fourth Wednesdays of each month
850	Austin	Chicago	John P. Garner	Robert B. Wilson	Second and fourth Fridays of each month
253	Avon Harmony	Avon	Claude B. Warner	F. M. Nance	First and third Mondays of each month
145	A. W. Rawson	Pecatonica	J. A. Provoost	A. W. Day	Second and fourth Mondays of each month
572	Bardolph	Bardolph	W. W. Hendricks	H. A. Maxwell	First Friday of each month
34	Barry	Barry	H. L. Laugerhaus	Jno. K. Crawford	Saturday on or before full moon
618	Basco	Basco	Wm. Priessman	W. H. Damron	Monday on or before full moon
404	Batavia	Batavia	Charles R. Briggs	C. R. Roff	First and third Thursdays of each month
771	Bay City	Hamletsburg	James M. Pryor	Joseph E. Bell	Saturday on or before full moon
784	Beacon Light	Chicago	Louis F. Childs	Chester A. Baird	First and third Fridays of each month
822	Belknap	Belknap	H. O. Williams	S. H. Rees	Thursday on or before each full moon
696	Belle Rive	Belle Rive	W. R. Ross	R. A. Davenport	Tuesday on or before full moon
60	Belvidere	Belvidere	Melvin E. Dorn	Edward J. Munn	First and third Mondays of each month
365	Bement	Bement	William E. Fisher	George W. Poole	Saturday on or before full moon
52	Benevolent	Meredosia	F. A. Neville	Heywood Coffield	First and third Tuesdays of each month
818	Ben Hur	Chicago	C. F. Nast	Wm. W. LeGros	Thursday evening of each week
297	Benjamin	Camp Point	Benjamin T. Earl	George E. Fletcher	First and third Tuesdays of each month
64	Benton	Benton	F. H. Stamper	Henry Hudson	First and third Saturdays of each month
619	Berwick	Cameron	P. H. Shelton	Wm. B. Ricky	Second and fourth Thursdays of each month
839	Berwyn	Berwyn	Charles A. Bader	Henry S. Rich	Second and fourth Mondays of each month
406	Bethalto	Bethalto	Jacob Frey	L. J. Wood	Saturday on or before full moon
359	Blackberry	Elburn	John Thompson	C. E. Morrill	Second and fourth Tuesdays of each month
238	Black Hawk	Hamilton	R. S. Gordon	G. W. Rose	Saturday on or before full moon
393	Blair	Chicago	Frank L. May	M. H. Buzzell	First, third, and fifth Saturdays of each month
233	Blandinsville	Blandinsville	J. O. Oakman	Frank M. Herzog	First and third Tuesdays of each month
271	Blaney	Chicago	Harry D. Fraser	Aug. F. Glassner	Second and fourth Wednesdays of each month
458	Blazing Star	Crab Orchard	Geo. W. Erwin	W. A. Absher	Saturday on or after full moon
148	Bloomfield	Chrisman	W. G. Skinner	J. D. Thompson	*Saturday on or before full moon
43	Bloomington	Bloomington	Clarence M White	Delmar D. Darrah	First and third Thursdays of each month
682	Blue Mound	Blue Mound	N. M. Mesnard	H. A. Flock	Saturday on or before full moon
647	Blueville	Edinburg	L. C. Carlin	S. R. Marshall	Thursday on or before full moon
846	Bluffs	Bluffs	J. F. Wilson	F. C. Funk	First and third Wednesdays of each month
1	Bodley	Quincy	Joseph I. Foreman	Erde W. Beatty	First and third Mondays of each month
412	Bollen	Spring Hill	Silas H. Wait	Geo. W. Timmerman	Second and fourth Saturdays of each month
486	Bowen	Bowen	H. B. Marsh	Charles Crossland	First and third Fridays of each month
857	Boyd D.	Kirkland	R. B. Spiers	H. B. Rowan	First and third Fridays of each month
514	Bradford	Bradford	Gilman J. Shaw	Herman C. Priebe	Thursday on or before full moon
704	Braidwood	Braidwood	James A Smith	James W. Patterson	First and third Thursdays of each month
386	Bridgeport	Bridgeport	J. Schrader	C. M. Piper	First and third Saturdays of each month
854	Brighton Park	Chicago	William M. Carter	James Maclaughlan	Second and fourth Tuesdays of each month
791	Broadlands	Broadlands	D. P. McIntyre	W. A. Coolley	*Saturday after full moon

LODGE DIRECTORY.—Continued.

NO.	NAME OF LOD E.	POSTOFFICE.	NAME OF MASTER.	NAME OF SECRETARY.	TIME OF STATED MEETING.
451	Bromwell	Assumption	George Hutchinson	Wm. H. Melborn	Saturday on or before full moon
282	Brooklyn	Compton	Harry L. Fordham	U. V. Welton	First and third Wednesdays of each month
634	Buckley	Buckley	Edwin Hull.	J. D. Riggs	Wednesday on or before full moon
399	Buda	Buda	Benj. H Mosher	N. J. Knipple	Second and fourth Tuesdays of each month
151	Bunker Hill	Bunker Hill	James G. Rumbolz	F. J. Stehlin.	Thursday on or before full moon
112	Bureau	Princeton	A. C. Vedder	E. Strong Phelps	Second and fourth Tuesdays of each month
683	Burnside	Burnside	John E. Pershin.	W. D. Null	Saturday on or before full moon
668	Burnt Prairie	Burnt Prairie	M. L. Calkins.	W. R. Wheeler	*Saturday on or before full moon
274	Byron	Byron	Lyman Dexter	John H. Helm	First and third Thursdays of each month
237	Cairo	Cairo	Phil C. Barclay	Norton Renfro	Second Monday of each month
47	Caledonia	Olmsted	Fred Hood	W. A. Bohm	Thursday on or before full moon
792	Calhoun	Hardin	James H. DeLong	Charles W. Squier	Saturday on or before full moon
716	Calumet	Blue Island	Alden P. Pierce	H. B. Robinson	First and third Tuesdays of each month
440	Camargo	Camargo	T. A. Edmonston	Thornton Long	Thursday on or before full moon
49	Cambridge	Cambridge	Salmon H. Burrows	Almon H. Linn	First and third Thursdays of each month
648	Camden	Camden	M. E. Cady	B. P. Watts.	Saturday on or before full moon
575	Capron	Capron	W. R. Marriett	J. W. Watterson	Second and fourth Wednesdays of each month
732	Carman	Carman	N. H. Vaughan, Sr.	Geo. W. Howell	Saturday on or before full moon
272	Carmi	Carmi	T. H. Lynd, acting	James Manley	Second and fourth Fridays of each month
50	Carrollton	Carrollton	H H. Montgomery	F. Stuart Davis	First Monday of each month
442	Casey	Casey	W. S. Lowery	S. S. Gerrard	Second and fourth Mondays of each month
23	Cass	Beardstown	Harry L. Black	F L. Angier	First and third Mondays of each month
285	Catlin	Catlin	Arthur Jones	Albert C. Church	Second and fourth Saturdays of each month
444	Cave in Rock	Cave in Rock	H. H. Frayser	John Thornton	Saturday on or before full moon
124	Cedar	Morris	John Ray	Edward L. Lott	First, third, and fifth Tuesdays of each month.
747	Centennial	Philo	Glen Robinson.	Isaac Brewer	Second and fourth Tuesdays of each month
71	Central	Springfield	George D. Parkin	Arthur Huntington	Second Monday of each month
201	Centralia	Centralia	Norman M. Rexford.	D. B. Robertson	First and third Fridays of each month
600	Cerro Gordo	Cerro Gordo	A. C. Doyle.	J. F. Marsch	Friday on or before full moon
867	Chadwick	Chadwick	Albert A. Foster	Charles R. Woy	First and third Mondays of each month
373	Chambersburg	Chambersburg	S. J Hobbs	D. T. Metz.	Saturday on or after full moon
724	Chandlerville	Chandlerville	Herman Rethorn	Dave Amant	Second and fourth Mondays of each month
262	Channahon	Channahon	H. B. Porter	C. R. Hulbert.	Tuesday on or before full moon
719	Chapel Hill	Wolf Creek	I N. Lentz	Alonzo Spence	Saturday on or after full moon
838	Charity	Seaton	Wm. D. Holmes	T. R. Wright	*Wednesday on or before full moon
35	Charleston	Charleston	T. T. Shoemaker	John B. Stone	First and third Tuesdays of each month
236	Charter Oak	Litchfield	E. E. Burson	John W Rose	First and third Thursdays of each month
523	Chatham	Chatham	Geo E. Bunker	R. M. Foster.	Saturday on or before full moon
539	Chatsworth	Chatsworth	Philip Sampson	R. Finley Brown	First and third Fridays of each month
429	Chebanse	Chebanse	S. R. Walker.	Geo. W Schrader	Wednesday on or before full moon
468	Cheney's Grove	Saybrook	Geo. L. Jackson	T W. Nixon	Second and fourth Fridays of each month
292	Chenoa	Chenoa	Wm G. Abbott	James C. Blackwell	Second and fourth Tuesdays of each month

173	Cherry Valley	Cherry Valley	H. A. Keister	R. F. Lee	Second and fourth Fridays of each month
72	Chester	Chester	L. B. Torrence	Don E. Detrich	First and third Saturdays of each month
445	Chesterfield	Chesterfield	J. J. Leach	W. J. Finch, Jr.	Monday on or before full moon
437	Chicago	Chicago	Emil Espen	Nathan Hefter	Second and fourth Mondays of each month
851	Chicago Heights	Chicago Heights	George H. Fuller	R. J. Ryerson	Second and fourth Tuesdays of each month
603	Clark	Martinsville	Harry De Lashmutt	Fred H. Sinclair	Saturday on or before full moon
153	Clay	Ashley	Fred B Thon	H. C. Peeck	First and third Mondays of each month
488	Clay City	Clay City	W. F. Dransfield	T. F. Shannon	Saturday on or before full moon
147	Clayton	Clayton	Thomas E. Jefferson	A. S. McDowell	First and third Mondays of each month
680	Clement	Colona	Charles E. Knoer	B. L. Shuey	Tuesday on or before full moon
211	Cleveland	Chicago	William Gibson	John F. Binsse	First and third Thursdays of each month
688	Clifton	Clifton	N. T. Stevens	C. B. Lill	Tuesday on or before full moon
19	Clinton	Petersburg	Chas. D. McDougall	D L. Bennett	Third Monday of each month
466	Cobden	Cobden	R. H. Lawrence	Albert W. James	First and third Thursdays of each month
496	Colchester	Colchester	Harry L. Burford	Chas. P. Whitten	First and third Tuesdays of each month
799	Colfax	Colfax	Chas. M. Forsyth	Will Gaddis, P. T.	Second and fourth Fridays of each month
712	Collinsville	Collinsville	W. E. Hadley	W. D Smith	Tuesday on or before full moon
474	Columbia	Columbia	Henry Reichenbach	Emil Heer	Friday on or before full moon
819	Columbian	Chicago	Charles M. Hovey	Fred M. Glennon	First and third Fridays of each month
227	Columbus	Columbus	George E. Myers	J. A. Lobse	Wednesday on or before full moon
641	Comet	Minier	R. C. Crihfield	W. O. Decker	Second and fourth Monday of each month
783	Constantia	Chicago	Chas. Unverzagt	Rudl Wendt	First and third Thursdays of each month
489	Cooper	Willow Hill	L. C. Stewart	Harry Yoder	Saturday on or before full moon
543	Cordova	Cordova	W. R. Freek	W. H. Whitesides	Friday on or before full moon
205	Corinthian	Paw Paw	C. F. Preston	D. L. Hartwell	First and third Fridays of each month
UD	Cornell	Cornell	John P. Guernsey	R. F. Carroll	First and third Fridays of each month
808	Cornland	Cornland	Miles A. Leach	John Curphy	Saturday after full moon
526	Covenant	Chicago	Paul G. Dunn	Thos. L. Miller	First and third Fridays of each month
666	Crawford	Eaton	James T. Athey	W. A. Wood	Saturdays on or before full and new moon
817	Creal Springs	Creal Springs	J. L. Gulley	J. M. Clayton	*Tuesday on or before full moon
320	Creston	Creston	Frank E Gammon	A. G Blanchard	First Monday of each month
763	Crete	Crete	Owen Bigelow	Henry Cole	Third Saturday of each month
534	Cuba	Cuba	S. C. Dupie	J. R. Monfried	First and third Mondays of each month
188	Cyrus	Mt. Carroll	John D. Turnbaugh	Elmer P Kinney	First and third Tuesdays of each month
235	Dallas City	Dallas City	A. P. Layton	William G. Koll	Saturday on or before full moon
742	Danvers	Danvers	Milam B Munsell	John S. Popple	Saturday on or before full moon
556	Dawson	Dawson	John McGinnis	A. V. Judd	Saturday on or before full moon
643	D. C. Cregier	Chicago	J. Otto Glaman	Fred F. Handrup	Wednesday of each week
833	Dean	Ava	Roger Walwark	George O. Dean	Saturday on or before full moon
310	Dearborn	Chicago	Leslie T. Tennent	Edger G. Tennent	First and third Thursdays of each month
144	DeKalb	DeKalb	Henry W. Prentice	Stephen D Arnold	First and third Wednesdays of each month
812	DeLand	DeLand	W. T. Haggard	J. B Rinehart	Tuesday on or before full moon
156	Delavan	Delavan	William H. Lightner	Henry M. Gillmore	Second and fourth Fridays of each month
525	Delia	Elliottstown	F. J. Davis	T. J. Dunn	Saturday on or before full moon
464	Denver	Denver	H. D. Siegfried	W. L. Clark	Saturday on or before full moon
287	DeSoto	DeSoto	Marion Kelley	Frank Friedline	Saturday on or before full moon
84	DeWitt	Clinton	E. B. Mitchell	Fred C. Hill	Friday on or before full moon
295	Dills	West Point	E. L. Charpentier	F. A. Hanson	Saturday on or before full moon

LODGE DIRECTORY.—Continued.

NO.	NAME OF LODGE.	POSTOFFICE.	NAME OF MASTER.	NAME OF SECRETARY.	TIME OF STATED MEETING.
581	Dongola	Dongola	W. L. McLane	R. T. Rives	First and third Thursdays of each month
255	Donnellson	Donnellson	W. H. Young	Chas. J. Davis	Tuesday on or before each full moon
319	Doric	Moline	Wm. J. M. Cox	R. W. Entrikin	First Thursday of each month
361	Douglas	Mascoutah	Peter W. Lill	John Leibrock	First Saturday in each month
190	Dundee	Dundee	A. E. Arvedson	U. S. Bright	First and third Fridays of each month
321	Dunlap	Morrison	F. C. Barnum	Ed. J. Congar	First and third Mondays of each month
234	DuQuoin	DuQuoin	Julius W. Hemenway	John Robert Smith	Second Thursday of each month
302	Durand	Durand	E. A. Hill	George R. Walker	First and third Thursdays of each month
504	East St. Louis	East St. Louis	Wm. Kirkwood	R. A. Paschal	First and third Thursdays of each month
672	Eddyville	Eddyville	Ephraim S. Barger	G. W. Fowler	Saturday after each full moon
829	Edgar	Hume	H. E. Shepherd	C. O. Benefiel	Tuesday on or before full moon
484	Edgewood	Edgewood	W. J. Faulk	R. P. Mahon	Saturday on or before full moon
164	Edward Dobbins	Lawrenceville	J. B. Stout	Frank C. Meserve	Second and fourth Tuesdays of each month
99	Edwardsville	Edwardsville	Clarence C. Corbett	T. M. Crossman	First and third Thursdays of each month
149	Effingham	Effingham	David L. Wright	Joseph B. Jones	First Friday of each month
633	E. F. W. Ellis	Rockford	Fred H. Gregory	James H. Carson	Second and fourth Fridays of each month
388	El Dara	El Dara	A. J. Brown	W. R. Landrum	Saturday on or before full moon
730	Eldorado	Eldorado	D. L. Wood	O. S. Young	Friday on or before full moon
117	Elgin	Elgin	A. S. Marsh	A. S. Wheeler	Second and fourth Fridays of each month
276	Elizabeth	Elizabethtown	Ulysses G. Gullett	Jno. Q. A. Ledbetter	First and third Thursdays of each month
246	El Paso	El Paso	Chas. C. McWilliams	David Dunn	Second and fourth Thursdays of each month
715	Elvaston	Elvaston	S. A. Symmonds	Hiram Ingersoll	Tuesday on or before full moon
796	E. M. Husted	Roodhouse	F. P. Armstrong	A. M. Hannaford	Second Monday of each month
126	Empire	Pekin	E. G. Murvey	H. P. Weyhrich	First and third Thursdays of each month
677	Enfield	Enfield	A. P. Gowdy	W. R. Miller	First and third Fridays of each month
690	Englewood	Chicago	Robert C. McManus	Frank Sheffield	Monday of each week
2	Equality	Equality	Marshall R. Moore	Lucien W. Gordon	Wednesday on or before full moon
667	Erie	Erie	S. A. Eddy	J. T. Kirkland	Second and fourth Mondays of each month
65	Euclid	Naperville	Alvin Scott, Jr	Asa M. Royce	First and third Tuesdays of each month
69	Eureka	Milan	William F. Tenges	Robt. B. Olmsted	Friday on or before full moon
524	Evans	Evanston	John M. James	H. D V. Simmons	Second and fourth Tuesdays of each month
414	Evening Star	Davis	C. M. Briggs	Frank Clark	First and third Fridays of each month
170	Evergreen	Freeport	William T. Rawleigh	W. N. Cronkrite	First and third Mondays of each month
705	Ewing	Ewing	Riley D. Webb	Wm. D. Patterson	Saturday on or before full moon
97	Excelsior	Freeport	Robt. D. Kuehner	W. W. Lott	First and third Fridays of each month
424	Exeter	Exeter	M. G. Leib	C. N. Priest	Thursday on or before full moon
206	Fairfield	Fairfield	John E. Wightman	John Morris	First and third Mondays of each month
590	Fairmount	Fairmount	G. W. Shultz	Chas. F. Crow	Second and fourth Thursdays of each month
350	Fairview	Fairview	William B. May	John W. Gaddis	Thursday on or before full moon
601	Farina	Farina	J. W. Lackey	C. R. Osborn	First and third Thursdays of each month
710	Farmer City	Farmer City	A. T. Willerton	E A Williams	Second and fourth Mondays of each month
232	Farmers	Brookport	Robert Adkins	John W. Black	First and third Saturdays of each month

192	Farmington	Farmington	A. G. Morse	J. E. Aigley	Fourth Friday of each month
89	Fellowship	Marion	W. D. Abney	Jas. W. Keeler	First Tuesday of each month
152	Fidelity	Medora	James P. Roodhouse	Charles W. Tietsort	Wednesday on or before full moon
842	Fides	Chicago	D. L. Jones	F. E. Nogel	First and third Thursdays of each month
592	Fieldon	Fieldon	Frank Rowden	E. F. Brown	Saturday on or before full moon
670	Fillmore	Fillmore	H. S. Short	E. H. Donaldson	Monday on or before full moon
831	Findlay	Findlay	Elmer E. Earp	Wm. B. Wallace	Friday on or before full moon
585	Fisher	Grove City	H. C. Porter	Oles Venters	Tuesday on or before full moon
204	Flora	Flora	H. C. Michels	H. F. Pixley	First Wednesday of each month
614	Forrest	Forrest	E. A. Eignus	B. M. Bullard	Second and fourth Mondays of each month
567	Frankfort	West Frankfort	J. H. Simpson	J. W. Maddox	Saturday on or before full moon
25	Franklin	Upper Alton	John G. Seitz	S. B. Gillham	Third Saturday of each month
264	Franklin Grove	Franklin Grove	F. M. Banker	N. A. Whitney	Wednesday on or after full moon
58	Fraternal	Monticello	J. T. Vent, acting	R. I. Tatman	Saturday on or before full moon
418	Freeburg	Freeburg	C. Heilgenstein	Andrew Krauss	Saturday on or before full moon
194	Freedom	Freedom	Camillus McClure	Samuel U. Lawry	Saturday on or before full moon
7	Friendship	Dixon	Charles F Willey	O. B Anderson	Thursday on or before full moon
341	Full Moon	Grafton	John T. Waggoner	Chris J. Slaten	Saturday on or before full moon
189	Fulton City	Fulton	D. C. Atherton	J. M. Eaton	Monday on or before full moon
684	Gallatia	Gallatia	W. N. Ryan	W. J. Edwards	Saturday on or before full moon
243	Galva	Galva	Victor A. Wigren	William A. Grove	First and third Tuesdays of each month
141	Garden City	Chicago	Robert D. Doerle	Geo. H. Vaupell	Tuesday of each week
573	Gardner	Gardner	H. W. Burger	T. S. Green	First and third Mondays of each month
686	Garfield	Chicago	Frank G. Phegley	Joseph A. Painter	First and third Tuesdays of each month
139	Geneva	Geneva	Chas J Eckland	W. A. Howell	First and third Wednesdays of each month
288	Genoa	Genoa	C. A. Brown	G. E. Stoll	Second and fourth Wednesdays of each month
222	Geo. Washington	Chillicothe	John Weaver	Geo. P. Lester	First and third Mondays of each month
182	Germania	Chicago	Fred W. Thomsen	John B. Hartke	First and third Thursdays of each month
733	Gibson	Gibson City	L. E. Rockwood	Bryson Strauss	First and third Mondays of each month
382	Gill	Lynnville	Charles W. Potter	Richard Boston	Tuesday on or before full moon
214	Gillespie	Gillespie	D. A. Hays	G. W. Schmidt	Second and fourth Wednesdays of each month
809	Gillham	Woburn	Daniel R. Elam	D. G. Grigg	Thursday on or before full moon
591	Gilman	Gilman	G. L. Harris	Charles Meyer	Second and fourth Fridays of each month
171	Girard	Girard	Philip Flood	E. E. Littlepage	Monday on or before full moon
131	Golconda	Golconda	J. H. Benham	C. L. Randolph	Saturday on or before full moon
248	Golden Gate	Prairie City	W. W. Shoop	W. L. Kreider	First and third Tuesdays of each month
726	Golden Rule	Chicago	Julius R. Butzow	Adna J. Cornell	First and third Wednesdays of each month
617	Good Hope	Good Hope	G. A. Lackens	J. P. Spiss	Thursday on or before full moon
744	Goode	Brayfield	George W. Dye	Caras A. McBride	Saturday on or before full moon
473	Gordon	Pocahontas	Charles Schacht	D. R. Wilkins	Friday before each full moon
852	Gothic	East St. Louis	E. W. Cannady	I. H. Todd	Second and fourth Tuesdays of each month
660	Grand Chain	New Grand Chain	J. M. Jones	Andrew Moore	Monday on or before full moon
776	Grand Crossing	Chicago	Wm J McElroy	Louis A. Pierce	Second and fourth Mondays of each month
129	Greenfield	Greenfield	Ed. P. Metcalf	M. T. Nichol	Friday on or before full moon
665	Greenland	Beecher City	G. W. Tipsword	Benton Tipswood	Friday on or before full moon
125	Greenup	Greenup	Luther A. Aldrich	Alt. T. Brady	*Thursday on or before full moon
653	Greenview	Greenview	John H. Stone	R. S. Robinson	Tuesday on or before full moon
245	Greenville	Greenville	E. E. Cox	C. K. Denny	First Wednesday of each month

LODGE DIRECTORY.—Continued.

NO.	NAME OF LODGE.	POSTOFFICE.	NAME OF MASTER.	NAME OF SECRETARY.	TIME OF STATED MEETING.
45	Griggsville	Griggsville	Fred H. Farrand	John S. Felmley	Tuesday on or before full moon
824	Grove	Downer's Grove	I. H. Griffith	Bert C. White	Second and fourth Fridays of each month
352	Groveland	Morton	Fred Rentling	G. W. Moschel	Saturday on or before full moon
778	Gurney	Allen Springs	A. T. Hazel	Green W. Hazel	Saturday on or before full moon at 2 o'clock p. m.
443	Hampshire	Hampshire	Vernon P. Doty	Alex Reid	First and third Tuesdays of each month
20	Hancock	Carthage	W. C. Hamilton	John F. Scott	Monday before full moon
731	Harbor	Chicago	J. A. Harris	Geo. D. Rosengrant	Wednesday of each week
44	Hardin	Mt. Sterling	S. A. Hubbard	J. W. Singleton	*Saturday on or before full moon
756	Hardinsville	Hardinsville	John Mulveane	Geo. P. Hopkins	Saturday on or before full moon
540	Harlem	Oak Park	Fred A. Sperry	Daniel D. Brown	Second and fourth Tuesdays of each month
3	Harmony	Jacksonville	Harvey D Atkins	C. L. Hayden	First and third Mondays of each month
325	Harrisburg	Harrisburg	Thos W. Marron	J. W. Richardson	First and third Tuesday of each month
309	Harvard	Harvard	David Davidson	John W. Groesbeck	First and third Mondays of each month
88	Havana	Havana	R. A. Brandt	H Z. Borgelt	First Monday of each month
580	Hazel Dell	Hazel Dell	William E. Harris	Mort Sturts	First and third Saturdays of each month
604	Hebron	Hebron	W. M. Miller	Frank Rowe	First and third Wednesdays of each month
820	Henderson	Kenney	A W. Fruit	W. W. Johnston	Saturday on or before full moon
119	Henry	Henry	Elmer Quinn	Frank Johnson	Second and fourth Tuesdays of each month
669	Herder	Chicago	John Bade	Magnus Kettner	First and third Mondays of each month
39	Herman	Quincy	Samuel M Mann	Thomas S Neal	First and third Tuesdays of each month
356	Hermitage	Albion	John H. Struan	William Runcie	First and third Mondays of each month
193	Herrick	Pontoosuc	David Moyes	L. W. Engelhard	Saturday on or before full moon
693	Herrin's Prairie	Herrin	Charles Pope	William Little	First and third Thursdays of each month
411	Hesperia	Chicago	Sidney F. Beech	Jacob A. Barkey	Thursday of each week
251	Heyworth	Heyworth	Clyde C. Colwell	Lee Passwaters	First and third Tuesdays in each month
249	Hibbard	Brighton	F. W. Froelich	T. A. Jones	Saturday on or before full moon
583	Highland	Highland	Emil Wildi	Maurice Marcoot	First Tuesday of each month
301	Hinckley	Hinckley	H. H. Hopkins	A. F. Prince	Second and fourth Mondays of each month
837	Hindsboro	Hindsboro	C. L Watson	W. H. Bush	Wednesday on or before full moon
508	Home	Chicago	John A. Kleine	Jno. I. D. Westervelt	Friday of each week
199	Homer	Homer	W. B. Whitlock,	C. E. Krugh	Tuesday on or before full moon
162	Hope	Sparta	W. A Berkstresser	James L. Skelly	Friday on or before full moon
622	Hopedale	Hopedale	Henry M. Brighton	W. H Tweedle	First and third Thursdays of each month
844	Hopewell	Hope	Albert Kohler	J. H. McIntosh	First and third Saturdays of each month
363	Horeb	Elmwood	T. C. Radbone	E. A. Wilson	Tuesday of each week
244	Horicon	Rochelle	James E Barber	William B. McHenry	First and third Tuesdays of each month
555	Humboldt	Ottawa	Fred A. Hatheway	Andrew E. Bach	Second and fourth Fridays of each month
813	Humboldt Park	Chicago	Leonidas B. Dyer	Frank Coffinberry	Second and fourth Tuesdays of each month
465	Huntsville	Huntsville	W E. Phelps	C. C. Beckerdite	Saturday on or before full moon
136	Hutsonville	Hutsonville	J. B. Cato	J. U. Plew	Monday on or before full and new moon
698	Hutton	Diona	Z. C. Jones	H. G. Devinney	Saturday on or before full moon
263	Illinois	Peoria	John C. Weis	I. M. Hornbocker	Fourth Tuesday of each month

178	Illinois Central	Amboy	J. P. Johnson	H. H. Badger	First and third Mondays of each month
679	Illinois City	Buffalo Prairie	E. L. Marston	G. E. Kistler	Saturday before full moon
521	Illiopolis	Illiopolis	Winfield M. Close	C. B. Sutherland	Thursday on or before full moon
327	Industry	Industry	A. A. Adkisson	W. G. Evans	Saturday on or before full moon
691	Iola	Iola	E. F. Patrick	W. E. Burke	Second and fourth Wednesdays of each month
312	Ionic	Decatur	J. H. Gregor	J. Stebbins King	Second Monday of each month
213	Ipava	Ipava	J. W. Quillen	R. W. David	Saturday on or before full moon
455	Irving	Irving	C. B. McKinney	Joseph Platt	Saturday on or before full moon
53	Jackson	Shelbyville	Abraham L. Ward	William S. Amlin	Wednesday on or before full moon
570	Jacksonville	Jacksonville	E. E. Crabtree	C. M. Eames	First and third Thursdays of each month
510	J. D. Moody	Iuka	S. C. Swalley	J. A. Hindman	Friday on or before full moon
368	Jefferson	Opdyke	M. V. B. Montgomery	G. S. Brown	Wednesday on or before full moon
460	Jeffersonville	Jeffersonville	W. E. Morgan	W. B. Whitacre	Second and fourth Saturdays in each month
394	Jerseyville	Jerseyville	N. A. Grosjean	L. P. Squier	Monday on or before full moon
90	Jerusalem T'mple	Aurora	Arthur L. Page	E. Homer Cooley	First and third Tuesdays of each month
318	J. L. Anderson	Augusta	Edgar N. Winfield	John D. Hess	Second and fourth Thursdays of each month
278	Jo Daviess	Warren	Geo. E. Stickney	John H. Thornton	Second and fourth Fridays of each month
713	Johnsonville	Johnsonville	Chas. E. Johnson	F. M. Galbraith	First and third Saturdays of each month
111	Jonesboro	Jonesboro	J. Will Laws	Ed Lee	Second and fourth Tuesdays of each month
706	Joppa	Cowden	F. L. Heath	J. W. Fritts	First and third Wednesdays of each month
537	J. R. Gorin	Sadorus	J. O. Goodman	D. L. Dilling	Saturday on or before full moon
389	Kankakee	Kankakee	William J. Martin	Chas. F Whitmore	First and third Tuesdays of each month
280	Kansas	Kansas	W. S. Brown	J. W. Winn	*Wednesday on or before full moon
86	Kaskaskia	Evansville	F. J. Wagner	Wm. M. Schuwerk	First Saturday after first quarter of each moon
36	Kavanaugh	Elizabeth	J. C. McKinzie	W. J. Davey	Saturday on or before full moon
340	Kedron	Mt. Auburn	Royal Butcher	E. B. Windsor	Wednesday on or before full moon
471	Kendall	Yorkville	R. A. Laird	W. E. Kinnett, P.T.	Second and fourth Wednesdays of each month
430	Kendrick	Mound	John E. Wilson	H. A. Williams	Saturday on or before full moon
804	Kensington	Chicago	G. E. Roberts	H. A. Wray	Saturday of each week
800	Kenwood	Chicago	Paul Wickert	Arthur J. Raney	Monday of each week
159	Kewanee	Kewanee	H. R. Clears	J. M. Thrasher	First and third Fridays of each month
639	Keystone	Chicago	Wm G. Bramman	John L. Weyhe	First and third Wednesdays of each month
311	Kilwinning	Chicago	Benj. F. Martin	Hugh D. Hunter	First and third Thursdays of each month
353	Kinderhook	Kinderhook	G. W. Lawrence	C. S. Armour	Wednesday on or before full moon
855	King Oscar	Chicago	Charles P. Ekblom	Nels J. Johnson	First and third Fridays of each month
197	King Solomon's	Kane	Edward A. Culver	Frank E. Felter	Saturday on or before full moon
266	Kingston	Fairweather	L. M. Morrison	F. M. Behymer	Saturday on or before full moon
398	Kinmundy	Kinmundy	A. M. Allen	Ellis Wolfe	First and third Saturdays in each month
402	Kishwaukee	Kingston	H. G. Burgess	O. W. Vickell	Thursday on or before full moon
61	Lacon	Lacon	William Kleresat	Hiram T. Wilkes	Second and fourth Mondays of each month
657	La Fayette	Grand Tower	C. D. Gardiner	Lewis M. Crow	Thursday on or before full moon
770	La Grange	La Grange	C. M. Babbitt	James R. Maus	First and third Tuesdays of each month
195	La Harpe	La Harpe	James C Mayor	Wm. Oliver Butler	Second and fourth Tuesdays of each month
729	Lake Creek	Johnston City	Marshall Ozment	Ben Pulliam	Second and fourth Thursdays of each month
739	Lakeside	Chicago	Charles T. Spence	J. Meek Finley	Second and fourth Wednesdays in each month
774	Lake View	Chicago	Nicholas E Ford	Geo. H. Frizzell	First and third Tuesdays of each month
659	Lambert	Quincy	William M. Coble	Frank S. Wood	First and third Thursdays of each month
383	La Moille	La Moille	Frank E. Dayton	Riley F. Woods	*Friday on or before full moon

LODGE DIRECTORY.—Continued.

NO.	NAME OF LODGE.	POSTOFFICE.	NAME OF MASTER.	NAME OF SECRETARY.	TIME OF STATED MEETING.
423	Lanark	Lanark	H. Reed Staley	E. D. Leland	First and third Thursdays of each month
106	Lancaster	Glassford	G. M. Saylor	J. I. Maple	Friday on or before full moon
422	Landmark	Chicago	William T. Davies	John Hosburg	Friday of each week
267	La Prairie	Golden	Thomas S. Carlin	Seneca Selby	Third Monday of each month.
853	Latham	Latham	O. J. Lucas	M. M. Vaughn	Saturday on or before full moon
203	Lavely	Williamsville	Z. B. Bates	G. G. Council	Saturday on or after full moon
815	Lawn	Chicago	William Kendall	J. R. Hayden	Second and fourth Mondays of each month
415	Lawn Ridge	Lawn Ridge	John A. Titus	Morris Perkins	Wednesday on or before full moon
110	Lebanon	Lebanon	E. C. Chamberlain	G. B. Haase	Tuesday on or before full moon
146	Lee Center	Lee Center	James E. Gray	B. F. Lane	Friday on or before full moon
558	Leland	Leland	U. N. Thornton	J. B. Lyons	First and third Wednesdays of each month
174	Lena	Lena	Wallace E. Tucker	Samuel J. Dodds	Wednesday on or before full moon
788	Lerna	Lerna	James F. Brimbery	Wm. H. Williams	Saturday on or before full moon
221	Leroy	Leroy	John B. Chick	T. F. Hamand	Second and fourth Tuesdays of each month
557	Lessing	Chicago	Hugo Voigt	Charles Mattison	First and third Tuesdays in each month
270	Levi Lusk	Arlington	Zimri Smith	R. B. Van Law	Wednesday on or before full moon
104	Lewistown	Lewistown	J. D. Breckenridge	C. W. Belts	Friday on or before full moon
482	Lexington	Lexington	George H. Rue	A. H. Scrogin	*Thursday on or before full moon
380	Liberty	Liberty	A. H. D. Buttz	Fred G. Wolfe	Thursday on or before full moon
492	Libertyville	Libertyville	E. H. Smith	O. E. Churchill	Second and fourth Saturdays in each month
135	Lima	Lima	A. B. Leeper	E. C. Ensminger	Wednesday on or before full moon
611	Lincoln Park	Chicago	Eugene M. Bornhoft	Claude L. Griggs	First and third Fridays of each month
517	Litchfield	Litchfield	W. H. Tinklepaugh	J. H. McManus	Second and fourth Thursdays of each month
766	Littleton	Littleton	P. M. Powell	Cyrus Weaber	Saturday on or before full moon
371	Livingston	Dwight	Vinton S. Wright	Frank W. Ford	First and third Mondays of each month
450	Loami	Loami	T. N. Van Deren	H. C. Foster	Wednesday on or before full moon
538	Lockport	Lockport	Robert Whitley	Wm. C. Fisher	First and third Thursdays of each month
623	Locust	Owaneco	George Ritscher	J. T. Brandon	Saturday on or before full moon
210	Logan	Lincoln	A. V. Purinton	H. F. Wakeman	First and third Tuesdays of each month
848	London	London Mills	Wm. T. Shreves	H. L. Wilson	Second and fourth Wednesdays in each month
552	Long Point	Long Point	B. F. Colehour	J. C. Huetson	First and third Tuesdays of each month
	Lostant	Lostant	Josiah M. Hannum	R. W. Phillips	First and third Thursdays of each month
196	Louisville	Louisville	A. J. Ikemire	C. S. Erwin	Thursday on or before full moon
751	Lounsbury	Barrington	Fred Kirschner	F. E. Smith	Second and fourth Saturdays of each month
228	Lovington	Lovington	A. G. Wood	A. W. Lux	Saturday on or before full moon
750	Lyndon	Lyndon	P. C. Riley	A. P Holt	Second and fourth Saturdays of each month
132	Mackinaw	Mackinaw	H. W. Hill	Leon Kinsey	Saturday on or before full moon
17	Macomb	Macomb	James W. Bailey	Samuel E. Purdum	First Friday of each month
8	Macon	Decatur	L. T. Armstrong	Guy P. Lewis	First Friday of each month
560	Madison	New Douglas	Henry Schart	John E. Camp	Friday on or before full moon
832	Magic City	Harvey	E. G. Ruthrauff	G. L. Thornton	First and third Mondays of each month
103	Magnolia	Magnolia	William E. Moffit	Perry Dakin	First and third Saturdays of each month

220	Mahomet	Mahomet	F. O. Jahr	J. W. Starling	Monday on or before full moon
434	Makanda	Makanda	Oliver McKinzie	Frank Hopkins	Thursday on or before full moon
229	Manchester	Manchester	Marsh H Smith	Joseph W. Weis	Tuesday on or before full moon
476	Manito	Manito	J. A. McComas	D. D Zimmerman	First and third Wednesdays of each month
773	Mansfield	Mansfield	H. A. Steel	William Clemans	Second and fourth Mondays of each month
530	Maquon	Maquon	Charles F. Maple	James Hobkirk	First and third Mondays of each month
114	Marcelline	Marcelline	John W. Woodruff	A. C. Ament	Saturday on or before full moon
138	Marengo	Marengo	Lester Barber	E. F. McKinney	Second and fourth Mondays of each month
355	Marine	Marine	J. H. Pahlmann	Oscar H. Gehrs	Wednesday on or before full moon
130	Marion	Salem	J. M. Morrow	L. O. Vogt	First Tuesday of each month
454	Maroa	Maroa	William T. McLean	James H. Sterling	Tuesday on or before full moon
417	Marseilles	Marseilles	H. B. McKahin	C. H. Makeever	Second and fourth Saturdays of each month
133	Marshall	Marshall	John D. Shoemaker	Adam Houderick	Wednesday on or before full moon
491	Martin	East Dubuque	Geo. Fleischman	J. S. Branstetter	First Saturday of each month
845	Martinton	Martinton	V. A Hathaway	James S. Bunker	First and third Thursdays of each month
217	Mason	Mason	J. L. Goddard	G. T. Mills	Wednesday on or before full moon
403	Mason City	Mason City	John B. Abbott	J. F. Culp	Second and fourth Tuesdays of each month
175	Matteson	Joliet	Frank W. Wheeler	John B. Fithian	First and third Tuesdays of each month
260	Mattoon	Mattoon	J. E. Clark	J E. Binns	First and third Mondays of each month
718	May	Norris City	Wm. M. Boyd	H. L. Rice	Second and fourth Saturdays of each month
664	Mayo	Winterrowd	J. A. Agrue	R. H. Shambart	Saturday on or after full moon
UD	Maywood	Maywood	Daniel P. Robinson	M. E. Brigham	First and third Tuesdays of each month
826	Mazon	Mazon	Fred Keith	Frank E. Hewitt	Second and fourth Tuesdays of each month
158	McHenry	McHenry	Sherman S. Chapell	John Evanson	Second and fourth Mondays of each month
469	McLean	McLean	Warren W Harris	John W. Baker	Second and fourth Mondays of each month
811	Melvin	Melvin	H. N. Boshell	G. H. Whippy	Second and fourth Tuesdays of each month
449	Mendon	Mendon	George F. Warner	S. H. Bradley	Saturday on or before full moon
176	Mendota	Mendota	Matthew Wilson	Robert N. Crawford	Second Tuesday of each month
183	Meridian	Earlville	A. J. Foot	D. L. Barnard	First and third Wednesdays of each month
505	Meridian Sun	Holcomb	Calvin E. Oakes	R. L. Heydacker	Saturday on or before full moon
283	Meteor	Sandwich	Frank C. Poust	Geo. H. Whitcomb	Second and fourth Fridays of each month
91	Metropolis	Metropolis	C. P. Treat	L C. Flanagan	First Monday of each month
860	Metropolitan	Chicago	Charles Woodward	Luke Nettleton	Second and fourth Tuesdays of each month
595	Miles Hart	Gays	D. W Chamberlin	A. W. Treat	Wednesday on or before full moon
168	Milford	Milford	E. W. Scott	E. S. Herron	First and third Thursdays of each month
345	Milledgeville	Milledgeville	I. N. Evans	F. O. Wolfe	Second and fourth Tuesdays of each month
275	Milton	Milton	J. A. Miller	J. W. Boren	Saturday before each full moon
273	Miners	Galena	David B. Blewett	Edward Grimm	First and third Fridays of each month
528	Minooka	Minooka	William A. Thayer	David C. Crook	First and third Thursdays of each month
385	Mississippi	Savanna	Charles D. Crouse	DeWitt C. Smith	First and third Thursdays of each month
85	Mitchell	Pinckneyville	W. H. Watson	Solon Kugler	Monday on or before full moon
410	Mithra	Chicago	Henry Steinbock	Albert Potthoff	First and third Wednesdays of each month
768	Mizpah	Chicago	Allen Middleton	John E. Russell	Second and fourth Mondays of each month
481	Momence	Momence	Charles B. Astle	W. D Lane	First and third Thursdays of each month
522	Monitor	Elgin	Wi liam J. Price	H. G. Diener	Second and fourth Thursdays of each month
37	Monmouth	Monmouth	D. Van Nuys	D. D. Dunkle	First and third Thursdays of each month
734	Morning Star	Canton	George W. Brant	C E. Savill	First and third Tuesdays of each month
787	Morris	Waterloo	Hardy C. Voris	Corry M. Fike	Saturday on or after full moon

LODGE DIRECTORY.—Continued.

NO	NAME OF LODGE.	POSTOFFICE.	NAME OF MASTER.	NAME OF SECRETARY.	TIME OF STATED MEETING.
681	Morrisonville	Morrisonville	R. C McCauley	Wm. F. Barnett	Thursday on or before full moon
122	Mound	Taylorville	Fred H. Bly	William E. Howard	First Tuesday of each month
180	Moweaqua	Moweaqua	S. S. Clapper	David Cameron	Second and fourth Fridays of each month
656	Mozart	Bloomington	Herman G. Quosick	Herman Hoffman	Second Tuesday of each month
239	Mt. Carmel	Mt. Carmel	Edward F. Eichhorn	William Birkett	First and third Tuesdays of each month
331	Mt. Erie	Mt. Erie	John W. Hedrick	G M. Murken	First and third Saturdays of each month
42	Mt. Joliet	Joliet	Thomas Stevenson	Fred E. Whallon	First and third Fridays of each month
51	Mt. Moriah	Hillsboro	Josiah Bixler	E. D. Marshall	First and third Thursdays of each month
76	Mt. Nebo	Carlinville	J. E. Wooters	W. D. Mayfield	First and third Thursdays of each month
87	Mt. Pulaski	Mt. Pulaski	R. D. Clark	C. M. Silkey	Saturday on or before full moon
31	Mt. Vernon	Mt. Vernon	Moss Maxey	Joe V. Baugh	First and third Mondays of each month
396	Muddy Point	Trilla	Henry McPherson	Lewis W. Brown	Tuesday on or before full moon
498	Murphysboro	Murphysboro	Harris Levy	Ezra B. Pellett	Monday on or before full moon
432	Murrayville	Murrayville	Walter Hanback	John W. Warcup	Thursday on or before full moon
795	Myrtle	Chicago	Martin Allexan	W. H. Brown	Second and fourth Thursdays of each month
758	Mystic Star	Chicago	Lewis Dinkelacker	Frank M. Bishop	First and third Tuesdays of each month
187	Mystic Tie	Polo	Jas. H. Donaldson	Frank J. Crawford	First and third Thursdays of each month
346	N. D. Morse	Concord	V. I Ball	P. R. Leonard	Monday on or before full moon
806	Nebo	Nebo	I. L. Lemmon	S. H. Smith	Saturday on or after full moon
279	Neoga	Neoga	C G. Richmond	C. I. Spencer	Thursday on or before full moon
803	Neponset	Neponset	C M. Carpenter	George T. Bowen	First and third Thursdays of each month
59	New Boston	New Boston	Ed. L. Willetts	W. C. Austin	*Saturday before full moon
772	New Burnside	New Burnside	O. A. Wise	T. C. Wise	Saturday on or before full moon
821	New Canton	New Canton	M. D. Massie	John T. Kendrick	Saturday on or after full moon of each month
336	New Columbia	Ganntown	William A. Robins	Ed. A. Culver	Saturday on or before full moon
453	New Hartford	New Hartford	Wm. J. Cunningham	Martin Camp	Saturday on or before full moon
230	New Haven	New Haven	I. A. Foster	Clarence G. Decker	First and third Wednesdays of each month
741	New Holland	New Holland	D. H LaForge	W. C. Paine	Friday on or before full moon
620	New Hope	Cohn	James G. Snyder	D. M. Ball	Saturday on or before full moon
369	Newman	Newman	B. W. Vandine	H. L. Thomas	*Saturday on or before full moon
218	New Salem	New Salem	Daniel Cover	John Preble	Saturday on or before full moon
216	Newton	Newton	W. H. La hrop	H. D. Yelvington	*Saturday on or before full moon
714	Newtown	Pilot	Z. S. Saylor	G. C. Howard	Second and fourth Saturdays of each month
362	Noble	Noble	Joe Palmer	H. E. Roberts	Thursday on or before full moon
456	Nokomis	Nokomis	D. H. Zepp	J. L. Manning	Wednesday on or before full moon
673	Normal	Normal	Bert R. McReynolds	Geo. Champion	Second and fourth Mondays of each month
797	Normal Park	Chicago	G. W. Weinpiert	Chas. W. Hibbard	Second and fourth Tuesdays of each month
631	Norton	Cabery	D. B. Keighin	R. C. Breneisa	First and third Saturdays of each month
169	Nunda	Nunda	Homer L. Patten	Walter B. Fitch	Second and fourth Saturdays of each month
219	Oakland	Oakland	J. W. Alexander	M. J Naphew	Friday on or before full moon
644	Oblong City	Oblong	George W. Shire	Zach Wirt	Saturday on or before new and full moons
40	Occidental	Ottawa	Joshua P. Rodgers	Chas. E. Pettit	First and third Mondays of each month

392	Oconee	Oconee	J. W. Heckethorn	Ben P. Allen	Wednesday on or before full moon
401	Odell	Odell	J. K. McKinley	James Downie	Second and fourth Wednesdays of each month.
503	Odin	Odin	Samuel D. Phillips	Frank H. Robinson	First and third Tuesdays of each month
576	O'Fallon	O'Fallon	Andy Moore	Chas. Ahrens	Tuesday on or before full moon
754	Ogden	Ogden	H. Hardiff	Chas. Byerley	Saturday on or before full moon
814	Ohio	Ohio	P. P. Michael	H. A. Jackson	Second and fourth Wednesdays of each month
506	O. H. Miner	Iroquois	J. B. Salkeld	W. L. Ray	First and third Saturdays of each month
38	Olive Branch	Danville	Frank L. Davies	Edwin R. Knox	First and third Tuesdays of each month
140	Olney	Olney	Henry Godeke	Jacob McNemar	Third Saturday of each month
864	Olympia	Chicago	Everett L. Haynes	Eugene T. Pearce	Tuesday of each week
723	Omaha	Omaha	H. P. Blackard	Fred M. Davis	Wednesday on or before full moon
305	Onarga	Onarga	Ezra D. Durham	Doctor F. Ward	Second and fourth Tuesdays of each month
337	Oneida	Oneida	A. C. Miller	C. V. Conyers	First and third Fridays of each month
123	Oquawka	Oquawka	Louis I. Hutchins	H. N. Patterson	Tuesday on or before full moon
687	Orangeville	Orangeville	Albert Rubendall	Alfred C. Ebel	First and third Thursdays of each month
420	Oregon	Oregon	W. J. Emerson	Alpha Jones	Wednesday on or before full moon
759	Orel	Wayne City	W. W. Reid	L. M. Forth	First and third Wednesdays of each month
323	Orient	Lisbon	Chas. S. Moore	John A. Hewson	First and third Saturdays of each month
33	Oriental	Chicago	Geo. S. Wiedinger	Charles Catlin	First and third Fridays of each month
358	Orion	Union	D. A. Hewitt	H. Darling	First and third Wednesdays of each month
367	Oxford	New Windsor	H. H. Sherwood	J. C. Spivey	Tuesday on or before full moon
66	Pacific	Knoxville	C. E. Epley	H. H. Beamer	First and third Thursdays of each month
765	Palace	Chicago	E. G. Berger	E. T. Adams	Thursday of each week
314	Palatine	Palatine	Robert Mosser	C. DeWitt Taylor	First and third Saturdays of each month
849	Palestine	Palestine	J. S. Thompson	A. R. Taylor	Saturday on or before full moon
463	Palmyra	Palmyra	T. J. Young	W. H. Wheeler	*Saturday on or before full moon
426	Pana	Pana	R. C. Danford	Louis W. Paul	First and third Thursdays of each month
268	Paris	Paris	Frank F. Hager	Edwin E. Lodge	First Thursday of each month
509	Parkersburg	Parkersburg	Charles H. Sharp	Harry Griffin	Saturday on or before full moon
843	Park	Chicago	Elmer D. Brothers	Albert W. Craig	Second and fourth Thursdays of each month
613	Patoka	Patoka	W. W. Murfin	T. N. Livesay	First and third Mondays of each month
675	Pawnee	Pawnee	H. E. Farnam	A. V. Tulpin	Saturday on or before full moon
416	Paxton	Paxton	Murray E. Hunt	J. D. Schwimmer	Second and fourth Tuesdays of each month
379	Payson	Payson	W. L. Hollembeak	George I. McNutt	*Tuesday on or before full moon
823	Pearl	Pearl City	C. R. Yeager	W. E. Brew	First and third Tuesdays of each month
29	Pekin	Pekin	Albert D. Dancey	John Wildhack	Second and fourth Thursdays of each month
15	Peoria	Peoria	John H. Dunlap	W. J. Steube	Last Monday of each month
636	Peotone	Peotone	Aug. E. Harken	J. J. McMahon	First and third Thursdays of each month
574	Pera	Ludlow	Milton H. Shinker	E. A. Ekstrand	First, third, and fifth Saturdays of each month
95	Perry	Perry	J. A. James	J. B. Gregory	Saturday on or before full moon
436	Philo	Port Byron	Julius Sinke	W. H. H. Dow	Wednesday on or before full moon
27	Piasa	Alton	George T. Davis	Charles O. Fowler	First Tuesday of each month
608	Piper	Piper City	Geo. D. Montelius	J. A. Montelius, Jr.	First and third Thursdays of each month
790	Pittsfield	Pittsfield	O. O. Hemenway	Roy D. Plaitner	Second Monday of each month
536	Plainfield	Plainfield	A. E. Mottinger	W. E. Hawkins	First and third Tuesdays of each month
461	Plainview	Plainview	W. W. Dillard	T. H. Taylor	Saturday on or before full moon
565	Pleasant Hill	Pleasant Hill	W. E. Bybee	John R. Galloway	Saturday on or before full moon
700	Pleasant Plains	Pleasant Plains	W. H. Dorand	H. G. Waggoner	Wednesday on or before full moon

LODGE DIRECTORY.—*Continued.*

NO.	NAME OF LODGE.	POSTOFFICE.	NAME OF MASTER.	NAME OF SECRETARY.	TIME OF STATED MEETING.
478	Pleiades	Chicago	Hans Rasmussen	Benj. L Anderson	Thursday of each week
554	Plum River	Stockton	P. M. Rindesbacher	S. A Eade	Thursday on or before full moon
286	Plymouth	Plymouth	Fred L. Smith	Jim H. Wier	Saturday on or before full moon
137	Polk	McLeansboro	Sam M. Schoemann	John Judd	First and third Thursdays of each month
294	Pontiac	Pontiac	G E. Simmons	F. L. Mallory	First and third Tuesdays of each month
782	Potomac	Potomac	John A. Littler	John W. Payne	Second and fourth Thursdays of each month
77	Prairie	Paris	John J. Stevenson	Daniel G. Burr	Saturday on or before full moon
578	Prairie City	Montrose	George H. White	C. C. Baker	Saturday on or before full moon
755	Pre-emption	Pre-emption	W. W. Wilmerton	H. H. Tomlinson	Friday on or before full moon
587	Princeton	Princeton	Charles E. Brown	Theo. P. Streeter	First and third Tuesdays of each month
360	Princeville	Princeville	Sherman T. Henry	James F. Carman	Tuesday on or before full moon
293	Prophetstown	Prophetstown	Fred Hutchinson	John H. Fee	First and third Saturdays of each month
711	Providence	Chicago	William McRae	P. L. Gerlicher	First and third Saturdays of each month
296	Quincy	Quincy	John T. Inghram	T. J. Mackoy	First and third Fridays of each month
128	Raleigh	Raleigh	Charles Gore	L. R. Stricklin	Saturday on or before full moon
405	Ramsey	Ramsey	E. P. Staff	Chas. W. Shutt	Tuesday on or before full moon
725	Rankin	Rankin	A. E. Schwartz	C. E. Groves	First and third Mondays of each month
470	Rantoul	Rantoul	George W. Manley	F. M. Avey	Second and fourth Thursdays of each month
727	Raritan	Raritan	John D. Piper	F. I. Wills	Tuesday on or before full moon
303	Raven	Oswego	Charles Roberts	Thomas B. Drew	First and third Saturdays of each month
777	Ravenswood	Ravenswood	J. Roy Andrews	George N. Ackley	Second and fourth Mondays in each month
692	Raymond	Raymond	D W. Starr	W. H. Scherer	First and third Tuesdays of each month
427	Red Bud	Red Bud	John J. Fox	Fred D. Guker	Saturday on or before full moon
419	Reynoldsburg	Tunnel Hill	R A. Cavitt	Thos. H. Taylor	Wednesday on or before full moon
697	Richard Cole	Chicago	Otto C. Heine	Hugh T. McClure	First, third, and fifth Thursdays of each month.
143	Richmond	Richmond	J. T. Bower	Gustav Muller	First and third Mondays of each month
632	Ridge Farm	Ridge Farm	Chas. M. Harrold	H G. Barker	First and third Saturdays of each month
816	Ridgway	Ridgway	Wm. J. Blackard	F M Jackson	Thursday on or before full moon
685	Rio	Rio	G. W. Ernst	E. H. Schreiber	Wednesday on or before full moon
115	Rising Sun	Grays Lake	Chas. J. Wightman	Joseph Wilmington	Second and fourth Mondays of each month
862	Riverside	Riverside	John C. Smith, Jr	Frank W Frisbie	Second and fourth Tuesdays of each month
786	Riverton Union	Riverton	Chas. F. Churchill	J. E. Pittman	Thursday on or before full moon
113	Robert Burns	Keithsburg	E. J. Glancey	Cyrus E. Dryden	Friday on or before full moon
250	Robinson	Robinson	A G. Meserve	G. D. McCarty	Second and fourth Wednesdays of each month.
247	Rob Morris	Minonk	Arthur C. Fort	James M. Fort	First and third Wednesdays of each month
635	Rochester	Rochester	Thos D. Farrell	H. D. Parker	Wednesday on or before full moon
102	Rockford	Rockford	E. D. Bardwell	M. S. Crawford	First and third Thursdays of each month
658	Rock Island	Rock Island	Chris. I. Pedersen	H. S. Bollman	First Friday of each month
830	Rockport	Rockport	W. J. Garner	C. R. Wyatt	First and third Fridays of each month
612	Rock River	Sterling	William P Benson	John W. Niles	First and third Fridays of each month
74	Rockton	Rockton	J. W. Armstrong	S. P. Jenison	Second and fourth Thursdays of each month
721	Rome	Dix	R. F. Casey	F. M. Thompson	First and third Tuesdays of each month

75	Roscoe	James McDowell	Giles H. Baldwin	Tuesday on or before full moon
519	Roseville	W. A Carr	W. H. Carr	First and third Fridays of each month
527	Rossville	Charles Reiff	F. L. Stewart	First and third Saturdays of each month
807	Royal	Macedonia	G. W. Boster	J. H. Vise	Saturday on or before full moon
9	Rushville	Rushville	Herman H. Brown	William W. Colt	Tuesday on or before full moon
154	Russell	Georgetown	A. Stansberry	W F. Parks	First and third Tuesdays of each month
348	Russellville	Flat Rock	Thomas Longdon	James M Jarrett	Wednesday on or before full moon
477	Rutland	Rutland	H. S. Baer	C. L. Foucht	Second and fourth Wednesdays of each month
339	Saline	Goreville	T. J. McCormick	James Carlton	Saturday on or before full moon
96	Sam'l H. Davis	Mt. Morris	R. C McCredie	J. G. Miller	First and third Mondays of each month
801	Sangamon	Fisher	Harry L. Kelly	Robert A. Sturgeon	First and third Mondays of each month
645	San Jose	San Jose	James Arington	John Fryer	First and third Thursdays of each month
738	Saunemin	Saunemin	P. H. Lannon	A. Cording	Second and fourth Tuesdays of each month
335	Schiller	Peoria	C. H. Kammann	Godfrey Stiehl	Last Friday of each month
79	Scott	Carlyle	Fred P. Bacon	Elmer E. Sadler	First Monday of each month
743	Scottland	Scottland	J. Frank Jennings	Alonzo N. Workman	First and third Tuesdays of each month
426	Scottville	Scottville	John Farming	R. A. Mansfield	Saturday on or before full moon
447	S. D. Monroe	Birds	John Wampler	J. C. Reynolds	Friday on or before full moon of each month
532	Seneca	Seneca	J. C. Lammey	R. L. Wiley	First and third Fridays of each month
827	Sequoit	Antioch	A. N. Tiffany	D. B. Sabin	First and third Wednesdays of each month
374	Shabbona	Shabbona	M. Bloomingdale	William Husk	*Tuesday on or before full moon
490	Shannon	Shannon	W. E. Earlenbaugh	A. L. Barnes	First and third Mondays of each month
550	Sharon	Tiskilwa	Peter W. Reynolds	Aaron B. Blake	First and third Fridays of each month
200	Sheba	Grayville	W. H Gilbert	Frank Hosick	Second and fourth Thursdays of each month
241	Shekinah	Carbondale	James N. Howell	Edward K. Porter	Second and fourth Thursdays of each month
609	Sheldon	Sheldon	H. M. Simpson	Geo. S. Hummer	First and third Tuesdays of each month
735	Sheridan	Sheridan	E. J. Smith	Delos Robinson	Monday on or before full moon
535	Sherman	Orion	G. H Wayne	C. R Hanna	Wednesday on or before full moon
397	Shiloh	Troy Grove	Albert Krausse	Otto Schempp	Thursday on or before full moon
695	Shiloh Hill	Campbell Hill	Hans Shaw	Thomas J. Cross	Saturday on or before full moon
212	Shipman	Shipman	Lester D. Smith	F. Henry Charles	Monday on or before full moon
582	Shirley	Shirley	John Dozier	Funk Douglass	Saturday on or before full moon
761	Sibley	Sibley	P. P. Anderson	W. T. Ninemires	Second and fourth Mondays of each month
798	Sidell	Sidell	John H. Herron	Thomas B Williams	Second and fourth Saturdays of each month
347	Sidney	Sidney	William Hays	Joseph M. Lawson	Thursday on or before full moon
780	Siloam	Chicago	Wm. Balnatchet	Edward H. Cass	First and third Fridays of each month
805	S. M. Dalzell	Spring Valley	Wm. A. Fowler	J. W. Collings	Second and fourth Mondays of each month
646	Somonauk	Somonauk	Edward Rompf	J F. Poplin	First and third Mondays of each month
861	Sorento	Sorento	Charles F. Gipson	John C. Dresser	Monday on or before full moon
467	South Macon	Macon	Harold R. Woodcock	A. L. Fleming	Tuesday on or before full moon
662	South Park	Chicago	H. P. Daemicke	L. A. Harkness	Second and fourth Tuesdays of each month
441	Sparland	Sparland	T. Van Antwerp	John Van Antwerp	First and third Wednesdays of each month
4	Springfield	Springfield	Louis L. Mutter	Albert T. Hey	First Monday of each month
863	St. Andrews	Chicago	Albert Davis	John F. Holmes	Second and fourth Fridays of each month
709	Star	Hoopeston	Charles R. Finley	Howell D. Thomas	Second and fourth Fridays of each month
166	Star in the East	Rockford	Charles R. Hall	John C. Winans	First and third Fridays of each month
501	Stark	LaFayette	Edgar S Leport	Thomas W. Ross	Saturday on or before full moon
177	Staunton	Staunton	William P. Wall	C. Godfrey	Tuesday on or before full moon

LODGE DIRECTORY.—*Continued.*

NO.	NAME OF LODGE.	POSTOFFICE.	NAME OF MASTER.	NAME OF SECRETARY.	TIME OF STATED MEETING.
865	St. Cecilia	Chicago	Albert Roullier	Charles F. Hahn	First and third Tuesdays of each month
24	St. Clair	Belleville	W. A. Hough	A. M. Wolleson	First Monday of each month
769	St. Elmo	St. Elmo	Myron M Dewart	LaMonte Sayler	Tuesday on or before full moon
541	Stewardson	Stewardson	J. B. Singer	T. P. Mautz	Wednesday on or before full moon
92	Stewart	Geneseo	C. M. Morton	B. Lacher	Second Friday of each month
13	St. Johns	Peru	Charles Nadler	Fred E. Hoberg	First and third Thursdays of each month
63	St. Marks	Woodstock	Hiram J. Dygert	Lyman Richards	First and third Tuesdays of each month
495	Stone Fort	Stone Fort	R. M Roper	W. E. Chitwood	Saturday on or before full moon
500	St. Paul	Springfield	Sidney S. Breese	Wm. E. Riggins	Fourth Monday of each month
408	Stratton	Vermilion	Charles F. Shirley	W. F. Dinkins	Saturday on or before full moon
607	Streator	Streator	C. Y. Austin	James Morris	First, third, and fifth Wednesdays of each month
847	Stronghurst	Stronghurst	A. W. Aplin	George T. Chant	Second and fourth Tuesdays of each month
349	Sublette	Sublette	W. R. Owen	D. E. Childs	Tuesday on or before full moon
764	Sullivan	Sullivan	James A. Steele	J. M. Starbuck	Wednesday on or before full moon
342	Summerfield	Summerfield	J. H. Hewitt	Charles T. Lang	Wednesday on or before full moon
431	Summit	Harristown	J. C. Batchelder	G. W. Leonard	Saturday on or before full moon
334	Sumner	Sumner	B F. Hockman	H. May	Second and fourth Tuesdays of each month
428	Sunbeam	Plano	A. E. Hinckley	J C. Harwood	First and third Wednesdays of each month
184	Sycamore	Sycamore	John R. Waterman	J. Edgar Boyle	Third Friday of each month
794	Tadmor	Karber's Ridge	James A. Womack	F. C. Karber	Wednesday on or before full moon
207	Tamaroa	Tamaroa	Albert H. Evans	Ezra Woods	Friday on or before full moon
351	Tarbolton	Fairbury	Asa H. Birch	John Zimmerman	First and third Thursdays of each month
98	Taylor	Washington	Calvin P. Cress	John Watson	Friday on or before full moon
16	Temperance	Vandalia	Eugene Stapp	J. R. Myers	Third Monday of each month
46	Temple	Peoria	C. D. Clarkson	F. E Richmond	Last Wednesday of each month
701	Temple Hill	Temple Hill	George S. Dodd	C. W. Green	Saturday on or after full moon
409	Thos. J. Turner	Chicago	James E. Evans	Robert E. Law	First and third Thursdays of each month
559	Thomson	Thompson	William H. Burkee	Ivan V. Lewis	*Tuesday on or before full moon
569	Time	Time	C E Bazby	Walter S. Klein	Saturday before full moon
307	T. J. Pickett	Bushnell	Melvin L. Walker	J. H. Johnson	First Friday of each month
834	Toledo	Toledo	Rufus H. Smith	Levi B Ross	First and third Mondays of each month
391	Tolono	Tolono	A B. Campbell	Byron Burns	First and third Tuesdays of each month
364	Tonica	Tonica	Bert Gunn	Geo. A. McPherson	Second and fourth Fridays of each month
93	Toulon	Toulon	W. T. Hall	Robert Fell	Fourth Thursday in each month
542	Towanda	Towanda	Samuel Marsh	W. A Dotson	*Friday on or before full moon
493	Tower Hill	Tower Hill	Guy Houghin	E A. Weaver	Tuesday on or before full moon
810	Tracy	Tracy	A. C. Ramsdell	Harrison F. Shaner	Second and fourth Thursdays of each month
462	Tremont	Tremont	L E. Rolofson	W. H. Harris	Tuesday on or before full moon
109	Trenton	Trenton	James Mat Hill	A. M. Leonhard	First and third Fridays of each month
767	Triluminar	Chicago	Alfred E. Treen	Edward T. Webster	Friday of each week
562	Trinity	Mound City	Hall Whiteaker	J G. Trampert	*Thursday on or before full moon
57	Trio	Rock Island	Edward B. Kries	William B. Pettit	First Thursday of each month

835	Triple	Venice	E. W. Helker	C. L. Gibbs	First and third Saturdays of each month
588	Troy	Troy	F. W. Zanders	H. F. Thurston	Second and fourth Wednesdays of each month
630	Tuscan	Walpole	John S. Neighbors	John W. McGhee	Thursday on or before full moon
332	Tuscola	Tuscola	P. H. C. Remine	Oscar H. Sloan	Second and fourth Thursdays of each month
333	Tyran	Springfield	Henry B. Davidson	S. H Claspill	Third Monday of each month
627	Union	Lick Creek	Alfred H. Brooks	John T. Brown	Saturday on or before full moon
610	Union Park	Chicago	Walter C. Avery	Edward E. Rath	Monday of each week
48	Unity	St. Charles	F E. Glenn	E. P. Phillips	First and third Mondays of each month
157	Urbana	Urbana	William H. Webb	William G. Spurgin	First and third Tuesdays of each month
858	Utica	Utica	Kimball W. Leland	Norman J. Cary	Second and fourth Wednesdays of each month
547	Valley	Coal Valley	Thomas R. Lees	Thomas Corns	Friday on or before full moon
762	VanMeter	Cantrall	W. H. Graham	T. C. Ford	Wednesday on or before full moon
265	Vermilion	Indianola	Geo. Kelsheimer	I. D. Kelsheimer	First and third Saturdays of each month
116	Vermont	Vermont	Jesse Taylor	P. R. Johnston	Saturday on or after full moon
757	Verona	Verona	N. Small	Geo. L. Beal	Second and fourth Saturdays of each month
108	Versailles	Versailles	H. T. Williams	J. W. Wilkerson	Saturday on or before full moon
584	Vesper	Galesburg	E. B. Rhodes	S. P. Swartwout	Second and fourth Thursdays of each month
150	Vienna	Vienna	N. J. Benson	Lucas Parker	Tuesday on or before full moon
577	Viola	Viola	Charles C. Miller	W. T. Bailey	Second and fourth Thursdays of each month
161	Virden	Virden	W. K. Bowling	L. F. Becker	Wednesday on or before full moon
544	Virginia	Virginia	A. J. Coons	A. E. Hinners	First and third Fridays of each month
81	Vitruvius	Wheeling	Thomas R. Keates	Julius C. Hertel	Saturday on or before full moon
179	Wabash	Etna	W. C. Abell	A. G. Apperson	Friday on or before full moon
512	Wade-Barney	Bloomington	Charles S. Hall	Geo. M. Adams	Second and fourth Thursdays of each month
616	Wadley	Franklin	William Jackson	H. G. Keplinger	*Wednesday on or before full moon
674	Waldeck	Chicago	Frank Dober	Charles Heyme	Second and fourth Tuesdays of each month
722	Walnut	Walnut	A. E. Burress	B. F. Oakford	First and third Wednesdays of each month
475	Walshville	Walshville	Enry B. Strange	J. T. Kaen	Thursday on or before full moon
384	Waltham	Waltham	E. N. Cook	Wm. N. Mitchell	Monday on or before full moon
14	Warren	Shawneetown	Victor McMurchy	Geo. B Parsons	Tuesday on or before full moon
257	Warsaw	Warsaw	John W. Marsh	M. T. Hunt	Tuesday on or before full moon
421	Washburn	Washburn	Chas. H Ireland	Geo H. Wineteer	Second and fourth Mondays of each month
55	Washington	Nashville	W. O. We he	L. T. Phillips	Second and fourth Thursdays of each month
291	Wataga	Wataga	C. W. Merrill	J. M Churchill	First and third Wednesdays of each month
728	Waterman	Waterman	W. T. Wiltburgher	P. E. N. Greeley	First and third Thursdays of each month
446	Watseka	Watseka	Samuel Loveridge	Thos. B. Brennan	First and third Wednesdays of each month
602	Watson	Watson	Geo. T. Austin	Louis P Mautz	Saturday on or before full-moon.
160	Waubansia	Chicago	Henry E. Van Loon	Leo. C. Zaruba	Second and fourth Thursdays of each month
298	Wauconda	Wauconda	H. T. Fuller	William Tidmarsh	First and third Thursdays of each month
78	Waukegan	Waukegan	Lyman C West	Jay L. Brewster	First and third Mondays of each month
118	Waverly	Waverly	Thomas Rodgers	W. A. Jones	First and third Fridays of each month
172	Wayne	Waynesville	E. L. Hoffman	J. P. Strange	Saturday on or before full moon
746	Weldon	Weldon	James Rainey	A. E. Stone	Thursday on or before full moon
344	Wenona	Wenona	F. M. Moulton	T. D Judd	First and third Tuesdays of each month
240	Western Star	Champaign	Henry W. Berks	Edwin A. Kratz	Second and fourth Mondays of each month
856	West Gate	Hamburg	C. L. Wood	W. E. Barber	First and third Tuesdays of each month
866	West Salem	West Salem	J. H. Grace	H. E. Pixley	First and third Mondays of each month
269	Wheaton	Wheaton	W. V. Lambe	W. C. Hobson	First and third Wednesdays of each month

LODGE DIRECTORY.—Continued.

NO.	NAME OF LODGE.	POSTOFFICE.	NAME OF MASTER.	NAME OF SECRETARY.	TIME OF STATED MEETING.
80	White Hall	White Hall	Quincy W. Manker	R. A. Pritchett	Thursday before full moon.
802	Williamson	Carterville	A. A. McMurray	Wm. Bauman	Second and fourth Tuesdays of each month.
208	Wilmington	Wilmington	John Atkinson	D. E. O'Heron	Second and fourth Wednesdays of each month.
105	Winchester	Winchester	Ralph M. Riggs	John H. Dyer	Monday on or before full moon.
322	Windsor	Windsor	Hugh S. Lilly	A. A. Ricketts	*Tuesday on or before full moon.
836	Windsor Park	Chicago	Wellington B. Stone	Geo. W. Chamberlin	Monday of each week.
745	Winnebago	Winnebago	C. P. Coolidge	Wiley R. King	First and third Thursdays of each month.
564	Winslow	Winslow	J. B. Fuller	G. H. Lloyd	Monday on or before full moon.
209	Wm. B. Warren	Chicago	Matthew M. Martin	Dani. S. O'Connell	Second and fourth Saturdays of each month.
306	William C. Hobbs	Eureka	W. A. Davidson	E. W. Dickinson	Tuesday on or before full moon.
592	Woodhull	Woodhull	Walter A. Davis	Amos A. Mackey	Friday on or before full moon.
841	Woodlawn Park	Chicago	Wm. Rothmann	Frank C. Fitzell	Second and fourth Mondays of each month.
779	Wright's Grove	Chicago	Emil Kopriewa	E. L. Mason	First and third Thursdays of each month.
231	Wyanet	Wyanet	O. R. Everett	W. E. Sapp	Second and fourth Wednesdays of each month.
479	Wyoming	Wyoming	F. M. Richardson	Wm. R. Sandham	Thursday on or before full moon.
485	Xenia	Xenia	George B. Boswell	Asher R. Cox	*Thursday on or before full moon.
448	Yates City	Yates City	S. P. Hasselbacker	A. C. Erickson	Second and fourth Thursdays of each month.
313	York	York	John A. Keller	H. L. Matteson	Tuesday on or before full moon.
655	Yorktown	Tampico	W. C. Stilson	J. H. Cain	Second and fourth Saturdays of each month.

Alphabetical List of Postoffices.

GIVING NAME AND NUMBER OF LODGE LOCATED AT EACH.

POSTOFFICE.	NAME.	NO.	POSTOFFICE.	NAME.	NO.
Abingdon	Abingdon	185	Blue Mound	Blue Mound	682
Albany	Albany	566	Bluffs	Bluffs	846
Albion	Hermitage	356	Bowen	Bowen	486
Aledo	Aledo	252	Bradford	Bradford	514
Alexis	Alexandria	702	Braidwood	Braidwood	704
Allendale	Allendale	752	Brayfield	Goode	744
Allen's Springs	Gurney	778	Bridgeport	Bridgeport	386
Alta	Alta	748	Brighton	Hibbard	249
Altamont	Altamont	583	Broadlands	Broadlands	791
Alton	Piasa	27	Brookport	Farmers	232
Altona	Altona	330	Buckley	Buckley	634
Alto Pass	Alto Pass	840	Buda	Buda	399
Amboy	Illinois Central	178	Buffalo Prairie	Illinois City	679
Andalusia	Andalusia	516	Bunker Hill	Bunker Hill	151
Anna	Anna	520	Burnside	Burnside	683
Antioch	Sequoit	827	Burnt Prairie	Burnt Prairie	668
Apple River	Apple River	859	Bushnell	T. J. Pickett	307
Arcola	Arcola	366	Byron	Byron	274
Argenta	Argenta	UD	Cabery	Norton	631
Arlington	Levi Lusk	270	Cairo	Cairo	237
Arrowsmith	Arrowsmith	737	Camargo	Camargo	440
Arthur	Arthur	825	Cambridge	Cambridge	49
Ashley	Clay	153	Camden	Camden	648
Ashmore	Ashmore	390	Cameron	Berwick	619
Ashton	Ashton	531	Camp Point	Benjamin	297
Assumption	Bromwell	451	Campbell Hill	Shiloh Hill	695
Astoria	Astoria	100	Canton	Morning Star	734
Atkinson	Annawan	433	Capron	Capron	575
Atlanta	Atlanta	165	Cantrall	Van Meter	762
Atwood	Atwood	651	Carbondale	Shekinah	241
Auburn	Ark & Anchor	354	Carlinville	Mt. Nebo	76
Augusta	J. L. Anderson	318	Carlyle	Scott	79
Aurora	Jerusalem Temp.	90	Carman	Carman	732
Aurora	Aurora	254	Carmi	Carmi	272
Austin	Austin	850	Carrollton	Carrollton	50
Ava	Dean	833	Carterville	Williamson	802
Avon	Avon Harmony	253	Carthage	Hancock	20
Bardolph	Bardolph	572	Casey	Casey	442
Barrington	Lounsbury	751	Catlin	Catlin	285
Barry	Barry	34	Cave-in-Rock	Cave-in-Rock	444
Basco	Basco	618	Centralia	Centralia	201
Batavia	Batavia	404	Cerro Gordo	Cerro Gordo	600
Beardstown	Cass	23	Chadwick	Chadwick	867
Beecher City	Greenland	665	Chambersburg	Chambersburg	373
Belknap	Belknap	822	Champaign	Western Star	240
Belle Rive	Belle Rive	696	Chandlerville	Chandlerville	724
Belleville	St. Clair	24	Channahon	Channahon	262
Belvidere	Belvidere	60	Charleston	Charleston	35
Bement	Bement	365	Chatham	Chatham	523
Benton	Benton	64	Chatsworth	Chatsworth	539
Birds	S. D. Monroe	447	Chebanse	Chebanse	429
Berwyn	Berwyn	839	Chenoa	Chenoa	292
Bethalto	Bethalto	406	Cherry Valley	Cherry Valley	173
Blandinsville	Blandinsville	233	Chester	Chester	72
Bloomington	Bloomington	43	Chesterfield	Chesterfield	445
Bloomington	Wade-Barney	512	Chicago	Accordia	277
Bloomington	Mozart	656	Chicago	Apollo	642
Blue Island	Calumet	716	Chicago	Arcana	717

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF POSTOFFICES—*Continued.*

POSTOFFICE.	NAME.	NO.	POSTOFFICE.	NAME.	NO.
Chicago	Ashlar	308	Chicago	South Park	662
Chicago			Chicago	St. Andrews	863
(Auburn Park)	Auburn Park	789	Chicago	St Cecilia	865
Chicago	Ben Hur	818	Chicago	Thos. J. Turner	409
Chicago	Blair	393	Chicago (Tracy)	Tracy	810
Chicago	Blaney	271	Chicago		
Chicago			(So. Chicago)	Triluminar	767
(Bright'n P'rk)	Brighton Park	854	Chicago	Union Park	610
Chicago	Chicago	437	Chicago	Waldeck	674
Chicago	Cleveland	211	Chicago	Waubansia	160
Chicago			Chicago		
(Lawndale)	Columbian	819	(Windsor Park)	Windsor Park	836
Chicago	Constantia	783	Chicago	Wm. B. Warren	209
Chicago	Covenant	526	Chicago		
Chicago	D. C. Cregier	643	(Woodlawn Pk)	Woodlawn Park	841
Chicago	Dearborn	310	Chicago		
Chicago			(Wright's Gro.)	Wright's Grove	779
(Englewood)	Englewood	690	Chicago Heights	Chicago Heights	851
Chicago			Chillicothe	Geo. Washington	222
(West Pullman)	Fides	842	Chrisman	Bloomfield	148
Chicago	Garden City	141	Clay City	Clay City	488
Chicago	Garfield	686	Clayton	Clayton	147
Chicago	Germania	182	Clifton	Clifton	688
Chicago	Golden Rule	726	Clinton	DeWitt	84
Chicago			Coal Valley	Valley	547
(G'nd Crossing)	Grand Crossing	776	Cobden	Cobden	466
Chicago			Cohn	New Hope	620
(So. Chicago)	Harbor	731	Colchester	Colchester	496
Chicago	Herder	669	Colfax	Colfax	799
Chicago	Hesperia	411	Collinsville	Collinsville	712
Chicago	Home	508	Colono	Clement	680
Chicago	Humboldt Park	813	Columbia	Columbia	474
Chicago			Columbus	Columbus	227
(Kensington)	Kensington	804	Compton	Brooklyn	282
Chicago	Kenwood	800	Concord	N. D. Morse	346
Chicago	Keystone	639	Cordova	Cordova	543
Chicago	Kilwinning	311	Corinth	Andrew Jackson	487
Chicago	King Oscar	855	Cornell	Cornell	UD
Chicago	Lakeside	739	Cornland	Cornland	808
Chicago	Lake View	774	Cowden	Joppa	706
Chicago	Landmark	422	Crab Orchard	Blazing Star	458
Chicago			Creal Springs	Creal Springs	817
(Chicago Lawn)	Lawn	815	Creston	Creston	320
Chicago	Lessing	557	Crete	Crete	763
Chicago	Lincoln Park	611	Cuba	Cuba	534
Chicago	Metropolitan	860	Dallas City	Dallas City	235
Chicago	Mithra	410	Danvers	Danvers	742
Chicago	Mizpah	768	Danville	Olive Branch	38
Chicago			Davis	Evening Star	414
(Irving Park)	Myrtle	795	Dawson	Dawson	556
Chicago	Mystic Star	758	Decatur	Macon	8
Chicago			Decatur	Ionic	312
(Englewood)	Normal Park	797	De Kalb	De Kalb	144
Chicago			De Land	De Land	812
(Norwood Park)	Beacon Light	784	Delavan	Delavan	156
Chicago	Olympia	864	Denver	Denver	464
Chicago	Oriental	33	De Soto	De Soto	287
Chicago			De Witt	Amon	261
(Pullman)	Palace	765	Diona	Hutton	698
Chicago			Dix	Rome	721
(Rodgers Park)	Park	843	Dixon	Friendship	7
Chicago	Pleiades	478	Dongola	Dongola	581
Chicago			Donnelson	Donnelson	255
(Jefferson)	Providence	711	Downers Grove	Grove	824
Chicago			Dundee	Dundee	190
(Ravenswood)	Ravenswood	777	Du Quoin	Du Quoin	234
Chicago	Richard Cole	697	Durand	Durand	302
Chicago	Siloam	780	Dwight	Livingston	371

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF POSTOFFICES—*Continued.*

POSTOFFICE.	NAME.	NO.	POSTOFFICE.	NAME.	NO.
Earlville	Meridian	183	Glasford	Lancaster	106
East Dubuque	Martin	491	Golconda	Golconda	131
East St. Louis	East St. Louis	504	Golden	LaPrairie	267
East St. Louis	Gothic	852	Good Hope	Good Hope	617
Eaton	Crawford	666	Goreville	Saline	339
Eddyville	Eddyville	672	Grafton	Full Moon	341
Edgewood	Edgewood	484	Grand Tower	Lafayette	657
Edinburg	Blueville	647	Gray's Lake	Rising Sun	115
Edwardsville	Edwardsville	99	Grayville	Sheba	200
Effingham	Effingham	149	Greenfield	Greenfield	129
Elburn	Blackberry	359	Greenup	Greenup	125
El Dara	El Dara	388	Greenview	Greenview	653
Eldorado	Eldorado	730	Greenville	Greenville	245
Elgin	Elgin	117	Griggsville	Griggsville	45
Elgin	Monitor	522	Grove City	Fisher	585
Elizabeth	Kavanaugh	36	Hamburg	West Gate	856
Elizabethtown	Elizabeth	276	Hamilton	Black Hawk	238
Elliottstown	Delia	525	Hamletsburg	Bay City	771
Elmwood	Horeb	363	Hampshire	Hampshire	443
El Paso	El Paso	246	Hardinsville	Hardinsville	756
Elvaston	Elvaston	715	Hardin	Calhoun	792
Enfield	Enfield	677	Harrisburg	Harrisburg	325
Equality	Equality	2	Harristown	Summit	431
Erie	Erie	667	Harvard	Harvard	309
Etna	Wabash	179	Harvey	Magic City	832
Eureka	W. C. Hobbs	306	Havana	Havana	88
Evanston	Evans	524	Hazel Dell	Hazel Dell	580
Evansville	Kaskaskia	86	Hebron	Hebron	604
Ewing	Ewing	705	Henry	Henry	119
Exeter	Exeter	424	Herrin	Herrin's Prairie	693
Fairbury	Tarbolton	351	Heyworth	Heyworth	251
Fairfield	Fairfield	206	Highland	Highland	583
Fairmount	Fairmount	590	Highland Park	A. O. Fay	676
Fairview	Fairview	350	Hillsboro	Mt. Moriah	51
Fairweather	Kingston	266	Hinckley	Hinckley	301
Farina	Farina	601	Hindsboro	Hindsboro	837
Farmer City	Farmer City	710	Holcomb	Meridian Sun	505
Farmington	Farmington	192	Homer	Homer	199
Fieldon	Fieldon	592	Hoopeston	Star	709
Fillmore	Fillmore	670	Hopedale	Hopedale	622
Findlay	Findlay	831	Hope	Hopewell	844
Fisher	Sangamon	801	Hume	Edgar	829
Flat Rock	Russellville	348	Huntsville	Huntsville	465
Flora	Flora	204	Hutsonville	Hutsonville	136
Forrest	Forrest	614	Illiopolis	Illiopolis	521
Franklin	Wadley	616	Indianola	Vermilion	265
Franklin Grove	Franklin Grove	264	Industry	Industry	327
Freeburg	Freeburg	418	Iola	Iola	691
Freedom	Freedom	194	Ipava	Ipava	213
Freeport	Excelsior	97	Iroquois	O. H. Miner	506
Freeport	Evergreen	170	Irving	Irving	455
Fulton	Fulton City	189	Iuka	J. D. Moody	510
Galena	Miners	273	Jacksonville	Harmony	3
Galesburg	Alpha	155	Jacksonville	Jacksonville	570
Galesburg	Vesper	584	Jeffersonville	Jeffersonville	460
Gallatia	Gallatia	684	Jerseyville	Jerseyville	394
Galva	Galva	243	Johnsonville	Johnsonville	713
Ganntown	New Columbia	336	Johnston City	Lake Creek	729
Gays	Miles Hart	595	Joliet	Mt. Joliet	42
Gardner	Gardner	573	Joliet	Matteson	175
Geneseo	Stewart	92	Jonesboro	Jonesboro	111
Geneva	Geneva	139	Kane	King Solomon's	197
Genoa	Genoa	288	Kankakee	Kankakee	389
Georgetown	Russell	154	Kansas	Kansas	280
Gibson City	Gibson	733	Karber's Ridge	Tadmor	794
Gillespie	Gillespie	214	Kenney	Henderson	820
Gilman	Gilman	591	Kewanee	Kewanee	159
Girard	Girard	171			

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF POSTOFFICES—*Continued.*

POSTOFFICE.	NAME.	NO.	POSTOFFICE.	NAME.	NO.
Keithsburg	Robert Burns	113	Mascoutah	Douglas	361
Kinderhook	Kinderhook	353	Mason	Mason	217
Kingston	Kishwaukee	402	Mason City	Mason City	403
Kinmundy	Kinmundy	398	Mattoon	Mattoon	260
Kirkland	Boyd D.	857	Maywood	Maywood	UD
Kirkwood	Abraham Lincoln	518	Mazon	Mazon	826
Knoxville	Pacific	66	Medora	Fidelity	152
Lacon	Lacon	61	Melvin	Melvin	811
LaFayette	Stark	501	Mendon	Mendon	449
LaGrange	La Grange	770	Mendota	Mendota	176
LaHarpe	La Harpe	195	Meredosia	Benevolent	52
Lake Creek	Lake Creek	729	Metropolis City	Metropolis	91
La Moille	La Moille	383	Milan	Eureka	69
Lanark	Lanark	423	Milford	Milford	168
LaSalle	Acacia	67	Millburn	Antioch	127
Latham	Latham	853	Milledgeville	Milledgeville	345
Lawn Ridge	Lawn Ridge	415	Milton	Milton	275
Lawrenceville	Edward Dobbins	164	Minier	Comet	641
Lebanon	Lebanon	110	Minonk	Rob Morris	247
Lee Center	Lee Center	146	Minooka	Minooka	528
Leland	Leland	558	Moline	Doric	319
Lena	Lena	174	Momence	Momence	481
Lerna	Lerna	788	Monmouth	Monmouth	37
Le Roy	Le Roy	221	Monticello	Fraternal	58
Lewistown	Lewistown	104	Montrose	Prairie City	578
Lexington	Lexington	482	Morris	Cedar	124
Liberty	Liberty	380	Morrison	Dunlap	321
Libertyville	Libertyville	492	Morrisonville	Morrisonville	681
Lick Creek	Union	627	Morton	Groveland	352
Lima	Lima	135	Mound City	Trinity	562
Lincoln	Logan	210	Mound Station	Kendrick	430
Lisbon	Orient	323	Mount Auburn	Kedron	340
Litchfield	Charter Oak	236	Mt. Carmel	Mt. Carmel	239
Litchfield	Litchfield	517	Mt. Carroll	Cyrus	188
Littleton	Littleton	766	Mt. Erie	Mt. Erie	331
Loami	Loami	450	Mt. Morris	Samuel H. Davis	96
Lockport	Lockport	538	Mt. Pulaski	Mt. Pulaski	87
Loda	Abraham Jonas	316	Mount Sterling	Hardin	44
London Mills	London	848	Mt. Vernon	Mt. Vernon	31
Long Point	Long Point	552	Moweaqua	Moweaqua	180
Lostant	Lostant		Murphysboro	Murphysboro	498
Louisville	Louisville	196	Murrayville	Murrayville	432
Lovington	Lovington	228	Naperville	Euclid	65
Ludlow	Pera	574	Nashville	Washington	55
Lyndon	Lyndon	750	Nebo	Nebo	806
Lynnville	Gill	382	Neoga	Neoga	279
McHenry	McHenry	158	Neponset	Neponset	803
McLean	McLean	469	New Boston	New Boston	59
McLeansboro	Polk	137	New Burnside	New Burnside	772
Macedonia	Royal	807	New Canton	New Canton	821
Mackinaw	Mackinaw	132	New Douglas	Madison	560
Macomb	Macomb	17	New Grand Chain	Grand Chain	660
Macon	South Macon	467	New Hartford	New Hartford	453
Magnolia	Magnolia	103	New Haven	New Haven	230
Mahomet	Mahomet	220	New Holland	New Holland	741
Makanda	Makanda	434	Newman	Newman	369
Manchester	Manchester	229	New Salem	New Salem	218
Manito	Manito	476	Newton	Newton	216
Mansfield	Mansfield	773	New Windsor	Oxford	367
Maquon	Maquon	530	Noble	Noble	362
Marceline	Marceline	114	Nokomis	Nokomis	456
Marengo	Marengo	138	Normal	Normal	673
Marine	Marine	355	Norris City	May	718
Marion	Fellowship	89	Norwood Park	Beacon Light	784
Maroa	Maroa	454	Nunda	Nunda	169
Marseilles	Marseilles	417	Oakland	Oakland	219
Marshall	Marshall	133	Oak Park	Harlem	540
Martinsville	Clark	603	Oblong	Oblong City	644
Martinton	Martinton	845			

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF POSTOFFICES—*Continued.*

POSTOFFICE.	NAME.	NO.	POSTOFFICE.	NAME.	NO.
Oconee	Oconee	392	Quincy	Bodley	1
Odell	Odell	401	Quincy	Herman	39
Odin	Odin	503	Quincy	Quincy	296
O'Fallon	O'Fallon	576	Quincy	Lambert	659
Ogden	Ogden	754	Raleigh	Raleigh	128
Ohio	Ohio	814	Ramsey	Ramsey	405
Olmsted	Caledonia	47	Rankin	Rankin	725
Olney	Olney	140	Rantoul	Rantoul	470
Omaha	Omaha	723	Raritan	Raritan	727
Onarga	Onarga	305	Raymond	Raymond	692
Oneida	Oneida	337	Red Bud	Red Bud	427
Opdyke	Jefferson	368	Richmond	Richmond	143
Oquawka	Oquawka	123	Ridge Farm	Ridge Farm	632
Orangeville	Orangeville	687	Ridgway	Ridgway	816
Oregon	Oregon	420	Rio	Rio	685
Orion	Sherman	535	Riverside	Riverside	862
Oswego	Raven	303	Riverton	Riverton Union	786
Ottawa	Occidental	40	Robinson	Robinson	250
Ottawa	Humboldt	555	Rochelle	Horicon	244
Owaneco	Locust	623	Rochester	Rochester	635
Palatine	Palatine	314	Rockford	Rockford	102
Palestine	Palestine	849	Rockford	Star in the East	166
Palmyra	Palmyra	463	Rockford	E. F. W. Ellis	633
Pana	Pana	226	Rock Island	Trio	57
Paris	Prairie	77	Rock Island	Rock Island	658
Paris	Paris	268	Rockport	Rockport	830
Parkersburg	Parkersburg	509	Rockton	Rockton	74
Patoka	Patoka	613	Roodhouse	E. M. Husted	796
Pawnee	Pawnee	675	Roscoe	Roscoe	75
Paw Paw	Corinthian	205	Roseville	Roseville	519
Paxton	Paxton	416	Rossville	Rossville	527
Payson	Payson	379	Rushville	Rushville	9
Pearl City	Pearl	823	Rutland	Rutland	477
Pecatonica	A. W. Rawson	145	Sadorus	J. R. Gorin	537
Pekin	Pekin	29	Saint Charles	Unity	48
Pekin	Empire	126	Saint Elmo	Saint Elmo	769
Peoria	Peoria	15	Salem	Marion	130
Peoria	Temple	46	Sandwich	Meteor	283
Peoria	Illinois	263	San Jose	San Jose	645
Peoria	Schiller	335	Saunemin	Saunemin	738
Peotone	Peotone	636	Savanna	Mississippi	385
Perry	Perry	95	Saybrook	Cheney's Grove	468
Peru	St. Johns	13	Scott Land	Scott Land	743
Petersburg	Clinton	19	Scottville	Scottville	426
Philo	Centennial	747	Seaton	Charity	838
Pilot	Newtown	714	Seneca	Seneca	532
Pinckneyville	Mitchell	85	Shabbona	Shabbona	374
Pittsfield	Pittsfield	790	Shannon	Shannon	490
Piper City	Piper	608	Shawneetown	Warren	14
Plainfield	Plainfield	536	Sheffield	Ames	142
Plainview	Plainview	461	Shelbyville	Jackson	53
Plainville	Adams	529	Sheldon	Sheldon	609
Plano	Sunbeam	428	Sheridan	Sheridan	735
Pleasant Hill	Pleasant Hill	565	Shipman	Shipman	212
Pleasant Plains	Pleasant Plains	700	Shirley	Shirley	582
Plymouth	Plymouth	286	Sibley	Sibley	761
Pocahontas	Gordon	473	Sidell	Sidell	798
Polo	Mystic Tie	187	Sidney	Sidney	347
Pontiac	Pontiac	294	Somonauk	Somonauk	646
Pontoosuc	Herrick	193	Sorento	Sorento	861
Port Byron	Philo	436	Sparland	Sparland	441
Potomac	Potomac	782	Sparta	Hope	162
Prairie City	Golden Gate	248	Springfield	Springfield	4
Pre-emption	Pre-emption	755	Springfield	Central	71
Princeton	Bureau	112	Springfield	Tyrian	333
Princeton	Princeton	587	Springfield	St. Paul's	500
Princeville	Princeville	360	Spring Hill	Bollen	412
Prophetstown	Prophetstown	293	Spring Valley	S. M. Dalzell	805

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF POSTOFFICES—*Continued.*

POSTOFFICE.	NAME.	NO.	POSTOFFICE.	NAME.	NO.
Staunton	Staunton	177	Virden	Virden	161
Steeleville	Alma	497	Virginia	Virginia	544
Sterling	Rock River	612	Waldron	Aroma	378
Stewardson	Stewardson	541	Walnut	Walnut	722
Stockton	Plum River	554	Walpole	Tuscan	630
Stone Fort	Stone Fort	495	Walshville	Walshville	475
Streator	Streator	607	Waltham	Waltham	384
Stronghurst	Stronghurst	847	Warren	Jo Daviess	278
Sublette	Sublette	349	Warsaw	Warsaw	257
Sullivan	Sullivan	764	Washburn	Washburn	421
Summerfield	Summerfield	342	Washington	Taylor	98
Sumner	Sumner	334	Wataga	Wataga	291
Sycamore	Sycamore	134	Waterman	Waterman	728
Tamaroa	Tamaroa	207	Waterloo	Morris	787
Tampico	Yorktown	655	Watseka	Watseka	446
Taylorville	Mound	122	Watson	Watson	602
Temple Hill	Temple Hill	701	Wauconda	Wauconda	298
Tennessee	Tennessee	496	Waukegan	Waukegan	78
Thompsonville	Akin	749	Waverly	Waverly	118
Thomson	Thomson	559	Wayne City	Orel	759
Time	Time	569	Waynesville	Wayne	172
Tiskilwa	Sharon	550	Weldon	Weldon	746
Toledo	Toledo	834	Wenona	Wenona	344
Tolona	Tolono	391	West Chicago	Amity	472
Tonica	Tonica	364	West Frankfort	Frankfort	567
Toulon	Toulon	93	West Point	Dills	295
Towanda	Towanda	542	West Salem	West Salem	866
Tower Hill	Tower Hill	493	Wheaton	Wheaton	269
Tremont	Tremont	462	Wheeling	Vitruvius	81
Trenton	Trenton	109	White Hall	White Hall	80
Trilla	Muddy Point	396	Williamsville	Lavely	203
Troy	Troy	588	Willow Hill	Cooper	489
Troy Grove	Shiloh	397	Wilmington	Wilmington	208
Tunnell Hill	Reynoldsburg	419	Winchester	Winchester	105
Tuscola	Tuscola	332	Windsor	Windsor	322
Union	Orion	358	Winnebago	Winnebago	745
Upper Alton	Franklin	25	Winslow	Winslow	564
Urbana	Urbana	157	Winterrowd	Mayo	664
Utica	Utica	858	Woburn	Gilham	809
Vandalia	Temperance	16	Wolf Creek	Chapel Hill	719
Venice	Triple	835	Woodhull	Woodhull	502
Vermilion	Stratton	408	Woodstock	Saint Marks	63
Vermont	Vermont	116	Wyanet	Wyanet	231
Verona	Verona	757	Wyoming	Wyoming	479
Versailles	Versailles	108	Xenia	Xenia	485
Victoria	A. T. Darrah	793	Yates City	Yates City	448
Vienna	Vienna	150	York	York	313
Viola	Viola	577	Yorkville	Kendall	471

List of Lodges by Districts.

FIRST DISTRICT.

NO.	NAME.	LOCATION.	PLACE OF MEETING.
33	Oriental	Chicago	78 Monroe St
160	Waubansia	Chicago	Masonic Temple
211	Cleveland	Chicago	Randolph and Halsted Sts
308	Ashlar	Chicago	Masonic Temple
314	Palatine	Palatine	
410	Mithra	Chicago	E. N. Ave. and N. Halstead St.
437	Chicago	Chicago	Masonic Temple
524	Evans	Evanston	
557	Lessing	Chicago	615-617 N. Clark St
639	Keystone	Chicago	615-617 N. Clark St
662	South Park	Chicago	115 53d St
686	Garfield	Chicago	1250 West Madison St
711	Providence	Jefferson	
726	Golden Rule	Chicago	Masonic Temple
751	Lounsbury	Barrington	
767	Triluminar	Chicago	227 92d St
774	Lake View	Chicago	Lincoln, Racine & Diversy Aves
779	Wright's Grove	Chicago	615 N. Clark St
784	Beacon Light	Chicago	Norwood Park
797	Normal Park	Chicago	69th St. and Stewart Ave.
810	Tracy	Chicago	103d St near Walden Parkway.
818	Ben Hur	Chicago	Milwaukee and North Aves.
836	Windsor Park	Chicago	41-76 St
842	Fides	Chicago	700-119 St
851	Chicago Heights	Chicago Heights	
860	Metropolitan	Chicago	42d Ave. and W. Van Buren St.
864	Olympia	Chicago	4229 Cottage Grove Ave

SECOND DISTRICT.

NO.	NAME.	LOCATION.	PLACE OF MEETING.
81	Vitruvius	Wheeling	
182	Germania	Chicago	615 N. Clark St
271	Blaney	Chicago	78 Monroe St
310	Dearborn	Chicago	3118 Forest Ave
393	Blair	Chicago	78 Monroe St
411	Hesperia	Chicago	78 Monroe St
478	Pleiades	Chicago	473 West Madison St
526	Covenant	Chicago	Masonic Temple
610	Union Park	Chicago	473 and 475 W. Madison St
642	Apollo	Chicago	3118 Forest Ave
669	Herder	Chicago	358 Blue Island Ave
690	Englewood	Chicago	63d and Yale Sts
716	Calumet	Blue Island	
731	Harbor	Chica o	91st St. and Commercial Ave.
758	Mystic Star	Chicago	63d and Yale Sts
768	Mizpah	Chicago	4341 South Halsted St
776	Grand Crossing	Chicago	76th St. near Dobson Ave.
780	Siloam	Chicago	1249 Madison St
789	Auburn Park	Chicago	79th and Sherman Sts
800	Kenwood	Chicago	4229 Cottage Grove Ave
813	Humboldt Park	Chicago	1227 Armitage Ave
819	Columbian	Chicago	1812 W 22d St
839	Berwyn	Berwyn	
843	Park	Chicago	Clark St. and Greenleaf Ave.
854	Brighton Park	Chicago	Hart and Archer Aves
862½	Riversi e	Riverside	
865	St. Cecilia	Chicago	Masonic Temple

LIST OF LODGES BY DISTRICTS—*Continued.*

THIRD DISTRICT.

NO.	NAME.	LOCATION.	PLACE OF MEETING.
141	Garden City	Chicago	Masonic Temple
209	W. B. Warren	Chicago	Masonic Temple
277	Accordia	Chicago	Halsted St. and North Ave
311	Kilwinning	Chicago	Masonic Temple
409	T. J. Turner	Chicago	Masonic Temple
422	Landmark	Chicago	4229 Cottage Grove Ave
508	Home	Chicago	3118 Forest Ave
540	Harlem	Oak Park	
611	Lincoln Park	Chicago	615-617 N. Clark St
643	D. C. Cregier	Chicago	404 and 406 Milwaukee Ave
674	Waldeck	Chicago	44th and State St
697	Richard Cole	Chicago	2941 Archer Ave
717	Arcana	Chicago	Halsted and Randolph Sts
739	Lakeside	Chicago	3120 Forest Ave
765	Palace	Chicago	
770	LaGrange	LaGrange	
777	Ravenswood	Chicago	Wilson St. & E. Ravenswo'd Park
783	Constantia	Chicago	70 Adams St
795	Myrtle	Chicago	Irving Park
804	Kensington	Chicago	11100 Michigan Ave
815	Lawn	Chicago	3620 West 63d St
832	Magic City	Harvey	
841	Woodlawn Park	Chicago	225 64th St
850	Austin	Austin	
855	King Oscar	Chicago	Masonic Temple
863	St. Andrews	Chicago	70 Adams St
UD	Maywood	Maywood	

FOURTH DISTRICT.

NO.	NAME.	LOCATION.	COUNTY.
48	Unity	St. Charles	Kane
90	Jerusalem Temple	Aurora	Kane
117	Elgin	Elgin	Kane
139	Geneva	Geneva	Kane
190	Dundee	Dundee	Kane
254	Aurora	Aurora	Kane
359	Blackberry	Elburn	Kane
404	Batavia	Batavia	Kane
443	Hampshire	Hampshire	Kane
522	Monitor	Elgin	Kane
63	St. Marks	Woodstock	McHenry
138	Marengo	Marengo	McHenry
143	Richmond	Richmond	McHenry
158	McHenry	McHenry	McHenry
169	Nunda	Nunda	McHenry
309	Harvard	Harvard	McHenry
358	Orion	Union	McHenry
604	Hebron	Hebron	McHenry
78	Waukegan	Waukegan	Lake
115	Rising Sun	Gray's Lake	Lake
127	Antioch	Millburn	Lake
298	Wauconda	Wauconda	Lake
492	Libertyville	Libertyville	Lake
676	A. O. Fay	Highland Park	Lake
827	Sequoit	Antioch	Lake

LIST OF LODGES BY DISTRICTS—*Continued.*

FIFTH DISTRICT.

NO.	NAME.	LOCATION.	COUNTY.
60	Belvidere	Belvidere	Boone
575	Capron	Capron	Boone
74	Rockton	Rockton	Winnebago
75	Roscoe	Roscoe	Winnebago
102	Rockford	Rockford	Winnebago
145	A. W. Rawson	Pecatonica	Winnebago
166	Star-in-the-East	Rockford	Winnebago
173	Cherry Valley	Cherry Valley	Winnebago
302	Durand	Durand	Winnebago
633	E. F. W. Ellis	Rockford	Winnebago
745	Winnebago	Winnebago	Winnebago
97	Excelsior	Freeport	Stephenson
170	Evergreen	Freeport	Stephenson
174	Lena	Lena	Stephenson
414	Evening Star	Davis	Stephenson
564	Winslow	Winslow	Stephenson
687	Orangeville	Orangeville	Stephenson
823	Pearl	Pearl City	Stephenson

SIXTH DISTRICT.

NO.	NAME.	LOCATION.	COUNTY.
36	Kavanaugh	Elizabeth	Jo Daviess
273	Miners	Galena	Jo Daviess
278	Jo Daviess	Warren	Jo Daviess
491	Martin	East Dubuque	Jo Daviess
554	Plum River	Stockton	Jo Daviess
859	Apple River	Apple River	Jo Daviess
188	Cyrus	Mt. Carroll	Carroll
345	Milledgeville	Milledgeville	Carroll
385	Mississippi	Savanna	Carroll
423	Lanark	Lanark	Carroll
490	Shannon	Shannon	Carroll
559	Thomson	Thomson	Carroll
867	Chadwick	Chadwick	Carroll
189	Fulton City	Fulton	Whiteside
293	Prophetstown	Prophetstown	Whiteside
321	Dunlap	Morrison	Whiteside
412	Bollen	Spring Hill	Whiteside
566	Albany	Albany	Whiteside
612	Rock River	Sterling	Whiteside
655	Yorktown	Tampico	Whiteside
667	Erie	Erie	Whiteside
750	Lyndon	Lyndon	Whiteside

SEVENTH DISTRICT.

NO.	NAME.	LOCATION.	COUNTY.
96	Samuel H. Davis	Mt. Morris	Ogle
187	Mystic Tie	Polo	Ogle
244	Horicon	Rochelle	Ogle
274	Byron	Byron	Ogle
320	Creston	Creston	Ogle
420	Oregon	Oregon	Ogle
505	Meridian Sun	Holcomb	Ogle
7	Friendship	Dixon	Lee
146	Lee Centre	Lee Centre	Lee
178	Illinois Central	Amboy	Lee

LIST OF LODGES BY DISTRICTS—*Continued.*

SEVENTH DISTRICT—CONTINUED.

NO.	NAME.	LOCATION.	COUNTY.
205	Corinthian	Paw Paw	Lee
264	Franklin Grove	Franklin Grove	Lee
282	Brooklyn	Compton	Lee
349	Sublette	Sublette	Lee
531	Ashton	Ashton	Lee
134	Sycamore	Sycamore	De Kalb
144	De Kalb	De Kalb	De Kalb
283	Meteor	Sandwich	De Kalb
288	Genoa	Genoa	De Kalb
391	Hinckley	Hinckley	De Kalb
374	Shabbona	Shabbona	De Kalb
402	Kishwaukee	Kingston	De Kalb
646	Somonauk	Somonauk	De Kalb
728	Waterman	Waterman	De Kalb
857	Boyd D	Kirkland	De Kalb

EIGHTH DISTRICT.

NO.	NAME.	LOCATION.	COUNTY.
303	Raven	Oswego	Kendall
323	Orient	Lisbon	Kendall
428	Sunbeam	Plano	Kendall
471	Kendall	Yorkville	Kendall
65	Euclid	N perville	Du Page
269	Wheaton	Wheat n	Du Page
472	Amity	West Chicago	Du Page
824	Grove	Downers Grove	Du Page
42	Mt. Joliet	Joliet	Will
175	Matteson	Joliet	Will
208	Wilmington	Wilmington	Will
262	Channahon	Channahon	Will
536	Plainfield	Plainfield	Will
538	Lockport	Lockport	Will
636	Peotone	Peotone	Will
704	Braidwood	Braidwood	Will
763	Crete	Crete	Will
124	Cedar	Morris	Grundy
528	Minooka	Minooka	Grundy
573	Gardner	Gardner	Grundy
757	Verona	Verona	Grundy
826	Mazon	Mazon	Grundy

NINTH DISTRICT.

NO.	NAME.	LOCATION.	COUNTY.
13	St. John's	Peru	La Salle
40	Occidental	Ottawa	La Salle
67	Acacia	La Salle	La Salle
176	Mendota	Mendota	La Salle
183	Meridian	Earlville	La Salle
194	Freedom	Freedom	La Salle
364	Tonica	Tonica	La Salle
384	Waltham	Waltham	La Salle
397	Shiloh	Troy Grove	La Salle
417	Marseilles	Marseilles	La Salle
477	Rutland	Rutl nd	La Salle
532	Seneca	Seneca	La Salle
555	Humboldt	Ottawa	La Salle

LIST OF LODGES BY DISTRICTS—*Continued.*

NINTH DISTRICT—CONTINUED.

NO	NAME.	LOCATION.	COUNTY.
558	Leland	Leland	La Salle
607	Streator	Streator	La Salle
735	Sheridan	Sheridan	La Salle
858	Utica	Utica	La Salle
UD	Cornell	Cornell	La Salle
....	Lostant	Lostant	La Salle
294	Pontiac	Pontiac	Livingston
351	Tarbolton	Fairbury	Livingston
371	Livingston	Dwight	Livingston
401	Odell	Odell	Livingston
539	Chatsworth	Chatsworth	Livingston
552	Long Point	Long Point	Livingston
614	Forrest	Forrest	Livingston
738	Saunemin	Saunemin	Livingston

TENTH DISTRICT.

NO.	NAME.	LOCATION.	COUNTY.
112	Bureau	Princeton	Bureau
142	Ames	Sheffield	Bureau
231	Wyanet	Wyanet	Bureau
270	Levi Lusk	Arlington	Bureau
383	La Moille	La Moille	Bureau
399	Buda	Buda	Bureau
550	Sharon	Tiskilwa	Bureau
587	Princeton	Princeton	Bureau
722	Walnut	Walnut	Bureau
803	Neponset	Neponset	Bureau
805	S. M. Dalzell	Spring Valley	Bureau
814	Ohio	Ohio	Bureau
103	Magnolia	Magnolia	Putnam
61	Lacon	Lacon	Marshall
119	Henry	Henry	Marshall
344	Wenona	Wenona	Marshall
415	Lawn Ridge	Lawn Ridge	Marshall
441	Sparland	Sparland	Marshall
93	Toulon	Toulon	Stark
479	Wyoming	Wyoming	Stark
501	Stark	La Fayette	Stark
514	Bradford	Bradford	Stark

ELEVENTH DISTRICT.

NO.	NAME.	LOCATION.	COUNTY.
49	Cambridge	Cambridge	Henry
92	Stewart	Geneseo	Henry
159	Kewanee	Kewanee	Henry
243	Galva	Galva	Henry
433	Annawan	Atkinson	Henry
502	Woodhull	Woodhull	Henry
535	Sherman	Orion	Henry
680	Clement	Colono	Henry
57	Trio	Rock Island	Rock Island
69	Eureka	Milan	Rock Island
319	Doric	Moline	Rock Island
436	Philo	Port Byron	Rock Island
516	Andalusia	Andalusia	Rock Island
543	Cordova	Cordova	Rock Island
547	Valley	Coal Valley	Rock Island
658	Rock Island	Rock Island	Rock Island

LIST OF LODGES BY DISTRICTS—*Continued.*
ELEVENTH DISTRICT—CONTINUED.

NO.	NAME.	LOCATION.	COUNTY.
679	Illinois City	Buffalo Prairie	Rock Island
59	New Boston	New Boston	Mercer
113	Robert Burns	Keithsburg	Mercer
252	Aledo	Aledo	Mercer
367	Oxford	New Windsor	Mercer
577	Viola	Viola	Mercer
755	Pre-emption	Pre-emption	Mercer
838	Charity	Seaton	Mercer

TWELFTH DISTRICT.

NO.	NAME.	LOCATION.	COUNTY.
17	Macomb	Macomb	McDonough
233	Bladinsville	Bladinsville	McDonough
248	Golden Gate	Prairie City	McDonough
377	T. J. Pickett	Bushnell	McDonough
327	Industry	Industry	McDonough
496	Colchester	Colchester	McDonough
572	Bardolph	Bardolph	McDonough
617	Good Hope	Good Hope	McDonough
100	Astoria	Astoria	Fulton
104	Lewistown	Lewistown	Fulton
116	Vermont	Vermont	Fulton
192	Farmington	Farmington	Fulton
213	Ipava	Ipava	Fulton
253	Avon Harmony	Avon	Fulton
350	Fairview	Fairview	Fulton
534	Cuba	Cuba	Fulton
734	Morning Star	Canton	Fulton
848	London	London Mills	Fulton
9	Rushville	Rushville	Schuyler
465	Huntsville	Huntsville	Schuyler
648	Camden	Camden	Schuyler
766	Littleton	Littleton	Schuyler

THIRTEENTH DISTRICT.

NO.	NAME.	LOCATION.	COUNTY.
66	Pacific	Knoxville	Knox
155	Alpha	Galesburg	Knox
185	Abingdon	Abingdon	Knox
291	Wataga	Wataga	Knox
330	Altona	Altona	Knox
337	Oneida	Oneida	Knox
448	Yates City	Yates City	Knox
530	Maquon	Maquon	Knox
584	Vesper	Galesburg	Knox
685	Rio	Rio	Knox
793	A. T. Darrah	Victoria	Knox
37	Monmouth	Monmouth	Warren
518	Abraham Lincoln	Kirkwood	Warren
519	Roseville	Roseville	Warren
619	Berwick	Cameron	Warren
702	Alexandria	Alexis	Warren
123	Oquawka	Oquawka	Henderson
727	Raritan	Raritan	Henderson
732	Carman	Carman	Henderson
847	Stronghurst	Stronghurst	Henderson

LIST OF LODGES BY DISTRICTS—*Continued.*

FOURTEENTH DISTRICT.

NO.	NAME.	LOCATION.	COUNTY.
15	Peoria	Peoria	Peoria
46	Temple	Peoria	Peoria
109	Lancaster	Glasford	Peoria
222	George Washington	Chillicothe	Peoria
263	Illinois	Peoria	Peoria
335	Schiller	Peoria	Peoria
360	Princeville	Princeville	Peoria
363	Horeb	Elmwood	Peoria
748	Alta	Alta	Peoria
246	El Paso	El Paso	Woodford
247	Rob Morris	Minonk	Woodford
306	Wm. C. Hobbs	Eureka	Woodford
421	Washburn	Washburn	Woodford
29	Pekin	Pekin	Tazewell
98	Taylor	Washington	Tazewell
126	Empire	Pekin	Tazewell
132	Mackinaw	Mackinaw	Tazewell
156	Delavan	Delavan	Tazewell
352	Groveland	Morton	Tazewell
462	Tremont	Tremont	Tazewell
622	Hopedale	Hopedale	Tazewell
641	Comet	Minier	Tazewell

FIFTEENTH DISTRICT.

NO.	NAME.	LOCATION.	COUNTY.
43	Bloomington	Bloomington	McLean
221	Le Roy	Le Roy	McLean
251	Heyworth	Heyworth	McLean
292	Chenoa	Chenoa	McLean
468	Cheneys Grove	Saybrook	McLean
469	McLean	McLean	McLean
482	Lexington	Lexington	McLean
512	Wade Barney	Bloomington	McLean
542	Towanda	Towanda	McLean
582	Shirley	Shirley	McLean
656	Mozart	Bloomington	McLean
673	Normal	Normal	McLean
737	Arrowsmith	Arrowsmith	McLean
742	Danvers	Danvers	McLean
785	Stanford	Stanford	McLean
799	Colfax	Colfax	McLean
84	De Witt	Clinton	De Witt
174	Wayne	Waynesville	De Witt
261	Amon	De Witt	De Witt
710	Farmer City	Farmer City	De Witt
746	Weldon	Weldon	De Witt
820	Henderson	Kenney	De Witt
416	Paxton	Paxton	Ford
608	Piper	Piper City	Ford
631	Norton	Cabery	Ford
733	Gibson	Gibson City	Ford
761	Sibley	Sibley	Ford
811	Melvin	Melvin	Ford

LIST OF LODGES BY DISTRICTS—*Continued.*

SIXTEENTH DISTRICT.

NO.	NAME.	LOCATION.	COUNTY.
378	Aroma	Waldron	Kankakee
389	Kankakee	Kankakee	Kankakee
481	Momence	Momence	Kankakee
168	Milford	Milford	Iroquois
305	Onarga	Onarga	Iroquois
316	Abraham Jonas	Loda	Iroquois
429	Chebanse	Chebanse	Iroquois
446	Watseka	Watseka	Iroquois
506	O. H. Miner	Iroquois	Iroquois
591	Gilman	Gilman	Iroquois
609	Sheldon	Sheldon	Iroquois
634	Buckley	Buckley	Iroquois
688	Clifton	Clifton	Iroquois
845	Martinton	Martinton	Iroquois
38	Olive Branch	Danville	Vermilion
154	Russell	Georgetown	Vermilion
265	Vermilion	Indianola	Vermilion
285	Catlin	Catlin	Vermilion
527	Rossville	Rossville	Vermilion
590	Fairmount	Fairmount	Vermilion
632	Ridge Farm	Ridge Farm	Vermilion
709	Star	Hoopeston	Vermilion
714	Newtown	Pilot	Vermilion
725	Rankin	Rankin	Vermilion
782	Potomac	Potomac	Vermilion
798	Sidell	Sidell	Vermilion
844	Hopewell	Hope	Vermilion

SEVENTEENTH DISTRICT.

NO.	NAME.	LOCATION.	COUNTY.
157	Urbana	Urbana	Champaign
199	Homer	Homer	Champaign
220	Mahomet	Mahomet	Champaign
240	Western Star	Champaign	Champaign
347	Sidney	Sidney	Champaign
391	Tolono	Tolono	Champaign
470	Rantoul	Rantoul	Champaign
537	J. R. Gorin	Sadorous	Champaign
574	Pera	Ludlow	Champaign
747	Centennial	Philo	Champaign
754	Ogden	Ogden	Champaign
791	Broadlands	Broadlands	Champaign
801	Sangamon	Fisher	Champaign
332	Tuscola	Tuscola	Douglas
366	Arcola	Arcola	Douglas
369	Newman	Newman	Douglas
440	Camargo	Camargo	Douglas
837	Hindsboro	Hindsboro	Douglas
77	Prairie	Paris	Edgar
148	Bloomfield	Chrisman	Edgar
268	Paris	Paris	Edgar
280	Kansas	Kansas	Edgar
408	Stratton	Vermilion	Edgar
743	Scott Land	Scott Land	Edgar
829	Edgar	Hume	Edgar
35	Charleston	Charleston	Coles
179	Wabash	Etna	Coles
219	Oakland	Oakland	Coles
260	Mattoon	Mattoon	Coles
390	Ashmore	Ashmore	Coles
396	Muddy Point	Trilla	Coles
788	Lerna	Lerna	Coles
698	Hutton	Diona	Coles

LIST OF LODGES BY DISTRICTS—*Continued.*

EIGHTEENTH DISTRICT.

NO.	NAME.	LOCATION.	COUNTY.
58	Fraternal	Monticello	Piatt
365	Bement	Bement	Piatt
600	Cerro Gordo	Cerro Gordo	Piatt
651	Atwood	Atwood	Piatt
773	Mansfield	Mansfield	Piatt
812	De Land	De Land	Piatt
228	Lovington	Lovington	Moultrie
595	Miles Hart	Gays	Moultrie
764	Sullivan	Sullivan	Moultrie
825	Arthur	Arthur	Moultrie
8	Macon	Decatur	Macon
312	Ionic	Decatur	Macon
431	Summit	Harristown	Macon
454	Maroa	Maroa	Macon
467	South Macon	Macon	Macon
682	Blue Mound	Blue Mound	Macon
U'l	Argenta	Argenta	Macon
87	Mt. Pulaski	Mt. Pulaski	Logan
165	Atlanta	Atlanta	Logan
210	Logan	Lincoln	Logan
741	New Holland	New Holland	Logan
808	Cornland	Cornland	Logan
853	Latham	Latham	Logan

NINETEENTH DISTRICT.

NO.	NAME.	LOCATION.	COUNTY.
88	Havana	Havana	Mason
403	Mason City	Mason City	Mason
476	Manito	Manito	Mason
645	San Jose	San Jose	Mason
191	linton	Petersburg	Menard
653	Greenview	Greenview	Menard
4	Springfield	Springfield	Sangamon
71	Central	Springfield	Sangamon
203	Lavely	Williamsville	Sangamon
333	Tyrian	Springfield	Sangamon
354	Ark and Archor	Auburn	Sangamon
450	Loami	Loami	Sangamon
500	St. Pauls	Springfield	Sangamon
521	Illiopolis	Illiopolis	Sangamon
523	Chatham	Chatham	Sangamon
556	Dawson	Dawson	Sangamon
635	Rochester	Rochester	Sangamon
675	Pawnee	Pawnee	Sangamon
700	Pleasant Plains	Pleasant Plains	Sangamon
762	Van Meter	Cantrall	Sangamon
786	Riverton Union	Riverton	Sangamon
23	Cass	Beardstown	Cass
544	Virginia	Virginia	Cass
724	Chandlerville	Chandlerville	Cass

LIST OF LODGES BY DISTRICTS—*Continued.*

TWENTIETH DISTRICT.

NO.	NAME.	LOCATION.	COUNTY.
44	Hardin	Mt Sterling	Brown
108	Versailles	Versailles	Brown
430	Kendrick	Mound Station	Brown
3	Harmony	Jacksonville	Morgan
52	Benevolent	Meredosia	Morgan
118	Waverly	Waverly	Morgan
346	N. D. Morse	Concord	Morgan
382	Gill	Lynnville	Morgan
432	Murrayville	Murrayville	Morgan
570	Jacksonville	Jacksonville	Morgan
616	Wadley	Franklin	Morgan
105	Winchester	Winchester	Scott
229	Manchester	Manchester	Scott
424	Exeter	Exeter	Scott
846	Bluffs	Bluffs	Scott
34	Barry	Barry	Pike
45	Griggsville	Griggsville	Pike
95	Perry	Perry	Pike
218	New Salem	New Salem	Pike
275	Milton	Milton	Pike
353	Kinderhook	Kinderhook	Pike
373	Chambersburg	Chambersburg	Pike
388	El Dara	El Dara	Pike
453	New Hartford	New Hartford	Pike
565	Pleasant Hill	Pleasant Hill	Pike
569	Time	Time	Pike
790	Pittsfield	Pittsfield	Pike
806	Nebo	Nebo	Pike
821	New Canton	New Canton	Pike
830	Rockport	Rockport	Pike

TWENTY-FIRST DISTRICT.

NO.	NAME.	LOCATION.	COUNTY.
1	Bodley	Quincy	Adams
39	Herman	Quincy	Adams
114	Marcelline	Marcelline	Adams
135	Lima	Lima	Adams
147	Clayton	Clayton	Adams
227	Columbus	Columbus	Adams
266	Kingston	Fairweather	Adams
267	La Prairie	Golden	Adams
296	Quincy	Quincy	Adams
297	Benjamin	Camp Point	Adams
379	Payson	Payson	Adams
380	Liberty	Liberty	Adams
449	Mendon	Mendon	Adams
529	Adams	Plainville	Adams
659	Lambert	Quincy	Adams
20	Hancock	Carthage	Hancock
193	Herrick	Pontoosuc	Hancock
195	La Harpe	La Harpe	Hancock
235	Dallas City	Dallas City	Hancock
238	Black Hawk	Hamilton	Hancock
257	Warsaw	Warsaw	Hancock
286	Plymouth	Plymouth	Hancock
295	Dills	West Point	Hancock
318	J. L. Anderson	Augusta	Hancock
464	Denver	Denver	Hancock
486	Bowen	Bowen	Hancock
618	Basco	Basco	Hancock
683	Burnside	Burnside	Hancock
915	Elvaston	Elvaston	Hancock

LIST OF LODGES BY DISTRICTS—*Continued.*

TWENTY-SECOND DISTRICT.

NO.	NAME.	LOCATION.	COUNTY.
792	Calhoun	Hardin	Calhoun
856	West Gate	Hamburg	Calhoun
50	Carrollton	Carrollton	Greene
80	Whitehall	Whitehall	Greene
129	Greenfield	Greenfield	Greene
197	King Solomon's	Kane	Greene
796	E. M. Husted	Roodhouse	Greene
341	Full Moon	Grafton	Jersey
384	Jerseyville	Jerseyville	Jersey
592	Fieldon	Fieldon	Jersey
76	Mt. Nebo	Carlinville	Macoupin
151	Bunker Hill	Bunker Hill	Macoupin
152	Fidelity	Medora	Macoupin
161	Virden	Virden	Macoupin
171	Girard	Girard	Macoupin
177	Staunton	Staunton	Macoupin
212	Shipman	Shipman	Macoupin
214	Gillespie	Gillespie	Macoupin
249	Hibbard	Brighton	Macoupin
426	Scottville	Scottville	Macoupin
445	Chesterfield	Chesterfield	Macoupin
461	Plainview	Plainview	Macoupin
463	Palmyra	Palmyra	Macoupin

TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT.

NO.	NAME.	LOCATION.	COUNTY.
51	Mount Moriah	Hillsboro	Montgomery
236	Charter Oak	Litchfield	Montgomery
255	Donnelson	Donnelson	Montgomery
455	Irving	Irving	Montgomery
456	Nokomis	Nokomis	Montgomery
475	Walshville	Walshville	Montgomery
517	Litchfield	Litchfield	Montgomery
670	Fillmore	Fillmore	Montgomery
692	Raymond	Raymond	Montgomery
122	Mound	Taylorville	Christian
226	Pana	Pana	Christian
340	Kedron	Mount Auburn	Christian
451	Bromwell	Assumption	Christian
585	Fisher	Grove City	Christian
623	Locust	Owaneco	Christian
647	Blueville	Edinburg	Christian
681	Morrisonville	Morrisonville	Christian
53	Jackson	Shelbyville	Shelby
180	Moweaqua	Moweaqua	Shelby
322	Windsor	Windsor	Shelby
392	Oconee	Oconee	Shelby
493	Tower Hill	Tower Hill	Shelby
541	Stewardson	Stewardson	Shelby
706	Joppa	Cowden	Shelby
831	Findlay	Findlay	Shelby

LIST OF LODGES BY DISTRICTS—*Continued.*

TWENTY-FOURTH DISTRICT.

NO.	NAME.	LOCATION.	COUNTY.
125	Greenup	Greenup	Cumberland
279	Neoga	Neoga	Cumberland
580	Hazel Dell	Hazel Dell	Cumberland
834	Toledo	Toledo	Cumberland
133	Marshall	Marshall	Clark
313	York	York	Clark
442	Casey	Casey	Clark
603	Clark	Martinsville	Clark
620	Newhope	Cohn	Clark
136	Hutsonville	Hutsonville	Crawford
250	Robinson	Robinson	Crawford
348	Russellville	Flat Rock	Crawford
644	Oblong City	Oblong	Crawford
666	Crawford	Eaton	Crawford
756	Hardinsville	Hardinsville	Crawford
849	Palestine	Palestine	Crawford
216	Newton	Newton	Jasper
489	Cooper	Willow Hill	Jasper
140	Olney	Olney	Richland
362	Noble	Noble	Richland
509	Parkersburg	Parkersburg	Richland
164	Edward Dobbins	Lawrenceville	Lawrence
334	Sumner	Sumner	Lawrence
386	Bridgeport	Bridgeport	Lawrence
447	S. D. Monroe	Birds	Lawrence

TWENTY-FIFTH DISTRICT.

NO.	NAME.	LOCATION.	COUNTY.
196	Louisville	Louisville	Clay
204	Flora	Flora	Clay
485	Xenia	Xenia	Clay
488	Clay City	Clay City	Clay
691	Iola	Iola	Clay
149	Effingham	Effingham	Effingham
217	Mason	Mason	Effingham
484	Edgewood	Edgewood	Effingham
525	Della	Elliottstown	Effingham
533	Altamount	Altamount	Effingham
578	Prairie City	Montrose	Effingham
602	Watson	Watson	Effingham
664	Mayo	Winterrowd	Effingham
665	Greenland	Beecher City	Effingham
16	Temperance	Vandalia	Fayette
405	Ramsey	Ramsey	Fayette
601	Farina	Farina	Fayette
769	St. Elmo	St. Elmo	Fayette
130	Marion	Salem	Marion
201	Centralia	Centralia	Marion
398	Kinmundy	Kinmundy	Marion
503	Odin	Odin	Marion
510	J. D. Moody	Iuka	Marion
613	Patoka	Patoka	Marion

LIST OF LODGES BY DISTRICTS—*Continued.*

TWENTY-SIXTH DISTRICT.

No.	NAME.	LOCATION.	COUNTY.
245	Greenville	Greenville	Bond
473	Gordon	Pocahontas	Bond
809	Gillham	Woburn	Bond
861	Sorento	Sorento	Bond
79	Scott	Carlyle	Clinton
109	Trenton	Trenton	Clinton
25	Franklin	Upper Alton	Madison
27	Piasa	Alton	Madison
99	Edwardsville	Edwardsville	Madison
355	Marine	Marine	Madison
406	Bethalto	Bethalto	Madison
560	Madison	New Douglas	Madison
583	Highland	Highland	Madison
588	Troy	Troy	Madison
712	Collinsville	Collinsville	Madison
835	Triple	Venice	Madison

TWENTY-SEVENTH DISTRICT.

NO.	NAME.	LOCATION.	COUNTY.
24	St. Clair	Belleville	St. Clair
110	Lebanon	Lebanon	St. Clair
342	Summerfield	Summerfield	St. Clair
361	Douglas	Muscoutah	St. Clair
418	Freeburg	Freeburg	St. Clair
504	East St. Louis	East St. Louis	St. Clair
578	O'Fallon	O'Fallon	St. Clair
852	Gothic	East St. Louis	St. Clair
474	Columbia	Columbia	Monroe
787	Morris	Waterloo	Monroe
72	Chester	Chester	Randolph
86	Kaskaskia	Evansville	Randolph
162	Hope	Sparta	Randolph
427	Red Bud	Red Bud	Randolph
497	Alma	Steeleville	Randolph

TWENTY-EIGHTH DISTRICT.

NO.	NAME.	LOCATION.	COUNTY.
55	Washington	Nashville	Washington
153	Clay	Ashley	Washington
31	Mt. Vernon	Mt. Vernon	Jefferson
368	Jefferson	Opdyke	Jefferson
696	Belle Rive	Belle Rive	Jefferson
721	Rome	Dix	Jefferson
64	Benton	Benton	Franklin
567	Frankfort	West Frankfort	Franklin
705	Ewing	Ewing	Franklin
744	Goode	Brayfield	Franklin
749	Akin	Thompsonville	Franklin
85	Mitchell	Pinckneyville	Perry
207	Tamaroa	Tamaroa	Perry
234	Du Quoin	Du Quoin	Perry

LIST OF LODGES BY DISTRICTS—*Continued.*

TWENTY-EIGHTH DISTRICT—CONTINUED.

NO.	NAME.	LOCATION.	COUNTY.
241	Shekinah	Carbondale	Jackson
287	De Soto	De Soto	Jackson
434	Makanda	Makanda	Jackson
498	Murphysboro	Murphysboro	Jackson
657	La Fayette	Grand Tower	Jackson
695	Shiloh Hill	Campbell Hill	Jackson
833	Dean	Ava	Jackson
89	Fellowship	Marion	Williamson
458	Blazing Star	Crab Orchard	Williamson
487	Andrew Jackson	Corinth	Williamson
693	Herrins Prairie	Herrin	Williamson
719	Chapel Hill	Wolf Creek	Williamson
729	Lake Creek	Johnston City	Williamson
802	Williamson	Carterville	Williamson
817	Creal Springs	Creal Springs	Williamson

TWENTY-NINTH DISTRICT.

NO.	NAME.	LOCATION.	COUNTY.
206	Fairfield	Fairfield	Wayne
331	Mount Erie	Mt. Erie	Wayne
460	Jeffersonville	Jeffersonville	Wayne
713	Johnsonville	Johnsonville	Wayne
759	Orel	Wayne City	Wayne
356	Hermitage	Albion	Edwards
868	West Salem	West Salem	Edwards
239	Mount Carmel	Mount Carmel	Wabash
752	Allendale	Allendale	Wabash
200	Sheba	Grayville	White
272	Carmi	Carmi	White
668	Burnt Prairie	Burnt Prairie	White
677	Enfield	Enfield	White
718	May	Norris City	White
137	Polk	McLeansboro	Hamilton
630	Tuscan	Walpole	Hamilton
807	Royal	Macedonia	Hamilton
128	Raleigh	Raleigh	Saline
325	Harrisburg	Harrisburg	Saline
495	Stone Fort	Stone Fort	Saline
684	Gallatia	Gallatia	Saline
730	Eldorado	Eldorado	Saline
2	Equality	Equality	Gallatin
14	Warren	Shawneetown	Gallatin
230	New Haven	New Haven	Gallatin
723	Omaha	Omaha	Gallatin
816	Ridgway	Ridgway	Gallatin

LIST OF LODGES BY DISTRICTS—*Continued.*

THIRTIETH DISTRICT.

NO.	NAME.	LOCATION.	COUNTY.
276	Elizabeth	Elizabethtown	Hardin
444	Cave-in-Rock	Cave-in-Rock	Hardin
794	Tadmor	Karber's Ridge	Hardin
131	Golconda	Golconda	Pope
672	Eddyville	Eddyville	Pope
701	Temple Hill	Temple Hill	Pope
771	Bay City	Hamletsburg	Pope
91	Metropolis	Metropolis	Massac
232	Farmers	Brookport	Massac
336	New Columbia	New Columbia	Massac
150	Vienna	Vienna	Johnson
339	Saline	Goreville	Johnson
419	Reynoldsburg	Tunnel Hill	Johnson
772	New Burnside	New Burnside	Johnson
778	Gurney	New County Line	Johnson
822	Belknap	Belknap	Johnson
111	Jonesboro	Jonesboro	Union
466	Cobden	Cobden	Union
520	Anna	Anna	Union
581	Dongola	Dongola	Union
627	Union	Lick Creek	Union
840	Alto Pass	Alto Pass	Union
47	Caledonia	Olmsted	Pulaski
660	Grand Chain	New Grand Chain	Pulaski
562	Trinity	Mound City	Pulaski
237	Cairo	Cairo	Alexander

DEFUNCT LODGES.

NO.	NAME.	LOCATION.	COUNTY.	CHARTERED.	BECAME DEF'T	REMARKS.
5	Far West	Galena	JoDaviess	April 29, 1840		Charter was never issued
6	Columbus	Columbus	Adams	April 29, 1840	1845-6	Surrendered
10	Joliet	Joliet	Will	Oct. 5, 1841	Oct. 15, 1845	Revoked
11	Cass	Virginia	Cass	Oct. 4, 1842		Rescinded and continued U. D.
12	Rising Sun	Montrose	Iowa*	Oct. 4, 1842	Oct. 3, 1843	Suspended
18	La Fayette	Chicago	Cook	Oct. 2, 1843	Oct. 1864	Arrested
21	Warsaw	Warsaw	Hancock	Oct. 2, 1843	May 9, 1847	Surrendered
22	Milwaukee	Milwaukee	Wisconsin*	Oct. 2. 1843.		Transferred to Jurisdiction of Wisconsin
26	Hiram	Henderson	Knox	Oct. 7, 1844	March 22, 1902.	Arrested
28	Monroe	Waterloo	Monroe	Oct. 7, 1844	1874-5	Arrested
30	Morning Star	Canton	Fulton	Oct. 6, 1845	July, 1875.	Arrested
32	Apollo	Chicago	Cook	Oct. 6, 1845	Oct. 1848	Surrendered
41	Far West	Galena	Jo Daviess	Oct. 8, 1846	Oct. 6, 1852	Forfeited
54	Reclamation	Nauvoo	Hancock	Oct. 2, 1848	July 5, 1882	Surrendered
56	Pittsfield	Pittsfield	Pike	Oct. 2, 1848	Oct. 27, 1886	Forfeited
62	Jerusalem	Oregon	Ogle	Oct. 3, 1848	Oct. 4, 1853	Forfeited
68	Naples	Naples	Scott	Oct. 2, 1849	Sept. 16, 1892	Arrested
70	Social	Hennepin	Putnam	Oct. 1849	Jan. 23, 1889	Surrendered
73	Batavia	Batavia	Kane	Oct. 1849	1859‡	Surrendered
82	Metamora	Metamora	Woodford	Oct. 8, 1850	1884-85	Surrendered
83	Iroquois	Middleport	Iroquois	Oct. 8, 1850	1856‡	No record
94	Morning Sun	Jerseyville	Jersey	Oct. 8, 1850	1862 63	Surrendered
101	Madison	Upper Alton	Madison	Oct. 6, 1851	1861-62	Surrendered
107	Fayette	Fayette	Greene	Oct. 6, 1851	Aug. 16, 1875	Arrested
120	Jacksonville	Jacksonville	Morgan	Oct. 5, 1852	1854‡	No record
121	Cataract	St Anthony's Falls	Minnesota	Oct. 5, 1852		Transferred to Jurisdiction of Minnesota
163	Westfield	Westfield	Clark	Oct. 3, 1855	Dec. 20. 1894	Surrendered
167	Oswego	Oswego	Kendall	Oct. 2, 1855	Feb. 7, 1859	Surrendered
181	Moultrie	Sullivan	Moultrie	Oct. 2, 1855	May 5, 1879	Arrested
184	Nebraska	Belleview	Nebraska*	Oct. 3, 1855		Transferred to Jurisdiction of Nebraska
186	Fort Armstrong	Rock Island	Rock Island	Oct. 6, 1856	March 9, 1863	Consolidated with Trio No. 57
191	Xenia	Xenia	Clay	Oct. 9, 1856	July 27, 1871	Surrendered
198	Grand View	Grand View / Dudley	Edgar	Oct. 6, 1856	Feb. 9, 1889	Surrendered
202	Sterling	Sterling	Whiteside	Oct. 6, 1856	1868	Annulled
215	Weir	Six Mile	Madison	Oct. 7, 1856	1861-2	Surrendered
223	Keeney	Edgington	Rock Island	Oct. 8, 1856	Jan. 12, 1889	Arrested
224	Mt. Pleasant	Mt. Pleasant / St. Anna / Farmer City	De Witt	Oct. 8, 1856	1870-71	No record
225	Owisco	Kankakee	Kankakee	Oct.8, 1856.	1862 63.	Surrendered

242	Aegis	Annawan	Henry	Oct. 3, 1857	May 13, 1859	Arrested
256	Algonquin	Algonquin	McHenry	Oct. 6, 1858	Jan. 21, 1880	Surrendered
258	Bonus	Bonus	Boone	Oct. 6, 1865		
	Chemung	Chemung	McHenry		Aug. 26, 1885	Surrendered
259	New Berlin	New Berlin	Sangamon	Oct. 6, 1858	1874	Surrendered
281	Martinsville	Martinsville	Clark	Oct. 6, 1858	1865‡	No record
284	Alton	Alton	Madison	Oct. 6, 1858	May 4, 1874	Consolidated with Piasa No. 27
289	Iroquois	Middleport	Iroquois	Oct. 7, 1858	1860‡	No record
290	Cache	Mound City	Pulaski	Oct. 7, 1858	1875‡	No record
299	Mechanicsburg	Mechanicsburg	Sangamon	Oct. 5, 1859	March 20, 1897	Arrested
300	Hanover	Hanover	Jo Daviess	Oct. 5, 1859	Jan. 7, 1887	Surrendered
304	Cement	Utica	La Salle	Oct. 5, 1859	1883	Surrendered
315	Erwin	Alton	Madison	Oct. 5, 1859	Sept. 19, 1901	Consolidated with Piasa No. 27 as Piasa No. 27
317	New Liberty	New Liberty	Pope	Oct. 5, 1859	Sept. 10, 1879	Arrested
324	Waukegan	Waukegan	Lake	Oct. 5, 1859	Feb. 5, 1864	Cons'lidated with Union No.78 as Waukegan No.78
326	Chemung	Chemung	McHenry	Oct. 5, 1859	Dec. 23, 1861	Cons'lid'ted with Bonus No.258 as Chemung No.258
328	Grafton	Huntley	McHenry	Oct. 5, 1859	April 11, 1884	Surrendered
329	Durham	Durham	Hancock	Oct. 2, 1860	1868–69	Surrendered
338	Grand Detour	Grand Detour	Ogle	Oct. 2, 1869	1877–78	Arrested
343	Arcturus	Polo	Ogle	Oct. 2, 1860	1863‡	No record
357	Eddy	Kingston	Peoria	Oct. 2, 1860	1869‡	No record
370	Middleton	Middleton	Clay	Oct. 8, 1862	April 19, 1878	Consolidated with Bell Rive No. 696
372	Galesburg	Galesburg	Knox	Oct. 8, 1862	Dec. 16, 1880	Surrendered
375	Isaac Underhill	Secor	Woodford	Oct. 8, 1862	1874‡	No record
376	Ash Grove	Ash Grove	Iroquois	Oct. 8, 1862	1869‡	No record
377	Archimedes	Belleville	St. Clair	Oct. 8, 1863	April 8, 1889	Consolidated with St. Clair Lodge No. 24
381	M. R. Thompson	Freeport	Stephenson	Oct. 8, 1863	Jan. 7, 1890	Consolidated with Excelsior Lodge No. 97
387	Greenbush	Greenbush	Warren	Oct. 8, 1863	May 28, 1889	Arrested
	Youngstown	Youngstown				
395	H. G. Reynolds	Whitefield	Bureau	Oct. 8, 1864	May 26, 1880	Surrendered
400	Pacific	Knoxville	Knox	Oct. 5, 1864	March 24, 1896	Conso'd'ted with Knoxville No. 66 as Pacific No. 66.
407	Blue Grass	Blue Grass	Vermilion	Oct. 5, 1864	April 12, 1882	Arrested
		Marysville				
413	Forreston	Forreston	Ogle	Oct. 5, 1864	Dec. 4, 1876	Consolidated with S. H. Davis Lodge No. 96
425	Kaneville	Kaneville	Kane	Oct. 4, 1865	July, 1883	Surrendered
435	Neponset	Neponset	Bureau	Oct. 4, 1865	July 12, 1881	Surrendered
438	H. W. Bigelow	Chicago	Cook	Oct. 4, 1865	March 27, 1875	Surrendered
439	Luce	Quincy	Adams	Oct. 4, 1865	Jan. 17, 1889	Surrendered
452	Grant	Richview	Washington	Oct. 4, 1865	July 21, 1887	Surrendered
457	Moscow	Moscow	Union	Oct. 4, 1865	July 9, 1898	Arrested
459	Butler	Butler	Montgomery	Oct. 3, 1866	May 18, 1887	Surrendered
480	Logan	Lincoln	Logan	Oct. 3, 1866	Sept. 26, 1889	Consolidated with Lincoln No. 210 as Logan No. 210
483	Belle City	Belle City	Hamilton	Oct. 3, 1866	March 27, 1880	Arrested
494	Bath	Bath	Mason	Oct. 3, 1866	Dec. 19, 1895	Surrendered
499	Mt. Zion	Mt. Zion	Macon	Oct. 3, 1866	1874–75	Consolidated with Ionic Lodge No. 312
507	Manteno	Manteno	Kankakee	Oct. 3, 1866	March 14, 1878	Arrested
511	Clintonville	South Elgin	Kane	Oct. 3, 1866	April 7 1897	Consolidated with Elgin Lodge No. 117
513	Cold Spring	Cold Spring	Shelby	Oct. 1, 1867	July 27, 1882	Arrested

DEFUNCT LODGES.—Continued.

NO.	NAME.	LOCATION.	COUNTY.	CHARTERED.	BECAME DEF'T	REMARKS.
515	Dement	Dement	Ogle	Oct. 1, 1867	Jan. 25, 1886	Consolidated with Malta No. 320 as Creston No. 320
545	Elkhart	Elkhart	Logan	Oct. 1, 1867	Feb. 21, 1887	Surrendered
546	Nilwood	Nilwood	Macoupin	Oct. 1, 1867	1876–77	Surrendered
548	Apple River	Apple River	Jo Daviess	Oct. 1, 1867	March 4, 1898	Arrested
549	Newark	Newark	Kendall	Oct. 1, 1867	1884–5	Surrendered
551	Darwin	Darwin	Clark	Oct. 1, 1867	Aug. 25, 1887	Surrendered
553	Kyle	Macomb	McDonough	Oct. 1, 1867	1876–77	Surrendered
561	Trinity	Monmouth	Warren	Oct. 1, 1867	Jan. 28, 1886	Surrendered
563	Hamilton	Otterville	Jersey	Oct. 1, 1867	1886	
568	Delta	Cairo	Alexander	Oct. 1, 1867	Feb. 23, 1874	Consolidated with Cairo Lodge No. 237
571	Owisco	Kankakee	Kankakee	Oct. 1, 1867	1869	Surrendered
579	Elbridge	Ferrell	Edgar	Oct. 6, 1868	May 15, 1897	Surrendered
586	Tazewell	Delavan	Tazewell	Oct. 6, 1868	1874–75	Consolidated with Delavan Lodge No. 156
589	Elwood	Humbolt	Coles	Oct. 6, 1868	July 18, 1891	Surrendered
593	W. M. Egan	Jefferson	Cook	Oct. 6, 1868	Aug. 1872	Arrested
594	Lodi	Lodi	Kane	Oct. 6, 1868	April 19, 1876	Surrendered
596	National	Chicago	Cook	Oct. 6, 1868	March 13, 1894	Arrested
597	Lostant	Lostant	LaSalle	Oct. 6, 1868	Jan. 14, 1888	Surrendered
598	Dorchester	Dorchester	Macoupin	Oct. 6, 1868	Oct. 29, 1884	Surrendered
599	Fowler	Fowler	Adams	Oct. 6, 1868	Feb. 24, 1879	Surrendered
605	Allen	Allen / Stanford	McLean	Oct. 6, 1868	May 5, 1886	Arrested
606	Wapella	Wapella	DeWitt	Oct. 6, 1868	May 26, 1874	Surrendered
615	Anchor	Mason City	Mason	Oct. 5, 1869	1874–75	Consolidated with Mason City Lodge No. 403
621	Venice	Venice	Madison	Oct. 5, 1869	Aug. 21, 1886	Surrendered
624	Dubois	Dubois	Washington	Oct. 5, 1869	Sept. 1883	Surrendered
625	Melrose	Melrose	Clark	Oct. 5, 1869	May 4, 1877	Arrested
626	Putnam	Granville	Putnam	Oct. 5, 1869	Aug. 29, 1871‡	No record
628	Mosaic	Hudson	McLean	Oct. 5, 1869	Aug. 21, 1882	Arrested
629	Old Time	Havana	Mason	Oct. 5, 1869	Feb. 14, 1877	Consolidated with Havana Lodge No. 88
637	Burlington	Burlington	Kane	Oct. 6, 1869	Dec. 21, 1876	Surrendered
638	Fortitude	Sagetown	Henderson	Oct. 6, 1869	March 10, 1884	Arrested
640	Coleta	Coleta	Whiteside	Jan. 7, 1870	1874‡	No record
649	Hinsdale	Hinsdale	DuPage	Oct. 4, 1870	Feb. 16, 1895	Arrested
650	Irvington	Irvington	Washington	Oct. 4, 1870	Aug. 31, 1891	Surrendered
652	Polar Star	Mulkeytown	Franklin	Oct. 4, 1870	Aug. 10, 1888	Arrested
654	Woodford	ElPaso	Woodford	Oct. 4, 1870	March 5, 1877	Surrendered
661	Bethesda	Potosi / Colfax	Livingston / McLean	Oct. 5, 1870	March 1, 1886	Arrested
663	Phoenix	Mapleton	Peoria	Oct. 3, 1871	Feb. 12, 1901	Arrested
671	Farina	Farina	Marion	Oct. 3, 1871	April 1, 1880	Surrendered

678	Sheffield	Sheffield Rockbridge	Greene	Oct. 3, 1871	May 20, 1886	Arrested
689	Advance	Galva	Henry	Oct. 1, 1872	Nov. 28, 1876	Surrendered
694	Center	Pana	Christian	Oct. 1, 1872	Jan. 14, 1887	Surrendered
699	Libanus	Rosemond	Christian	Oct. 7, 1873	Sept. 21, 1875.	Arrested
703	St. Andrews	Chicago	Cook	Oct. 8, 1873	March 20, 1885.	Surrendered
707	Circle	Mattoon	Coles	Oct. 8, 1873	A ril 23, 1896	Consolidated with Mattoon Lodge No. 260
708	Lemont	Lemont	Cook	Oct. 8, 1873	Sept. 7, 1897	Surrendered
720	Varna	Varna	Marshall	Oct 7, 1874	May 13, 1882	Surrendered
736	Dennison	Dennison McKeen	Clark	Oct. 3, 1876	Dec. 22, 1888	Surrendered
740	Grant Park	Grant Park	Kankakee	Oct. 3, 1876	May 15, 1895	Surrendered
753	Cornell	Cornell	Livingston	Oct. 2, 1877	Sept. 1, 1888	Arrested
760	Bellflower	Bellflower	McLean	Oct. 5, 1881	July 13, 1886	Surrendered
775	Omega	Charleston	Coles	Oct. 6, 1886	Dec. 9, 1899	Consolidated with Charleston Lodge No. 35
781	Colchester	Colchester	McDonough	Oct. 6, 1886	Jan. 21, 1902	Consolidated with Tennessee Lodge No. 496 as Colchester Lodge, No. 496
828	Trinity	Mound City	Pulask	Oct. 4, 1893	Jan. 1, 1896	Consol'd with Villa Ridge, No. 562 as Trinity No. 562
785	Stanford	Stanford	McLean	Oct. 3, 1888	April 30, 1903	Surrendered

*State. †Constituted; no date given when chartered. ‡Records cease.

TABULAR STATEMENT—*Showing Amount of Dues, Number of Members, Increase, Decrease, and Amount of Charity.*

Lodge No.	NAME.	POST-OFFICE.	COUNTY.	Membership 1902	INCREASE. Raised	Reinstated	Admitted	Add. for error	Total Increase.	DECREASE. Suspended	Expelled	Dimitted	Died	Ded. for error	Total Decrease.	Present Membership, 1903.	Dues 1903	Rejections	Initiations	Passed	Memb'p residing in Illinois	Con. to Memb's, their widows and orphans.	Contributed to those not Members	Con. to Illinois Masonic Orphans' Home.
1	Bodley	Quincy	Adams	180	11		2		13			4	2		6	187	$ 162 00	4	9	8	150	$65 49	$37 90	
2	Equality	Equality	Gallatin	26												26	23 40		1	3	24			
3	Harmony	Jacksonville	Morgan	143	10	2	1		13	1		3	1		5	151	133 20		12	11	133	27 00	5 00	$ 5 10
4	Springfield	Springfield	Sangamon	157	14	3	1		18	2					2	170	147 60	8	14	1	157	90 00	22 00	25 00
7	Friendship	Dixon	Lee	178	12	2	4		18			10	2		12	184	165 60	2	14	13	171	36 00		
8	Macon	Decatur	Macon	385	30	1	9		40	7		2	2		11	403	357 30	8	38	2	368	408 02	3 50	
9	Rushville	Rushville	Schuyler	85	3		1		4	1		2	2		5	84	75 60		3		75			
13	St. John's	Peru	LaSalle	88	4		2		6	1			1		2	92	82 80		3	4	82	43 34		
14	Warren	Shawneetown	Gallatin	41						2			1		3	38	34 20				29	9 50		
15	Peoria	Peoria	Peoria	364	33	2	5		40	6		3	4		13	391	349 90	10	34	32	359	48 00	24 80	
16	Temperance	Vandalia	Fayette	57	2	3	1		6				2		2	61	54 90	2	1		57		75	
17	Macomb	Macomb	McDonough	160	10		5		15	1			5		6	169	152 10		10	10	162	73 50	10 00	5 00
19	Clinton	Petersburg	Menard	114	19	1	4		24			1	2		3	135	121 50	12	18	19	132	50 80	3 05	
20	Hancock	Carthage	Hancock	96	6		6		12				2		2	106	95 40		9	7	96	6 00		
23	Cass	Beardstown	Cass	119	2		4		6	4			2		6	116	104 40		1	1	102			
24	St. Clair	Belleville	St. Clair	127	1	2			3			1	6		7	123	110 70	3	2		103		25 00	
25	Franklin	Upper Alton	Madison	69	4	1			5	1		1			2	72	64 80		5	4	70			
27	Piasa	Alton	Madison	150	4		3		7	1					1	150	135 00		6	4	136	75 88	4 75	
29	Pekin	Pekin	Tazewell	80	11		1		12	3			1		4	88	79 20	2	10	11	80		5 00	
31	Mt. Vernon	Mt. Vernon	Jefferson	90	4	1	5		10			3			3	97	87 30	5	4	2	84			
33	Oriental	Chicago	Cook	384	27		4		31	18		8	6		32	383	344 70	4	27	27	364	50 00	50 00	
34	Barry	Barry	Pike	100	2		1		3	1		2	1		4	99	89 10	1	3	2	91			
35	Charleston	Charleston	Coles	115	5		8		13			2	2		4	124	109 80		9	10	114	35 00	5 00	
36	Kavanaugh	Elizabeth	Jo Daviess	42	4				4			1			1	45	40 50		6	4	37			
37	Monmouth	Monmouth	Warren	113	12	1	8		21			2	3		5	129	112 50	3	14	14	117	35 00	20 00	
38	Olive Branch	Danville	Vermilion	268	19	2	20		41	13		3	4		20	289	251 10	7	22	19	246	108 00	5 00	
39	Herman	Quincy	Adams	50	6				6	1		1	2		4	52	46 80	1	2	3	46		7 50	
40	Occidental	Ottawa	LaSalle	175	8	2	1		11	1		1	2		4	182	163 80	6	12	9	168	27 00	7 25	
42	Mt. Joliet	Joliet	Will	273	19	1	1		21			4	6		10	281	252 90	5	16	18	242	457 75	7 10	
43	Bloomington	Bloomington	McLean	195	17	1	6		24	7		3	2		12	207	183 60	5	23	18	197	65 00	10 00	
44	Hamilton	Mt. Sterling	Brown	80	8	2	1		11			3	3		6	85	76 50		11	9	72	121 00		
45	Griggsville	Griggsville	Pike	65	1				1			3	1		5	61	54 90			1	51	3 00		
46	Temple	Peoria	Peoria	550	66		13	1	80		1		3		4	626	549 90	25	72	65	571	329 00		
47	Caledonia	Olmsted	Pulaski	251	3			1	4							261	234 40			21	25			

48	Unity	St. Charles	Kane	71	5	....	2	....	7	2	....	....	2	....	4	74	3 66 60	1	6	5	68	... ..	.....	.....
49	Cambridge	Cambridge	Henry	61	8	....	5	....	13	....	....	2	2	....	4	70	61 20	....	10	8	65	.....	$1 25	.....
50	Carrollton	Carrollton	Greene	107	17	2	3	....	22	...	....	4	2	1	7	122	109 20	2	17	16	117	.....	1 50	.....
51	Mt. Moriah	Hillsboro	Montgom'y.	87	5	1	1	1	8	....	....	3	1	....	6	89	80 10	....	3	3	81	.. ...	.....	.....
52	Benevolent	Meredosia	Morgan	42	2	1	1	....	4	1	....	....	1	....	2	44	39 60	....	....	1	41	.....	.....	.....
53	Jackson	Shelbyville	Shelby	104	3	2	2	...	7	2	....	....	1	....	3	108	97 20	..	6	5	98	$21 00	37 90	.....
55	Washington	Nashville	Washingt'n	62	1	....	....	....	1	....	...	4	1	....	5	58	52 20	....	1	1	41	.....	.....	.....
57	Trio	Rock Island	Rock Island	200	10	1	5	....	16	....	....	3	4	....	7	209	188 10	4	12	11	187	23 50	11 90	.....
58	Fraternal	Monticello	Piatt	83	3	1	....	....	4	....	....	1	4	....	5	82	73 80	4	3	3	80	.....	... ...	.....
59	New Boston	New Boston	Mercer	70	1	1	1	1	4	....	...	2	4	1	7	67	60 30	3	....	1	64	10 00	.....	.....
60	Belvidere	Belvidere	Boone	199	31	4	....	....	35	2	....	6	2	1	11	223	199 50	9	31	30	198	13 80	.....	.....
61	Lacon	Lacon	Marshall	60	...	....	....	....	...	....	....	1	2	....	3	57	51 30	....	....	....	53	.....	.....	$5 00
63	St. Marks	Woodstock	McHenry	79	3	...	...	...	3	....	....	1	3	....	4	78	70 20	..	2	3	70	.....	.....	.....
64	Benton	Benton	Franklin	85	8	....	1	....	9	....	....	....	4	....	4	90	81 00	4	6	8	81	33 75	.....	.....
65	Euclid	Naperville	Du Page	74	9	..	1	....	10	3	....	....	1	....	4	80	72 00	1	14	11	76	.....	.....	.....
66	Pacific	Knoxville	Knox	61	1	1	....	....	2	2	....	1	2	1	6	57	51 30	....	....	....	53	23 00	.....	.....
67	Acacia	La Salle	La Salle	92	6	1	2	....	9	1	....	....	3	...	4	97	87 30	....	8	7	91	10 00	.....	.....
69	Eureka	Milan	Rock Island	48	5	....	....	....	5	....	....	....	1	....	1	52	46 80	....	5	5	45	.....	.....	.....
71	Central	Springfield	Sangamon	65	9	....	2	....	11	....	....	....	2	....	2	74	66 60	2	12	10	64	.....	17 00	.....
72	Chester	Chester	Randolph	51	3	....	....	....	3	....	....	1	1	....	2	52	46 80	2	3	3	46	20 00	188 25	.....
74	Rockton	Rockton	Winnebago	59	2	...	1	....	3	....	....	....	3	..	3	59	53 10	2	6	3	50	40 00	.....	.....
75	Roscoe	Roscoe	Winnebago	45	1	..	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	1	45	40 50	....	2	1	41	.....	12 00	.....
76	Mt. Nebo	Carlinville	Macoupin	81	3	....	....	....	2	....	....	1	1	....	2	82	73 80	2	3	3	76	85 00	.....	.....
77	Prairie	Paris	Edgar	307	10	....	2	....	12	....	....	4	5	....	9	310	279 00	5	23	11	272	194 50	.....	.....
78	Waukegan	Waukegan	Lake	235	13	....	....	....	13	2	....	2	5	....	9	239	215 10	8	15	14	216	.....	5 50	.....
79	Scott	Carlyle	Clinton	30	....	..	..	1	1	....	....	....	4	...	4	27	24 30	1	....	....	23	... ..	.....	.....
80	Whitehall	Whitehall	Greene	75	1	1	2	....	4	....	....	2	3	...	5	74	65 70	...	1	1	68	46 00	.. ...	.....
81	Vitruvius	Wheeling	Cook	76	3	....	....	..	3	....	....	....	2	....	2	77	69 30	1	2	3	71	.....	.....	.....
84	DeWitt	Clinton	DeWitt	134	11	3	2	....	16	9	....	1	4	....	14	136	122 40	2	12	12	128	617 47	5 05	.....
85	Mitchell	Pinckneyville	Perry	72	2	....	....	....	2	....	....	1	1	....	2	72	64 80	1	2	2	63	6 00	.....	.....
86	Kaskaskia	Evansville	Randolph	36	4	....	....	....	4	....	....	....	1	....	1	39	35 10	1	5	4	37	410 00	.....	.....
87	Mt. Pulaski	Mt. Pulaski	Logan	60	....	....	2	....	2	....	....	1	1	....	2	60	54 00	2	6	6	57	20 00	7 00	.....
88	Havana	Havana	Mason	79	2	....	1	....	3	....	...	1	....	....	1	81	72 90	2	3	2	76	5 00	.....	.....
89	Fellowship	Marion	Williamson	64	3	....	10	....	13	2	....	....	1	....	3	74	66 60	....	2	2	71	1 25	...	.....
90	Jerusal'm Temple	Aurora	Kane	177	3	3	3	....	9	5	....	1	7	....	13	173	155 70	3	8	4	156	284 68	25 00	.....
91	Metropolis	Metropolis	Massac	70	4	1	1	....	6	....	....	1	....	....	1	75	67 50	6	4	4	67	.....	.....	.....
92	Stewart	Geneseo	Henry	130	4	....	2	....	6	....	....	4	....	....	4	132	118 80	....	8	4	122	.....	.....	.....
93	Toulon	Toulon	Stark	49	7	1	1	....	9	1	....	1	1	....	3	55	49 50	...	7	7	52	.....	.....	.....
95	Perry	Perry	Pike	54	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	1	54	48 60	1	2	1	49	35 00	.....	.....
96	Samuel H. Davis	Mt. Morris	Ogle	42	2	1	....	....	3	....	....	1	..	....	1	44	36 90	1	3	2	38	.....	...	.....
97	Excelsior	Freeport	Stephenson	253	14	1	5	...	20	....	....	4	3	....	7	266	239 40	7	17	13	215	31 37	.....	.....
98	Taylor	Washington	Tazewell	72	2	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	2	....	2	72	64 80	1	4	2	67	.....	.....	.....
99	Edwardsville	Edwardsville	Madison	88	7	....	2	....	9	6	....	4	3	....	13	84	75 60	1	6	6	76	41 00	10 00	.....
100	Astoria	Astoria	Fulton	59	1	....	3	...	4	....	....	1	1	....	2	61	54 90	...	1	1	55	.....	.....	.....
102	Rockford	Rockford	Winnebago	245	22	2	5	....	29	....	....	6	3	....	9	265	238 50	2	21	18	250	.....	.....	.....
103	Magnolia	Magnolia	Putnam	44	8	....	3	....	11	....	....	....	1	....	1	54	48 60	....	7	7	52	.....	.....	.....
104	Lewistown	Lewistown	Fulton	69	5	....	....	....	5	....	....	2	....	....	2	72	64 80	....	4	5	60	12 50	.....	.....
105	Winchester	Winchester	Scott	64	3	2	1	....	6	6	...	2	1	....	9	61	54 90	....	3	3	58	.....	2 95	.....

TABULAR STATEMENT—*Showing Amount of Dues, Number of Members, Increase, Decrease, and Amount of Charity.*

Lodge No.	NAME.	POST-OFFICE.	COUNTY.	Membership 1902.	INCREASE. Raised.	Reinstated.	Admitted.	Add. for error.	Total Increase.	DECREASE. Suspended.	Expelled.	Dimitted.	Died.	Ded. for error.	Total Decrease.	Present Membership, 1903.	Dues 1903.	Rejections.	Initiations.	Passed.	Memb'p residing in Illinois	Con. to Memb's, their widows and orphans.	Contributed to those not Members.	Con. to Illinois Masonic Orphans' Home.
106	Lancaster	Glasford	Peoria	77	11	2	3		16			3	3		6	87	$ 78 30		4	6	87			
108	Versailles	Versailles	Brown	61	7				7				2		2	66	59 40		6	7	63			
109	Trenton	Trenton	Clinton	43	3	1	1		5			2			2	46	41 40		2	3	43			
110	Lebanon	Lebanon	St. Clair	42								1	1		2	40	36 00		1		35			
111	Jonesboro	Jonesboro	Union	53	9				9	3			2		5	57	51 30	2	8	10	52		3 00	
112	Bureau	Princeton	Bureau	78	1				1			3	5		8	71	61 20		1		65			
113	Robert Burns	Keithsburg	Mercer	46	4		2		6	1					1	51	45 90		3	4	36	$15 00		
114	Marcelline	Marcelline	Adams	41	2				2				1		1	42	37 80		3	2	41	98 00		
115	Rising Sun	Gray's Lake	Lake	60	4				4			1			1	63	56 70	1	3	5	61			
116	Vermont	Vermont	Fulton	50	2				2				2		2	50	45 00				47			
117	Elgin	Elgin	Kane	206	26	3	4		33			4	5		9	230	207 00	9	26	28	214			
118	Waverly	Waverly	Morgan	73	2				2	1		1	1		3	72	63 90		2	2	6	114 75		
119	Henry	Henry	Marshall	64	1	1	1		3	2		2	1		5	62	54 00			1	54	6 00		
122	Mound	Taylorville	Christian	133	9		1		10			2	2		4	139	122 40	1	10	9	131		38 0	
123	Oquawka	Oquawka	Henderson	50	2				2			1			1	51	45 90		3	2	39			
124	Cedar	Morris	Grundy	122	7	2	4		13			2	3		5	130	117 00	8	7	8	124	59 34	3 5	10 00
125	Greenup	Greenup	Cumberl'nd	36	4		1		5			2	1		3	38	34 20		6		30			
126	Empire	Pekin	Tazewell	63	8		1		9	2		1			3	69	62 10	3	10	7	67			
127	Antioch	Milburn	Lake	53	5				5							58	52 20	1	3	3	57		13 00	5 00
128	Raleigh	Raleigh	Saline	42	1		1		2			1	1		2	42	37 80		2	2	38			
129	Greenfield	Greenfield	Greene	58	5				5	1		2	2		5	58	52 20		4	5	56			
130	Marion	Salem	Marion	71		2	1		3			1			1	73	65 70	1	1		67		5 95	
131	Golconda	Golconda	Pope	45	4				4				2		2	47	42 30		6	6	47			
132	Mackinaw	Mackinaw	Tazewell	40	2				2			2	1		3	39	32 40	2	1	2	39	5 00		
133	Marshall	Marshall	Clark	70		2	3		5	1		2	1		4	71	63 90	2	2		61			
134	Sycamore	Sycamore	DeKalb	147	4	2	3		9			1	1		2	154	138 60	1	3	4	144	20 00	5 50	
13	Lima	Lima	Adams	42	2				2	1			1		2	42	37 8		3	3	40			
136	Hutsonville	Hutsonville	Crawford	26								2			2	24	21 60				21	15 00		
137	Polk	McLeansboro	Hamilton	71	2	1	4		7	2		2	1		5	73	63 90		3	3	64	6 00		
138	Marengo	Marengo	McHenry	67	4				4				3		3	68	61 20		4	4	63		8 00	
139	Geneva	Geneva	Kane	61	3		1		4			4			4	61	54 90	3	3	3	56		7 00	
140	Olney	Olney	Richland	74	4	1	3		8			1	4		5	77	66 60		6	6	72	9 6	6 75	5 00
14	Garden City	Chicago	Cook	771	109	4	13		126	13		16	15		44	853	767 70	42	107	113	810	896 85	56 05	10 00
142	Ames	Sheffield	Bureau	64									2		2	62	55 80				58	41 00		

143	Richmond	Richmond	McHenry	53	1	1	1		3				3		3	53	$ 47 70		7	7	48									
144	DeKalb	De Kalb	De Kalb	123	11	2	2		15	6		1	1		8	130	117 00	4	14	9	121		$4 00							
145	A. W. Rawson	Pecatonica	Winnebago	64	1	1			2			1	2		3	63	56 70		2	1	57	$59 58								
146	Lee Center	Lee Center	Lee	38	2				2			2	1		3	37	33 30		3	2	36	20 00								
147	Clayton	Clayton	Adams	57			1		1							58	52 20	1	2		47									
148	Bloomfield	Chrisman	Edgar	122	6	1	1		8	5	1	5			11	119	107 10		7	6	108	29 75	10 00							
149	Effingham	Effingham	Effingham	49	9	1	7		17	1		4	1		6	60	54 00		9	9	55	13 20								
150	Vienna	Vienna	Johnson	58	5	2	2		9			2	2		4	63	56 70		5	7	59									
151	Bunker Hill	Bunker Hill	Macoupin	57	8				8	1			2		3	62	54 90		9	9	58	61 70								
152	Fidelity	Medora	Macoupin	47						4		1			5	42	37 80	1			39									
153	Clay	Ashley	Washington	56	3				3			2	2		4	55	49 50		2	3	50	20 05								
154	Russell	Georgetown	Vermilion	47	4	1	2		7							54	48 60		4	3	51		1 00							
155	Alpha	Galesburg	Knox	172	10	1	3		13	1		3	5		9	176	158 40	2	10	7	150	72 00								
156	Delavan	Delavan	Tazewell	63	4	1	1		6			1	2		3	66	59 40		3	4	63	148 10								
157	Urbana	Urbana	Champaign	210	13	1	5		19			2	2		4	225	202 50	8	17	18	194	90 50								
158	McHenry	McHenry	McHenry	54	5				5	1		4	1		6	53	47 70		5	5	47									
159	Kewanee	Kewanee	Henry	136	18		6		24	8		1	3		12	148	133 20	6	18	18	129	146 50	4 00							
160	Waubansia	Chicago	Cook	209	43	3	4		50			5	3		8	251	225 90	3	45	39	230	72 10	40 00							
161	Virden	Virden	Macoupin	93	3		2		5			1			1	97	87 30		3	3	84									
162	Hope	Sparta	Randolph	73	4		3		7	7			1		8	72	64 80	3	4	3	67									
164	Edward Dobbins	Lawrenceville	Lawrence	67	7		3		10	2		2			4	73	65 70		7	6	63	5 00								
165	Atlanta	Atlanta	Logan	64	5	1			6			2			2	68	61 20	1	3	3	61									
166	Star in the East	Rockford	Winnebago	254	14	1	8		23			5	7		12	265	238 50	4	18	16	235	100 00								
168	Milford	Milford	Iroquois	71	2		1		3			3			3	71	63 00		1		61									
169	Nunda	Nunda	McHenry	50	2				2							52	46 80	3	2	2	50									
170	Evergreen	Freeport	Stephenson	101	6		1		7			2	2		4	104	93 60		7	2	97	14 00	5 00							
171	Girard	Girard	Macoupin	63	7	1	2		10			6			6	67	60 30	2	10	6	62	10 00								
172	Wayne	Waynesville	DeWitt	46	3		1		4	1					1	49	44 10	1	5	4	48									
173	Cherry Valley	Cherry Valley	Winnebago	61	3				3							64	57 60		3	3	60	10 00								
174	Lena	Lena	Stephenson	55	2	1			3			1			1	57	51 30		6	4	53									
175	Mattison	Joliet	Will	257	31	1	3		35	2		7	2		11	281	252 90	9	28	30	249									
176	Mendota	Mendota	La Salle	87	5	1	1		7			2	2		4	90	81 00		4	5	80									
177	Staunton	Staunton	Macoupin	70	4	1	1		6			3	1		4	72	64 80	3	3	3	64								$5 00	
178	Illinois Central	Amboy	Lee	95	6				6			1	4		5	96	86 40		10	6	87	25 00								
179	Wabash	Etna	Coles	35	3				3	2		1	1		4	34	30 60	1	2	2	34		5 00							
180	Moweaqua	Moweaqua	Shelby	44	7		3		10			2			2	52	46 80	1	11	7	46									
182	Germania	Chicago	Cook	233	14	2			16	2		2	6	1	11	238	207 30	4	14	13	230	165 50			10 00					
183	Meridian	Earlville	La Salle	52	1				1			1	4		5	48	43 20		2	2	41	6 75	40 00							
185	Abingdon	Abingdon	Knox	75	7		3		10	5		3			8	77	69 30	1	8	8	66		5 00							
187	Mystic Tie	Polo	Ogle	48	8		2		10			2			2	56	50 40		7	8	51		4 15							
188	Cyrus	Mt. Carroll	Carroll	79	2		1		3			4	2		6	76	68 40		4	3	70	20 00	5 00							
189	Fulton City	Fulton	Whiteside	65	1	2			3			3			3	65	58 50	2	2		56									
190	Dundee	Dundee	Kane	95	5	1	1		7	1	1	2	3		7	95	85 50	2	8	6	88	79 13								
192	Farmington	Farmington	Fulton	83	9		2		11	1					1	93	83 70	1	9	10	86									
193	Herrick	Pontoosuc	Hancock	30	3				3			1			1	32	27 90	1	1	1	25									
194	Freedom	Freedom	La Salle	50	5				5				3		3	52	46 80		4	5	50									
195	La Harpe	La Harpe	Hancock	131	2	2	2		6	2		8			10	127	114 30		2	2	120	15 00								
196	Louisville	Louisville	Clay	61	4				4			1			1	64	55 80	2	5	3	61	75 00	17 00							

TABULAR STATEMENT—*Showing Amount of Dues, Number of Members, Increase, Decrease, and Amount of Charity.*

Lodge No.	NAME.	POST-OFFICE.	COUNTY.	Membership 1902.	INCREASE.				Total Increase.	DECREASE.					Total Decrease.	Present Membership 1903.	Dues 1903.	Rejections.	Initiations.	Passed.	Memb'p residing in Illinois	Con. to Memb's, their widows and orphans.	Contributed to those not Mem.	Con. to Illinois Masonic Orphans' Home.
					Raised.	Reinstated.	Admitted.	Add. for error.		Suspended.	Expelled.	Dimitted.	Died.	Ded. for error.										
197	King Solomon's	Kane	Greene	57	1				4			5	1		6	55	$ 47 50		2	2	49			
199	Homer	Homer	Champaign	84	1	1	2		4			5			5	83	74 70				79	$25 00	$10 00	
200	Sheba	Grayville	White	24	3	1			4			3	1		4	24	21 60				21			
201	Centralia	Centralia	Marion	147	9		3		12	1		1	3		5	154	135 00		10	10	125	17 50	29 91	
203	Lavely	Williamsville	Sangamon	50	4				4							54	48 60		6	4	53			
204	Flora	Flora	Clay	71	5		2		7			2	1		3	75	67 50		7	5	67			
205	Corinthian	Paw Paw	Lee	50	4		1		5							55	49 50		3	4	51	25 00		
206	Fairfield	Fairfield	Wayne	82	4	2	1		7			1	1		2	87	78 30	1	4	4	76	20 50	10 50	
207	Tamaroa	Tamaroa	Perry	37	4		2		6					1	1	42	37 80	3	4	4	38	36 49		
208	Wilmington	Wilmington	Will	80	3		1		4	6			1		7	77	69 30	1	2	1	74	25 00		
209	Wm. B. Warren	Chicago	Cook	349	34	1			35			1	9		10	374	336 60	2	36	30	333	684 56	69 50	$10 00
210	Logan	Lincoln	Logan	170	4		4		8	1		5	2		8	170	153 00	3	7	5	158	124 69	50 00	
211	Cleveland	Chicago	Cook	448	66	1	2		69	3		7	11		21	496	446 40	7	82	74	431	854 75	80 65	50 00
212	Shipman	Shipman	Macoupin	28									2		2	26	23 40		1	1	21			
213	Ipava	Ipava	Fulton	57	3	1			4			1	2		3	58	52 20		3	3	54			
214	Gillespie	Gillespie	Macoupin	34	2		1		3			1	3		4	33	29 70		3	2	28	12 00	3 00	
216	Newton	Newton	Jasper	69	7	1	1		9	2		4	1		7	71	63 90		4	5	67			
217	Mason	Mason	Effingham	29									1		1	28	25 20				25			
218	New Salem	New Salem	Pike	40	1	1			2	1		5			6	36	32 40		1	1	30	20 00	5 00	
219	Oakland	Oakland	Coles	75	5	2			7			1			1	81	72 90		2	3	79		30 00	
220	Mahomet	Mahomet	Champaign	39	1		1		2			3	1		4	37	33 30	1	1		35			3 90
221	Leroy	Leroy	McLean	56	10	1		1	12	2			2		4	64	57 60	1	11	10	59			
222	Geo. Washington	Chillicothe	Peoria	101	2				2	4		3	1		8	95	85 50	3	5	3	87			
226	Pana	Pana	Christian	139	11		5		16	2		4	4		10	145	130 50	2	10	9	131			
227	Columbus	Columbus	Adams	21	1				1			1	1		2	20	18 00				20			
228	Lovington	Lovington	Moultrie	83	6				6				2		2	87	78 30	1	5	6	79	151 80		
229	Manchester	Manchester	Scott	30	2				2			2	1		3	29	24 30	1			28		15 00	
230	New Haven	New Haven	Gallatin	33	11	1	2		14			1			1	46	41 40		14	9	41	4 00	1 00	
231	Wyanet	Wyanet	Bureau	42	1		1		2				1		1	43	38 70		2	1	39			
232	Farmers	Pellonia	Massac	29	9				9			1	2		3	35	31 50	1	9	9	34	34 15	1 38	
233	Blandinsville	McDonough	McDonough	95	1	2	3		6			2	1		3	98	88 20		2	2	89			
234	DuQuoin	DuQuoin	Perry	93	5		1		6	1		2	1		4	95	85 50	2	7	9	86	84 49		
235	Dallas City	Dallas City	Hancock	53	2	2			4			3		2	5	52	46 80		4	2	46			
236	Charter Oak	Litchfield	Montgom'y	85	4	2	2		8	3		3	1		7	86	75 60	3	5	4	75			

237	Cairo	Cairo	Alexander	141	8		1		9			3	4		7	143	$128 70	6	9	7	118	$76 66	$25 00	$50 00				
238	Black Hawk	Hamilton	Hancock	47	1	1	2		4	1	1		1		3	48	43 20	1	1	1	42							
239	Mt. Carmel	Mt. Carmel	Wabash	111	6		1		7			1			1	117	105 30	1	9	6	102	53 50						
240	Western Star	Champaign	Champaign	189	19	1	12		32	2		4	4		10	211	189 90	3	24	19	198	8 00	3 50	10 00				
241	Shekinah	Carbondale	Jackson	82	4	1	6		11	6		3	4		13	80	72 00	1	3	5	70							
243	Galva	Galva	Henry	89	7		2		9			3	1		4	94	84 60	2	10	6	86	17 16						
244	Horicon	Rochelle	Ogle	87	4		1		5			1			1	91	81 90		6	4	82							
245	Greenville	Greenville	Bond	81	5	3	2		10	4		1			5	86	77 40	1	9	5	72							
246	El Paso	El Paso	Woodford	88	3	1	1		5	1		5		2	8	85	75 30		3	4	77							
247	Rob Morris	Minonk	Woodford	52	5		2	1	8				1		1	59	53 10		6	7	52	98 13	4 00					
248	Golden Gate	Prairie City	McDonough	61	1		1		2			2			2	61	54 90				51	48 15	5 00					
249	Hibbard	Brighton	Macoupin	40	1		1		2	1		1	3		5	37	33 30		3	3	31							
250	Robinson	Robinson	Crawford	66	5		4		9	5		1	1		7	68	61 20	1	4	5	62							
251	Heyworth	Heyworth	McLean	71	5		1	2	8	5		1	2		8	71	63 00	2	4	5	65	10 00						
252	Aledo	Aledo	Mercer	122	6	1	6		13			3	2		5	130	117 00	1	4	5	123							
253	Avon Harmony	Avon	Fulton	38											1	37	33 30		2		37							
254	Aurora	Aurora	Kane	213	14		14	3	31	5		3	2		10	234	210 60	1	16	14	214	45 00						
255	Donnelson	Donnelson	Montgom'y	29		1			1			3	1		4	26	23 40	1	1	1	21		10 00					
257	Warsaw	Warsaw	Hancock	68			1		1	2		1			3	66	59 40		1	1	54							
260	Mattoon	Mattoon	Coles	194	14	3	9		26			11	5		16	204	177 30	2	13	13	153	43 50	1 5	5 00				
261	Amon	DeWitt	DeWitt	35												35	31 50	1	3	1	33							
262	Channahon	Channahon	Will	40								1			1	39	35 10		3		39	4 00						
263	Illinois	Peoria	Peoria	230	61	1	6		68			3	4		7	291	261 90	5	62	60	281	79 00	19 50	5 00				
264	Franklin Grove	Franklin Grove	Lee	26	1				1			1			1	26	23 40		1	2	24							
265	Vermilion	Indianola	Vermilion	47	5				5			2			1	50	45 00	1	3	5	46		1 00					
266	Kingston	Fairweather	Adams	39								1			1	38	34 20				35							
267	La Prairie	La Prairie	Adams	37	5		2		7			2	1		3	41	36 90		3	4	37	50 00						
268	Paris	Paris	Edgar	165	4	1	1		6	1			1		2	169	150 30		8	6	142	54 68						
269	Wheaton	Wheaton	DuPage	71	21		2		23	1		1			2	92	82 80	5	17	22	83		1 00					
270	Levi Lusk	Arlington	Bureau	25	3				3			1			1	27	24 30		3	3	24							
271	Blaney	Chicago	Cook	172	9				9			2	6		8	173	155 70	1	9	8	134	536 95	7 00	5 00				
272	Carmi	Carmi	White	57	4		2		6			2		1	3	60	53 40		4	2	56							
273	Miners	Galena	Jo Daviess	98	16		3		17			1	3		4	113	101 70	9	17	17	102		10 00					
274	Byron	Byron	Ogle	50	2		1		3	3		2	1		6	47	42 30		2	3	43							
275	Milton	Milton	Pike	51	6				6			1	1		2	55	49 50		4	4	49							
276	Elizabeth	Elizabethtown	Hardin	17	3				3							20	18 00		1	3	20							
277	Accordia	Chicago	Cook	70	14		2		16				3		3	83	74 70	5	14	13	78	92 00		15 00				
278	Jo Daviess	Warren	Jo Daviess	104	1	1	1		3			3			3	104	93 60	1	3		83							
279	Neoga	Neoga	Cumberl'nd	48	12	1			13			1			1	60	54 00		7	11	47	29 00	20 00					
280	Kansas	Kansas	Edgar	38	3	1		1	5							43	38 70		2	3	36	4 00		12 60				
282	Brooklyn	Compton	Lee	60	1	1	1		3			1			1	62	55 80	6	3	1	59							
283	Meteor	Sandwich	DeKalb	84	5	1	1		7	1		3	2		6	85	76 50	1	4	4	81							
285	Catlin	Catlin	Vermilion	102	3		1		4			3	1		4	102	90 90	1	2	2	100							
286	Plymouth	Plymouth	Hancock	79	3				3			1		1	2	80	73 00	2	1	3	76		2 23					
287	De Soto	De Soto	Jackson	71	4	2			6			3	1		4	73	65 70	2	3	3	67	20 00						
288	Genoa	Genoa	DeKalb	87	4		1		5			1	1		2	90	78 30	3	3	4	83	21 50	5 00					
291	Watagua	Watagua	Knox	24	9		2		11				2		2	33	29 70	1	9	9	31							
292	Chenoa	Chenoa	McLean	67	3	2	1		6			1	1		2	71	63 00		3	3	67	19 50						

TABULAR STATEMENT—*Showing Amount of Dues, Number of Members, Increase, Decrease, and Amount of Charity.*

Lodge No.	NAME.	POST-OFFICE.	COUNTY.	Membership 1903	INCREASE.				Total Increase.	DECREASE.					Total Decrease.	Present Membership, 1903.	Dues 1903	Rejections.	Initiations.	Passed.	Membership residing in Illinois	Con. to Memb's, their widows and orphans.	Contributed to those not Members.	Con. to Illinois Masonic Orphans' Home.
					Raised.	Reinstated.	Admitted.	Add. for error.		Suspended.	Expelled.	Dimitted.	Died.	Ded. for error.										
293	Prophetstown	Prophetstown	Whiteside	102	1				1			2	1		3	100	$ 90 00	1	1	2	93	$ 3 00	$20 00	
294	Pontiac	Pontiac	Livingston	111	10		4		14			1			1	124	111 60	4	10	12	116	49 12	56	
295	Dills	West Point	Hancock	26	4				4		1	1	2		4	26	23 40		4	4	22	21 00		
296	Quincy	Quincy	Adams	145	11		7		18			1	3		4	159	143 10	1	13	11	134		24 20	
297	Benjamin	Camp Point	Adams	79	7		3		10	2		1	4		7	82	72 90		6	7	77	125 39		
298	Wauconda	Wauconda	Lake	32	6	2			8				1		1	39	35 10	2	5	6	37	100 00		
301	Hinckley	Hinckley	DeKalb	52	4				4				1		1	55	49 50		2	3	55			
302	Durand	Durand	Winnebago	64	2				2			2	1		3	63	54 00	2	2	2	61	46 00	9 50	
303	Raven	Oswego	Kendall	38		1			1			2			2	37	31 50		1		36	25 00	2 40	
305	Onarga	Onarga	Iroquois	63	3				3			5			5	61	54 90		2	3	58	20 00		
306	W. C. Hobbs	Eureka	Woodford	83	2				2	1		3	1		5	80	72 00	1	2	3	72	25 00		
307	T. J. Pickett	Bushnell	McDonough	86	3		2		5			2			2	89	80 10	1	4	2	85			
308	Ashlar	Chicago	Cook	451	59	2	1		62	7		10	7		24	485	440 10	5	71	60	447	756 00	27 60	47 60
309	Harvard	Harvard	McHenry	107	7		3		10				4		4	113	101 70	1	10	7	94	4 00	1 00	
310	Dearborn	Chicago	Cook	566	36	3	8		47	10		8	8		26	587	528 30	12	42	38	529	521 00	29 00	12 50
311	Kilwinning	Chicago	Cook	523	36	5	2		43	8		39	8		55	511	459 90	7	44	42	470	488 11	218 44	
312	Ionic	Decatur	Macon	182	13	1	3		17	10		2	3		15	184	165 60		29	14	181			
313	York	York	Clark	47	5	1			6			1	2		3	50	45 00		4	6	46	80 00		
314	Palatine	Palatine	Cook	68	10	2			12	2		2	3		7	73	65 70		9	10	66			
316	Abraham Jonas	Loda	Iroquois	30	2				2	1		1			2	30	27 00		2	2	27			
318	J. L. Anderson	Augusta	Hancock	68	4	1	3		8			1	1		2	74	66 60	3	5	4	67	50 00		
319	Doric	Moline	Rock Island	185	12	2	4		18			2	4		6	197	175 50	1	12	15	180	175 89		
320	Creston	Creston	Ogle	60	2				2	3		1			4	58	52 20		2	2	56	15 00	1 25	
321	Dunlap	Morrison	Whiteside	98	1	1	1		3	2		1	3		6	95	85 50	2	2	2	84	300 00		
322	Windsor	Windsor	Shelby	66	9				9	7		3			10	65	58 50	1	4	6	62			
323	Orient	Lisbon	Kendall	34	6				6							40	36 00		6	6	35			
325	Harrisburg	Harrisburg	Saline	118	9				9			1	1		2	125	112 50	3	9	9	115	11 00	1 25	
327	Industry	Industry	McDonough	59	2			1	3			1	1		2	60	54 00	4	1	2	59		3 00	
330	Altona	Altona	Knox	43	4	1			5				1		1	47	42 30		4	4	39			
331	Mt. Erie	Mt. Erie	Wayne	20	2	4	1		7			2			2	25	22 50		1	2	22			
332	Tuscola	Tuscola	Douglas	92	4	1	1		6			2			2	96	86 40	4	6	4	87		5 00	
333	Tyrian	Springfield	Sangamon	188	3	3	9		15			4	2		6	197	175 50	3	5	4	177	30 00	2 00	20 00
334	Sumner	Sumner	Lawrence	101	2	2	1		5			6	2		8	98	88 20		4	3	88			
335	Schiller	Peoria	Peoria	120	11				11	1		2	4		7	124	111 60	1	11	11	116	24 00		

336	New Columbia	Ganntown	Massac	48	6	2	....	....	8	....	....	2	1	1	4	52	8	46	80	1	8	7	48	.... ..	.....	.....
337	Oneida	Oneida	Knox	66	5	....	2	....	7	....	....	....	....	....	....	73		65	70	....	4	5	54	.....	.....	.....
339	Saline	Goreville	Johnson	20	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	20		18	00	....	....	....	20	.....	.....	.....
340	Kedron	Mt. Auburn	Christian	26	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	26		23	40	....	....	....	25	.....	.....	.....
341	Full Moon	Grafton	Jersey	60	1	....	....	....	1	4	....	1	1	....	6	55		49	50	1	1	1	50	$16 65	.....	.....
342	Summerfield	Summerfield	St. Clair	14	2	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	1	....	1	15		13	50	....	2	2	14	.....	.....	.....
344	Wenona	Wenona	Marshall	39	6	....	....	....	6	....	....	....	....	....	....	45		40	50	....	3	2	43	.....	.....	.....
345	Milledgeville	Milledgeville	Carroll	71	12	....	....	....	12	1	....	5	....	....	6	77		62	30	2	7	8	68	6 13	.....	.....
346	N. D. Morse	Concord	Morgan	16	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	1	16		14	40	....	....	....	15	10 00	....	.....
347	Sidney	Sidney	Champaign	44	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	....	3	41		33	30	....	2	....	36	.....	.....	.....
348	Russellville	Flat Rock	Crawford	24	6	2	....	....	8	....	....	2	....	....	2	30		27	00	....	5	3	28	13 40	.....	.....
349	Sublette	Sublette	Lee	16	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	16		14	40	....	....	....	14	.....	....	.....
350	Fairview	Fairview	Fulton	47	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	46		41	40	....	1	....	46	.....	.....	.....
351	Tarbolton	Fairbury	Livingston	101	9	....	2	....	11	....	....	....	1	....	1	111		99	90	2	8	8	90	25 00	$10 00	.....
3 2	Groveland	Morton	Tazewell	21	2	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	23		20	70	....	1	2	22	.....	.....	.....
353	Kinderhook	Kinderhook	Pike	25	5	....	....	....	5	2	....	....	....	....	2	28		25	20	1	8	5	25	.....	2 00	.....
354	Ark and Anchor	Auburn	Sangamon	80	2	1	....	....	3	2	....	2	....	....	4	79		71	10	4	1	1	74	71 25	.....	.....
355	Marine	Marine	Madison	43	4	....	....	....	4	....	....	1	1	....	2	45		40	50	....	4	2	36	30 00	.....	.....
356	Hermitage	Albion	Edwards	70	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	3	....	3	68		61	20	....	....	1	60	25 00	.....	$5 00
358	Orion	Union	McHenry	24	....	3	....	....	3	....	....	1	..	1	2	25		22	50	....	....	....	22	.....	.. ..	.....
359	Blackberry	Elburn	Kane	64	2	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	1	....	1	65		58	50	....	3	3	61	.....	.. .	.....
360	Princeville	Princeville	Peoria	58	7	....	1	....	8	1	....	3	....	....	4	62		55	80	1	8	7	54	50 00	.....	.....
361	Douglas	Mascoutah	St. Clair	39	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	2	37		33	30	....	....	....	32	.....	.....	.....
362	Noble	Noble	Richland	51	....	1	....	....	1	5	....	3	1	....	9	43		38	70	....	1	1	36	8 00	.....	.. ..
363	Horeb	Elmwood	Peoria	83	3	....	1	....	4	5	....	4	....	....	9	78		70	20	....	2	3	75	.....	.....	.....
364	Tonica	Tonica	La Salle	69	1	1	2	....	4	1	....	1	2	....	4	69		62	10	....	2	1	64	.....	.....	10 00
365	Bement	Bement	Piatt	70	5	....	4	....	9	....	....	1	1	....	2	77		66	60	1	9	5	70	.....	.....	.....
366	Arcola	Arcola	Douglas	93	8	1	2	....	11	5	....	5	3	....	13	91		81	90	....	7	7	85	136 62	.. .	.....
367	Oxford	New Windsor	Mercer	40	8	....	3	....	11	1	....	3	2	....	6	45		40	50	3	7	7	41	.....	.....	.....
368	Jefferson	Opdyke	Jefferson	25	1	....	1	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	1	25		22	50	....	....	....	24	.....	.....	.....
369	Newman	Newman	Douglas	84	1	....	1	....	2	....	....	3	....	....	3	83		74	70	....	1	1	75	26 00	.....	.....
371	Livingston	Dwight	Livingston	75	5	....	2	....	7	....	....	3	....	....	3	79		71	10	....	5	5	70	25 00	.....	.....
373	Chambersburg	Chambersburg	Pike	23	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	23		20	70	....	....	....	21	.....	.....	.....
374	Shabbona	Shabbona	DeKalb	42	4	....	....	....	4	....	....	....	1	....	1	45		40	50	....	3	2	42	.....	.....	5 00
378	Aroma	Waldron	Kankakee	14	2	....	1	....	3	....	....	....	1	....	1	16		14	40	....	4	4	14	.....	.....	.....
379	Payson	Payson	Adams	78	4	....	....	....	4	....	....	5	2	....	7	75		64	80	2	4	3	67	79 60	.....	.....
380	Liberty	Liberty	Adams	31	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	2	1	....	3	29		25	20	....	....	....	28	.....	.....	.....
382	Gill	Lynnville	Morgan	21	5	....	....	....	5	....	....	....	1	....	1	25		22	50	....	5	5	24	15 00	2 00	.....
383	LaMoille	La Moille	Bureau	25	6	1	1	....	8	....	....	....	....	....	....	33		29	70	....	5	6	29	.....	.....	.....
384	Waltham	Utica	La Salle	57	4	..	1	....	5	3	....	2	....	....	5	57		51	30	....	1	2	53	.....	2 00	.....
385	Mississippi	Savanna	Carroll	150	9	....	2	....	11	....	....	2	....	....	2	159		143	10	12	12	10	142	.....	.....	.....
386	Bridgeport	Bridgeport	Lawrence	45	3	....	....	....	3	....	....	1	....	....	1	47		42	30	....	4	4	42	.....	.....	.....
388	El Dara	El Dara	Pike	37	1	1	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	39		35	10	....	....	1	32	.....	.....	.....
389	Kankakee	Kankakee	Kankakee	161	9	....	7	....	16	9	....	5	3	....	17	160		144	00	12	12	12	139	.....	....	10 00
390	Ashmore	Ashmore	Coles	50	....	1	1	....	2	1	....	1	....	....	2	50		45	00	....	1	....	42	.....	10 00	.....
391	Tolono	Tolono	Champaign	66	3	2	1	....	6	....	....	4	....	....	4	68		61	20	....	2	2	66	.....	.....	.....
392	Oconee	Oconee	Shelby	42	1	....	1	....	2	1	....	2	2	....	5	39		35	10	1	1	1	38	.....	.....	.....
393	Blair	Chicago	Cook	265	49	5	5	....	59	....	....	1	6	....	7	317		235	30	2	62	56	298	826 80	31 00	15 00

TABULAR STATEMENT—*Showing Amount of Dues, Number of Members, Increase, Decrease, and Amount of Charity.*

Lodge No.	NAME.	POST-OFFICE.	COUNTY.	Membership 1902.	INCREASE.				Total Increase.	DECREASE.					Total Decrease.	Present Membership, 1903.	Dues 1903.	Rejections.	Initiations.	Passed.	Memb'p residing in Illinois	Con. to Memb's their widows and orphans.	Contributed to those not Mem bers.	Con. to Illinois Masonic Orphans' Home.
					Raised.	Reinstated.	Admitted.	Add. for error.		Suspended.	Expelled.	Dimitted.	Died.	Ded. for error.										
394	Jerseyville	Jerseyville	Jersey	83	5		3		9	1		3	2		6	86	$ 77 40	1	3	5	79	$47 50	$ 2 00	
396	Muddy Point	Trilla	Coles	26	4				4			1	1		2	28	25 20		5	4	25	15 00	5 00	
397	Shiloh	Troy Grove	La Salle	39								1			1	38	34 20				38			
398	Kinmundy	Kinmundy	Marion	59	1	1			2	5		2			7	54	48 60		1	1	46			
399	Buda	Buda	Bureau	42	1		3		4			1	2		3	43	38 70		2	2	37	49 00		
401	Odell	Odell	Livingston	25	2		1		3							28	25 20	1	3	1	27	10 00		$ 5 00
402	Kishwaukee	Kingston	De Kalb	51	4				4			1			1	54	48 60		1	5	53	33 75		
403	Mason City	Mason City	Mason	91	6		1		7			2	1		3	95	85 50	2	7	7	89			
404	Batavia	Batavia	Kane	80	7				7	1		2	4		7	80	72 00		10	7	64			
405	Ramsey	Ramsey	Fayette	55			1		1							56	50 40				51		4 75	
406	Bethalto	Bethalto	Madison	29	4				4							33	29 70		4	4	29			
408	Stratton	Vermilion	Edgar	53	1		1		2			2	1		3	52	46 80		2	1	48			
409	Thos. J. Turner	Chicago	Cook	207	13	1			14	2			3		5	216	194 40	4	19	16	203	95 00		50 00
410	Mithra	Chicago	Cook	127	5				5				2		2	130	117 00	3	3	4	123	81 00		21 50
411	Hesperia	Chicago	Cook	477	31	5	2		38	5		1	9		15	500	450 00	7	43	34	457	786 90	19 40	25 00
412	Bollen	Spring Hill	Whiteside	31	4				4				2		2	33	29 70		3	3	33			
414	Evening Star	Davis	Stephenson	55	2				2			2	1		3	54	48 60		2	2	45			
415	Lawn Ridge	Lawn Ridge	Marshall	33	2	1			3			1	1		2	34	30 60	1	6	3	31		10 00	
416	Paxton	Paxton	Ford	90	5	1		2	8			1			1	97	87 30	2	4	5	88	20 00	4 00	
417	Marseilles	Marseilles	La Salle	94	4				4	1		1	1		3	95	85 50	2	6	3	86	34 20		
418	Freeburg	Freeburg	St. Clair	31												31	27 90				30			
419	Reynoldsburg	Tunnell Hill	Johnson	33									1		1	32	28 80				30			
420	Oregon	Oregon	Ogle	109		1	2		3			3	2		5	107	96 30				105			
421	Washburn	Washburn	Woodford	41	8				8			4			4	45	40 50		8	8	43			
422	Landmark	Chicago	Cook	293	26	4	7		37	5		9	6		20	310	279 00	2	27	25	288	40 00		
423	Lanark	Lanark	Carroll	64	6	1			7			2	2		4	67	60 30	1	4	4	57	10 13		
424	Exeter	Exeter	Scott	30	4				4							34	30 60		4	4	22			
426	Scottville	Scottville	Macoupin	57	7				7			2			2	62	55 80		9	7	58			
427	Red Bud	Red Bud	Randolph	25	4				4				2		2	27	24 30		5	4	23			
428	Sunbeam	Plano	Kendall	64	6	2	2		10			2	2		4	70	63 00	2	12	6	65			
429	Chebanse	Chebanse	Iroquois	53	2		1		3	2		3			5	51	45 90	2	3	4	50	70 00		
430	Kendrick	Mound	Brown	38	2				2				1		1	39	35 10		2	2	33			
431	Summit	Harristown	Macon	33						1	1	1			3	30	27 00				27		5 00	
432	Murrayville	Murrayville	Morgan	25	1	1			2			1			1	26	23 40		1	1	26	5 00	2 00	

433	Annawan	Atkinson	Henry	44	6				6							50	$ 45 00			3	5	48			
434	Mankanda	Mankanda	Jackson	56	7				7			1				62	55 80			8	8	59	328 00		
436	Philo	Port Byron	Rock Island	60	3	1	1		5			1	2		3	62	55 80			5	3	58			
437	Chicago	Chicago	Cook	379	15		6		21	3		2	10		15	385	346 50	14	20	19	353	184 00	203 25	
440	Camargo	Camargo	Douglas	59	3				3			1			1	61	54 90			2	3	56			
441	Sparland	Sparland	Marshall	42	6				6				2		2	46	41 40			8	6	43	20 00		
442	Casey	Casey	Clark	55	4		4		8			1	1	1	3	60	53 40	1		4	4	58		5 00	
443	Hampshire	Hampshire	Kane	66	1				1	1		2			3	64	57 60	1		2	1	58			
444	Cave-in-Rock	Cave-in-Rock	Hardin	34	2				2			1			1	35	31 50			3		30	25 50	1 00	
445	Chesterfield	Chesterfield	Macoupin	47	4				4			1	1		2	49	44 10			5	4	45	40 00		
446	Watseka	Watseka	Iroquois	136	5		2	2	9			2	3		5	140	126 00			4	5	127			
447	S. D. Monroe	Birds	Lawrence	14	3		1		4							18	16 20					18			
448	Yates City	Yates City	Knox	50	2				2			1			1	51	45 90			1	3	47	5 00	2 00	32 00
449	Mendon	Mendon	Adams	56	2		1		3	1		1	2		4	55	49 50			1		47			5 00
450	Loami	Loami	Sangamon	49	1	2	1		4				2		2	51	45 90				1	47			
451	Bromwell	Assumption	Christian	57								2	3		5	52	44 10			4	2	51			
453	New Hartford	New Hartford	Pike	36	2		1		3			1	1		2	37	32 40	1		1	2	31			
454	Maroa	Maroa	Macon	93	10				10	1		4	2		7	96	86 40	1		7	8	84	17 50		
455	Irving	Irving	Montgom'y	23								1			1	22	19 80			1		20			
456	Nokomis	Nokomis	Montgom'y	54	3		1		4			1	1		2	56	49 50	1		3	4	48			
458	Blazing Star	Crab Orchard	Williamson	33								3	2		5	28	25 20					28	10 00		
460	Jeffersonville	Wayne	Jeffersonville	45	1				1				1		1	45	40 50			1	1	39	23 00		
461	Plainview	Plainview	Macoupin	32		3		1	4	4		5	1		10	26	23 40					23	107 50		
462	Tremont	Tremont	Tazewell	36												36	32 40	2				34			
463	Palmyra	Palmyra	Macoupin	65	3		1		4			1	1		2	67	60 30	1	2	2	58	5 00		
464	Denver	Denver	Hancock	29	1				1	1					1	29	26 10		1	1	29			
465	Huntsville	Huntsville	Schuyler	28	4				4			1	2		3	29	26 10	1	9	6	26	50 00		
466	Cobden	Cobden	Union	54	2	1			3	7		1			3	29	26 10		4	3	27			
467	South Macon	Macon	Macon	71	2	1	4		7			5			5	73	65 70		4	3	70			
468	Cheney's Grove	Saybrook	McLean	49	3				3			2			2	50	45 00		1	3	47			
469	McLean	McLean	McLean	80	7		2		9			1			1	88	79 20		9	7	84			
470	Rantoul	Rantoul	Champaign	61	2				2	2		2			4	59	53 10		2	2	50			
471	Kendall	Yorkville	Kendall	66	5		1		6			2	2		4	68	61 20	1	5	6	66	30 00		
472	Amity	West Chicago	Du Page	78	7		2		9			1			1	86	77 40		8	6	80			
473	Gordon	Pocahontas	Bond	21	3				3							24	21 60		4	2	21			
474	Columbia	Columbia	Monroe	32	2				2							34	30 60		2	1	27	5 00		
475	Walshville	Walshville	Montgom'y	19	1				1	2		1	1		4	16	14 40		1	1	16			
476	Manito	Manito	Mason	31	3		1		4			2			2	33	29 70		3	3	33			
477	Rutland	Rutland	La Salle	31	7				7							38	34 20		3	2	32			
478	Pleiades	Chicago	Cook	461	59	4	2		65	6		5	8		19	507	456 30	13	61	53	483	536 22		
479	Wyoming	Wyoming	Stark	84	8		2		10			3	1		4	90	81 00	1	9	8	89			
481	Momence	Momence	Kankakee	93	8		2		10	1		2			3	100	90 00	2	9	9	91	67 60	2 00	1 00
482	Lexington	Lexington	McLean	44	4				4			2	1		3	45	40 50		3	4	41			
484	Edgewood	Edgewood	Effingham	36			1		1							37	32 40					35			
485	Xenia	Xenia	Clay	28									1		1	27	24 30		2			27	15 00		
486	Bowen	Bowen	Hancock	47	2		1		3			1			1	49	44 10		2	2	46			
487	Andrew Jackson	Corinth	Williamson	22	1				1			1			1	22	19 80		1	1	21	5 00		1 00
488	Clay City	Clay City	Clay	61	5				5				1		1	65	58 50		4	4	64			

TABULAR STATEMENT—*Showing Amount of Dues, Number of Members, Increase, Decrease, and Amount of Charity.*

Lodge No.	NAME.	POST-OFFICE.	COUNTY.	Membership 1902.	INCREASE.				Total Increase	DECREASE.					Total Decrease.	Present Membership 1903.	Dues 1903	Rejections.	Initiations.	Passed.	Membp residing in Illinois	Con. to Memb's, their widows and orphans.	Contributed to those not Mem bers.	Con. to Illinois Masonic Orphans Home.
					Raised.	Reinstated.	Admitted.	Add. for error.		Suspended	Expelled.	Dimitted.	Died.	Ded. for error.										
489	Cooper	Willow Hill	Jasper	24	2		1		3	1					1	26	23 40		3	2	26			
490	Shannon	Shannon	Carroll	48	1				1			1			1	48	43 20		1	1	42			
491	Martin	East Dubuque	Jo Daviess	19	2				2							21	18 90		3	2	15			
492	Libertyville	Libertyville	Lake	93	7	1			8	1		1			2	99	89 10		12	10	93			
493	Tower Hill	Tower Hill	Shelby	60	6	1	2		9			1			1	68	61 20	2	4	6	65	$70 00	$ 5 68	
495	Stone Fort	Stone Fort	Saline	68	1		1		2							70	63 00		2	1	67	15 00		
496	Colchester	Colchester	McDonough	97	2		1		3	1		5			6	94	84 60	1	4	3	82			
497	Alma	Steeleville	Randolph	34	3	1			4			1	2		3	35	31 50	1	2	2	31			
498	Murphysboro	Murphysboro	Jackson	130	8	1	3		12	2		4	2		8	134	120 60	5	10	8	118	282 86	18 00	
500	St. Paul	Springfield	Sangamon	140	24		3		27	2					2	165	148 50	1	24	23	159	7 00	36 75	
501	Stark	LaFayette	Stark	38	1				1			1	2		3	36	32 40		4	5	33			
502	Woodhull	Woodhull	Henry	47	4		1		5			3	2		5	47	42 30		4	5	44	15 00	3 00	
503	Odin	Odin	Marion	32	4				4			1	1		2	34	30 60	2	6	5	32			
504	East St. Louis	East St. Louis	St. Clair	161	16	1	12		29			2	1		3	187	168 30	5	23	18	175	266 50	116 00	
505	Meridian Sun	Holcomb	Ogle	77	3	1			4			3			3	78	70 20	2	4	3	76			
506	O. H. Miner	Iroquois	Iroquois	57	12		1		13			2			2	68	61 20	1	7	10	59	25 00		
508	Home	Chicago	Cook	436	39	5	5		49	12		5	10		27	458	404 10	5	34	38	404	506 00	60 00	$30 00
509	Parkersburg	Parkersburg	Richland	45	1				1	3		15	2		20	26	23 40		2	1	22			
510	J. D. Moody	Iuka	Marion	22	1				1			1			1	22	19 80			1	20	45 00	5 00	
512	Wade-Barney	Bloomington	McLean	129	25		2		27	4		3	2	1	10	146	130 20	3	23	25	116	12 00	10 00	
514	Bradford	Bradford	Stark	45	4				4				1		1	48	43 20	1	3	3	48			
516	Andalusia	Andalusia	Rock Island	37	3				3			1		1	2	38	34 20		3	3	32	5 90		
517	Litchfield	Litchfield	Montgom'y	49		1	1		2	2		4	2		8	43	37 80		1		40	77 79		
518	Abrah'm Lincoln	Kirkwood	Warren	35	2	1			3	3		2			5	33	29 70			1	32		5 00	
519	Roseville	Roseville	Warren	45	5				5			2			2	48	43 20	1	4	6	44	20 00	4 25	
520	Anna	Anna	Union	71	5	1	4		10				1		1	80	72 00	1	6	5	76		15 00	5 00
521	Illiopolis	Illiopolis	Sangamon	62	4		2		6			2			2	66	59 40		7	6	63			
522	Monitor	Elgin	Kane	281	19	2	5		26			6	5		11	296	265 50	3	20	19	266	170 00	5 00	
523	Chatham	Chatham	Sangamon	53	6	1			7	1		2			3	57	51 30	2	5	6	56			
524	Evans	Evanston	Cook	287	23	4	1		28	9		10	8		27	288	259 20	7	29	24	282	95 00		5 00
525	Delia	Elliotstown	Effingham	16	3	1	2		6							22	19 80		3	3	21			
526	Covenant	Chicago	Cook	800	27	4	3		34	11		20	16		47	787	708 30	5	37	29	708	137415	102 50	
527	Rossville	Rossville	Vermilion	99	2				2	2		4	1	1	8	93	83 70		5	2	82			
528	Minooka	Minooka	Grundy	48	1				1	1		1	1		3	46	41 40		1	1	43	12 75	5 00	

529	Adams	Plainville	Adams	43									2		2	41	34	20		1	1	32	42	50		
530	Maquon	Maquon	Knox	36	6				6				2		2	40	36	00		4	5	36	45	95		
531	Ashton	Ashton	Lee	40	4	1			5							45	40	50	1	4	4	45			3	00	
532	Seneca	Seneca	La Salle	42								1			1	41	32	40	1	1		34					
533	Altamont	Altamont	Effingham	31			1		1	2		1			3	29	26	10				28			10	00	
534	Cuba	Cuba	Fulton	75	2				2	12		1			13	64	57	60				60					
535	Sherman	Orion	Henry	51	1		1		2	1		3	1		5	48	43	20		2	2	42					
536	Plainfield	Plainfield	Will	99	1				1				2		2	98	88	20	2	1	1	96					
537	J. R. Gorin	Sadorus	Champaign	42	1	1			2			2	1		3	41	36	90			1	41					
538	Lockport	Lockport	Will	89	4		1		5	5			1		6	88	79	20	2	2	3	82					
539	Chatsworth	Chatsworth	Livingston	26						1		1			2	24	21	60				22	5	00			
540	Harlem	Oak Park	Cook	310	21	9	6		28	1		3	5		9	329	296	10	4	27	25	311	103	00	27	50	
541	Stewardson	Stewardson	Shelby	23												23	20	70				22			10	00	
542	Towanda	Towanda	McLean	15	1	1		2								17	15	30		1		17					
543	Cordova	Cordova	Rock Island	22	3				3							25	22	50			1	22					
544	Virginia	Virginia	Cass	60	2				2	2		4			6	56	50	40		2	2	54					
547	Valley	Coal Valley	Rock Island	50	1				1	1			1		2	49	44	10		2	1	45	31	00			
550	Sharon	Tiskilwa	Bureau	80	1		1		2			3			3	79	71	10	1	4	1	74	5	00			
552	Long Point	Long Point	Livingston	23	2		1		3	3					3	23	20	70				22					
554	Plum River	Stockton	Jo Daviess	105	13				13	1		5	2		8	110	99	00	2	11	14	95					
555	Humboldt	Ottawa	La Salle	96	4		1		5			2			2	99	89	10		6	5	91					
556	Dawson	Dawson	Sangamon	49	2	1	1		4	2		1	1		4	49	43	20	1	2	2	44					
557	Lessing	Chicago	Cook	134	10				10	2			3		5	139	125	10	2	11	7	131					10 00
558	Leland	Leland	La Salle	35	2				2			3			3	34	30	60	2	2	2	32					
559	Thomson	Thomson	Carroll	43	2				2			1			3	44	39	60		2	2	39	5	00			
560	Madison	New Douglas	Madison	25			1		1							26	23	40				23					
562	Trinity	Mound City	Pulaski	66	3		2		5			3	1		4	67	60	30	3	6	4	63					
564	Winslow	Winslow	Stephenson	39	4				4				1		1	42	37	80	4	6	4	35					
565	Pleasant Hill	Pleasant Hill	Pike	27	1				1				2	1	3	25	22	50		1	1	21					
566	Albany	Albany	Whiteside	73	4		1		5	1		1	2		4	74	66	60		4	4	66			5	00	
567	Frankfort	West Frankfort	Franklin	39	1				1			1	2		3	37	33	30		1	1	31					
569	Time	Time	Pike	30	1				1							31	27	90		1	1	28					
570	Jacksonville	Jacksonville	Morgan	107	8	2	2		12			2			2	117	105	30	1	8	8	104	26	50	28	75	
572	Bardolph	Bardolph	McDonough	37			1		1			5	3		8	30	27	00		3	1	24	25	00			
573	Gardner	Gardner	Grundy	52	8		1		9				2		2	59	53	10	2	3	6	55	5	00	4	00	
574	Pera	Ludlow	Champaign	36	2	1	1		4	2		1	1		4	36	31	50	2	8	5	35					
575	Capron	Capron	Boone	60		2	1		3			2	1		3	60	54	00		1	1	54	18	50			
576	O'Fallon	O'Fallon	St. Clair	39	1				1							40	36	00		1	1	36					
577	Viola	Viola	Mercer	45	6				6	1		2			3	48	43	20	1	5	6	47					
578	Prairie City	Montrose	Effingham	27	7				7			1			1	33	29	70		12	7	29					
580	Hazel Dell	Hazel Dell	Cumberl'nd	19												19	17	10		4	3	19					
581	Dongola	Dongola	Union	18	4				4	2					2	20	18	00		2	4	20					
582	Shirley	Shirley	McLean	40	1				1							41	36	90			1	37					
583	Highland	Highland	Madison	34	1				1				2		2	33	29	70		2	2	31					
584	Vesper	Galesburg	Knox	197	14	3	10		27	4		3	6		13	211	189	90	5	11	9	184	53	71			
585	Fisher	Grove City	Christian	28	4		1		5			1			1	39	28	80		7	5	31					
587	Princeton	Princeton	Bureau	131	3		3		6			4	1		5	132	117	90	1	5	5	116	43	22	8	00	
588	Troy	Troy	Madison	35						2		1	2		5	30	27	00		1		28					

TABULAR STATEMENT—*Showing Amount of Dues, Number of Members, Increase, Decrease, and Amount of Charity.*

Lodge No.	NAME.	POST-OFFICE.	COUNTY.	Membership 1902.	INCREASE.				Total Increase.	DECREASE.					Total Decrease.	Present Membership, 1903.	Dues 1903.		Rejections.	Initiations.	Passed.	Mem'p residing in Illinois	Con. to Memb's, their widows and orphans.	Contributed to those not Mem bers.	Con. to Illinois Mason'c Orphans' Home.
					Raised.	Reinstated.	Admitted.	Add. for error.		Suspended.	Expelled.	Dimitted.	Died.	Ded. for error.											
590	Fairmount	Fairmount	Vermilion	41	6	1			7			3	1		4	44	$39	60	2	4	5	42	$34	90	$5	48	
591	Gilman	Gilman	Iroquois	48	3	1	1		5	1		3	1		5	48	43	20		4	3	44					
592	Fieldon	Fieldon	Jersey	17	3				3							20	18	00		6	4	20	5	00			
595	Miles Hart	Gays	Moultrie	49	2	1	2		5		1				1	53	47	70		2	2	52					
600	Cerro Gordo	Cerro Gordo	Piatt	69	7	1			8			3			3	74	66	60		6	7	70					
601	Farina	Farina	Fayette	56	4		1		5	2		2			4	57	49	50		4	4	54	150	00	15	00	
602	Watson	Watson	Effingham	33								1			1	32	28	80				31					
603	Clark	Martinsville	Clark	75	2				2			1			1	76	68	40		3	1	67			5	00	5	00
604	Hebron	Hebron	McHenry	42	1	1			2			1			1	43	38	70		1	1	33			17	00		
607	Streator	Streator	La Salle	159	12	1			13	4		3			7	165	148	50	6	13	10	138	45	00	2	57	5	00
608	Piper	Piper City	Ford	68	3		1		4	2					2	70	63	00		2	2	68					
609	Sheldon	Iroquois	Iroquois	74	1		1		2			4	2		6	70	63	00		3	1	63					
610	Union Park	Chicago	Cook	516	85	5	4		94	8		9	7		24	586	525	60	24	90	87	543	127	480	46	05		
611	Lincoln Park	Chicago	Cook	534	28	3	4		35	9		4	6		19	550	495	00	9	40	29	491	185	71	25	00		
612	Rock River	Sterling	Whiteside	193	14	4	2		20			8	3		11	202	181	80	2	16	15	191	34	00			8	00
613	Patoka	Patoka	Marion	46	17	1			18			3	1		4	60	54	00		17	17	54	11	00			
614	Forrest	Forrest	Livingston	61	15	1			16			4			4	73	65	70	2	18	16	63	60	00	2	00		
616	Wadley	Franklin	Morgan	45	6				6			1	1		2	49	44	10	2	8	7	16	83	25				
617	Good Hope	Good Hope	McDonough	64	1				1			1	1		2	63	56	70			1	57	15	00				
618	Basco	Basco	Hancock	23	3	1			4			1	1		2	25	22	50		2	2	25						
619	Berwick	Cameron	Warren	11												11	9	90				11			6	00		
620	New Hope	Cohn	Clark	19		1			1				1		1	19	17	10				16						
622	Hopedale	Hopedale	Tazewell	54	7		2		9	1		1			2	61	54	90	1	8	7	54	18	03				
623	Locust	Owaneco	Christian	33												33	29	70				30						
627	Union	Lick Creek	Union	25	2		1		3			1			1	27	24	30		4	3	26			3	00		
630	Tuscan	Walpole	Hamilton	37	1				1				1		1	37	33	30	1	2	1	32	24	00				
631	Norton	Cabery	Ford	51	1		1		2			2	1		3	50	45	00		1	1	47						
632	Ridge Farm	Ridge Farm	Vermilion	77	6		2		8			1	1		2	83	74	70	2	4	6	74						
633	E. F. W. Ellis	Rockford	Winnebago	100	14	4	1		19			4	1		5	114	102	60		16	13	103	147	00	13	00		
634	Buckley	Buckley	Iroquois	22								1			1	21	18	90				18			1	00		
635	Rochester	Rochester	Sangamon	31	1				1	1		1			2	30	27	00		1	1	28						
636	Peotone	Peotone	Will	46	3				3							49	44	10	1	2	2	45			1	25		
639	Keystone	Chicago	Cook	305	17		1		18	1	1	4	9		15	308	277	20	17	18	19	289	255	00	20	00	50	00
641	Comet	Minier	Tazewell	52	3		1		4			2	3		5	51	45	90	2	3	3	46	10	00				

642	Apollo	Chicago	Cook	380	69	2	2		73	8		10	6		24	429	$ 386	10	6	71	67	390	344	80	107	00	
643	D. C. Cregier	Chicago	Cook	330	35	1	1		37	4		1	4		9	358	322	20	11	43	35	340	264	00	80	00	
644	Oblong City	Oblong	Crawford	48	1				1							49	44	10		3	1	41	5	00			$2 50
645	San Jose	San Jose	Mason	35	3				3			1			1	37	33	30		2	3	32					
646	Somonauk	Somonauk	De Kalb	89	3				3			6			6	86	77	40	1	2	3	79			10	00	
647	Blueville	Edinburg	Christian	41	1	1	2		4			4			4	41	36	90		1	1	40					
648	Camden	Camden	Schuyler	63	2	4			6			2	3		5	64	57	60			1	61					
651	Atwood	Atwood	Piatt	42	7	2		2	11			4	1		5	48	43	20		6	7	44					
653	Greenview	Greenview	Menard	50	6		1		7			3			3	54	48	60	3	5	6	50					
655	Yorktown	Tampico	Whiteside	73	11		1		12			6	1		7	78	70	20	6	9	11	74	33	00	4	00	
656	Mozart	Bloomington	McLean	70	10		1		11	1			2		3	78	65	70	2	10	10	76	29	50			
657	Lafayette	Grand Tower	Jackson	20	4				4	1					1	23	20	70	1	3	3	18					
658	Rock Island	Rock Island	Rock Island	137	5				5			2			2	140	126	00	3	9	5	127					
659	Lambert	Quincy	Adams	174	15	2	4		21			5	1		6	189	170	10	1	13	15	169			26	40	
660	Grand Chain	New Gr'd Chain	Pulaski	30	2		1		3	2					2	31	27	90		2	2	22					
662	South Park	Chicago	Cook	143	24	3	5		32	5		9			14	161	144	90	1	23	25	153	173	00			10	00
664	Mayo	Winterrowd	Effingham	38									1		1	37	33	30	1			3					
665	Greenland	Beecher City	Effingham	21			1		1			1	1		2	20	18	00				20					
666	Crawford	Eaton	Crawford	21	1				1							22	19	80		2	2	20					
667	Erie	Erie	Whiteside	54	4		1	1	6	1		1			2	58	52	20	1	2	3	57					
668	Burnt Prairie	Burnt Prairie	White	38	2	1	1		4	1		2	3		6	36	32	40	1	3	2	34	45	50			
669	Herder	Chicago	Cook	197	8	1	1		10	1			3		4	203	182	70	8	7	9	195	147	50	10	00	4	00
671	Fillmore	Fillmore	Montgom'y	65	2	1			3			1	1		2	66	59	40		2	2	56	35	00	4	00		
672	Eddyville	Eddyville	Pope	34		1			1							35	31	50				33	27	00	4	00		
673	Normal	Normal	McLean	73	5				5	1		2	1		4	74	66	60	1	5	5	68					
674	Waldeck	Chicago	Cook	192	19				19	1		1	4		6	205	184	50	8	18	22	194	163	45	30	00	10	00
675	Pawnee	Pawnee	Sangamon	74	3				3	1		4			5	72	64	80	1	3	3	68					
676	A. O. Fay	Highland Park	Lake	83	11				11			2	3		5	89	80	10	2	11	11	75					
677	Enfield	Enfield	White	49												49	44	10	1		2	47	50	00			
679	Illinois City	Illinois City	Rock Island	29	11				11	1		1			2	38	34	20		9	9	35					
680	Clement	Colona	Henry	46		3			3	1		2	1		4	45	40	50	1			38	86	00			
681	Morrisonville	Morrisonville	Christian	53	4		1		5				1		1	57	51	30	1	4	4	53					
682	Blue Mound	Blue Mound	Macon	69	7				7			4	2		6	70	63	00		8	8	68	31	75			
683	Burnside	Burnside	Hancock	71	4	1	2		7			4	1		5	73	65	70		11	5	69					
684	Galatia	Galatia	Saline	35	6				6				1		1	40	36	00		5	4	38					
685	Rio	Rio	Knox	60	5	1			6			3			3	63	56	70	2	5	5	62	20	00			
686	Garfield	Chicago	Cook	500	47	2	11		60	5		5	11		21	539	485	10	3	44	48	507	339	20	67	00	
687	Orangeville	Orangeville	Stephenson	48	4				4	4		1			5	47	42	30	1	4	4	43	40	00			
688	Clifton	Clifton	Iroquois	43	4	2			6	1			1		2	47	42	30		4	4	45					
690	Englewood	Chicago	Cook	564	59	2	18	1	80	20		8	10		38	606	538	20	12	60	58	563	330	00	241	80	
691	Iola	Iola	Clay	36	3				3			2	1		3	35	31	50		2	3	32	20	50			
692	Raymond	Raymond	Montgom'y	56	1		1		2			5	1		6	52	46	80	1	1	1	50	44	00	1	50	
693	Herrin's Prairie	Herrin	Williamson	35	11		1		12		1		1		2	45	40	50	3	13	13	43	51	00			
695	Shiloh Hill	Campbell Hill	Jackson	41	4				4	1			3		4	41	36	90		3	3	33	20	00			
696	Belle Rive	Belle Rive	Jefferson	16	1				1							17	15	30	1	1	1	16					
697	Richard Cole	Chicago	Cook	309	35	1	3		39			1	4	4	9	330	294	60	5	36	35	302	126	00			50	00
698	Hutton	Diona	Coles	45	3	2		1	6			1			1	50	45	00		3	3	47					
700	Pleasant Plains	Pleasant Plains	Sangamon	43	8	2			10					1	1	52	46	80	2	8	7	50					

TABULAR STATEMENT—*Showing Amount of Dues, Number of Members, Increase, Decrease, and Amount of Chariry.*

Lodge No.	NAME.	POST-OFFICE.	COUNTY.	Membership 1902.	INCREASE.				Total Increase.	DECREASE.					Total Decrease.	Present Membership, 1903.	Dues 1903.	Rejections.	Initiations.	Passed.	Memb'p residing in Illinois	Con. to Memb's, their widows and orphans.	Contributed to those not Members.	Con. to Illinois Masonic Orphans' Home.
					Raised.	Reinstated.	Admitted.	Add. for error.		Suspended.	Expelled.	Dimitted.	Died.	Ded. for error.										
701	Temple Hill	Temple Hill	Pope	16	2	3	....	....	5	1	....	1	....	....	2	19	17 10	....	1	2	17	5 00	.....	.....
702	Alexandria	Alexis	Warren	56	3	2	....	....	5	....	....	4	2	....	6	55	47 70	....	7	4	51	75 00	.....	.....
704	Braidwood	Braidwood	Will	165	4	....	1	....	5	2	....	8	2	....	12	158	142 20	1	2	5	135	100 00	.....	.....
705	Ewing	Ewing	Franklin	17	1	1	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	19	17 10	....	1	1	19	.....	.....	.....
708	Joppa	Cowden	Shelby	24	4	....	2	....	6	....	....	2	1	....	3	27	24 30	....	3	3	24	58 00	.....	.....
709	Star	Hoopeston	Vermilion	129	14	1	6	....	21	....	....	2	1	....	3	147	132 30	3	13	15	127	.....	.....	.....
710	Farmer City	Farmer City	DeWitt	91	2	1	1	....	4	1	....	2	3	....	6	89	80 10	....	4	2	84	86 00	.....	.....
711	Providence	Chicago	Cook	89	15	....	1	....	16	2	....	2	2	....	6	99	89 10	1	18	15	96	239 31	.....	.....
712	Collinsville	Collinsville	Madison	51	5	....	1	....	6	....	....	1	....	....	1	56	50 40	....	3	3	47	.....	.....	.....
713	Johnsonville	Johnsonville	Wayne	51	2	1	....	....	3	....	....	1	....	....	1	53	47 70	....	3	2	50	.....	.....	.....
714	Newtown	Pilot	Vermilion	82	3	....	....	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	85	76 50	....	1	1	79	.....	.....	.....
715	Elvaston	Elvaston	Hancock	19	2	....	....	....	2	....	....	1	....	....	1	20	18 00	....	2	2	16	.....	.....	.....
716	Calumet	Blue Island	Cook	144	14	....	4	....	18	4	....	....	....	....	4	158	142 20	4	14	16	154	.....	.....	.....
717	Arcana	Chicago	Cook	304	20	2	2	....	24	10	....	3	4	....	17	311	279 90	14	18	20	286	246 00	50 00	50 00
718	May	Norris City	White	27	2	1	....	....	3	1	....	3	....	....	4	26	23 40	....	1	1	24	.....	3 75	.....
719	Chapel Hill	Wolf Creek	Williamson	31	5	....	2	....	7	1	....	....	2	....	3	35	31 50	2	4	5	35	5 00	.....	.....
721	Rome	Dix	Jefferson	23	11	....	3	....	14	....	....	1	2	....	3	34	30 60	1	10	11	32	.....	.....	.....
722	Walnut	Walnut	Bureau	58	14	1	2	....	17	2	....	1	2	....	5	70	66 00	....	16	14	66	7 00	.....	5 00
723	Omaha	Omaha	Gallatin	39	6	1	....	....	7	....	....	....	1	....	1	45	40 50	1	5	5	41	8 50	.....	.....
724	Chandlerville	Chandlerville	Cass	54	4	....	..	....	4	....	....	1	1	....	2	56	50 40	1	1	3	50	14 15	.....	.....
725	Rankin	Rankin	Vermilion	65	5	....	1	....	6	....	....	3	1	....	4	67	60 30	1	4	5	61	15 00	10 00	.....
726	Golden Rule	Chicago	Cook	517	69	4	1	....	74	10	..	6	8	....	24	567	510 30	15	71	72	542	795 50	.....	30 00
727	Raritan	Raritan	Henderson	31	1	3	....	....	4	....	....	4	....	....	4	31	27 90	....	1	1	29	.....	.....	.....
728	Waterman	Waterman	DeKalb	41	1	....	1	....	2	....	....	2	....	....	2	41	36 90	....	1	1	41	.....	.....	.....
729	Lake Creek	Lake Creek	Williamson	44	....	1	2	....	3	1	....	2	1	....	4	43	38 70	...	4	....	41	.....	.....	.....
730	Eldorado	Eldorado	Saline	39	2	....	....	....	2	..	....	1	3	....	4	37	33 30	..	1	1	37	8 0	.....	.....
731	Harbor	Chicago	Cook	258	37	....	4	....	41	10	...	3	1	....	14	285	256 50	7	42	38	249	....	.....	.....
732	Carman	Carman	Henderson	30	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	1	30	27 00	....	1	1	29	.....	.....	.....
733	Gibson	Gibson City	Ford	76	3	....	2	....	5	1	....	2	..	1	4	77	69 30	1	4	3	73	.....	40 00	.....
734	Morning Star	Canton	Fulton	195	5	5	3	....	13	10	..	3	3	....	16	192	163 80	2	4	6	178	24 25	.....	.....
735	Sheridan	Sheridan	La Salle	60	7	....	....	....	7	....	....	4	....	....	4	63	56 70	....	7	6	59	.....	.....	.....
737	Arrowsmith	Arrowsmith	McLean	35	..	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	2	33	29 70	....	....	1	27	.. ..	.....	.....
738	Saunemin	Saunemin	Livingston	62	3	....	1	....	4	5	....	1	1	....	7	59	53 10	1	3	3	53	.. ..	.....	.....
739	Lakeside	Chicago	Cook	240	25	2	5	....	32	2	....	2	2	....	6	266	237 60	3	35	33	253	195 00	23 00	.....

741	New Holland	New Holland	Logan	20	2				2	3		3	1		7	15	$ 13	50		2	2	15			
742	Danvers	Danvers	McLean	30												30	27	00		1	1	24			
743	Scott Land	Scotland	Edgar	29	2		1		3				1		1	31	27	90		4	3	28			
744	Goode	Brayfield	Franklin	29	3				4			1	1		2	31	27	90	1	5	5	31	170	50	
745	Winnebago	Winnebago	Winnebago	27	12				12			2			2	37	33	30	1	12	12	36			
746	Weldon	Weldon	DeWitt	44								2			2	42	37	80		1	1	41			
747	Centennial	Philo	Champaign	42	1	1			2			2	1		3	41	36	90	1	1	1	37			
748	Alta	Alta	Peoria	51			1		1							52	46	80		1		49	10	00	
749	Akin	Thompsonville	Franklin	36	7		1		8			1			1	43	38	70	1	4	7	41	50	11	
750	Lyndon	Lyndon	Whiteside	39	3	1			4				1		1	42	37	80		3	3	39			
751	Lounsbury	Barrington	Cook	54	6		1		7	2		1	1		4	57	51	30	1	7	6	55			
752	Allendale	Allendale	Wabash	25	2				2			1			1	26	23	40		1	3	26			
754	Ogden	Ogden	Champaign	91	6	1	1		8				2		2	97	87	30	5	7	7	93	33	60	15	45
755	Pre-emption	Pre-emption	Mercer	64	3				3			1			1	66	59	40	3	1	1	60			
756	Hardinsville	Hardinsville	Crawford	19	2				2							21	18	90		2	2	20			
757	Verona	Verona	Grundy	42	8				8							50	45	00	3	7	8	46			
758	Mystic Star	Chicago	Cook	282	53	1	1		55	3		5	4		12	325	292	50	8	52	51	295	171	75	5	00
759	Orel	Wayne City	Wayne	37	6				6				1		1	42	37	80		10	7	40			
761	Sibley	Sibley	Ford	33								2			2	31	27	90				25			
762	Van Meter	Cantrall	Sangamon	35	4				4							39	35	10		4	4	38	11	00	3	00
763	Crete	Crete	Will	49	1		1		2	1					1	50	45	00		2	1	44	25	00		
764	Sullivan	Sullivan	Moultrie	84	8	1			9			1	1		2	91	81	90	7	11	10	89	14	00		
765	Palace	Chicago	Cook	232	19	5	1		25			6	3		9	248	223	20	5	20	18	213	75	00	6	00
766	Littleton	Littleton	Schuyler	19	2				2							21	18	90		2	3	20			
767	Triluminar	Chicago	Cook	190	16		4	1	21	6		2	1		9	202	181	80	7	27	20	192			
768	Mizpah	Chicago	Cook	413	28	3	2		33	14		6	8		28	418	376	20	15	30	30	379	236	94	23	00
769	St. Elmo	St. Elmo	Fayette	62	3	1			4				2		2	64	57	60	1	2	2	58	38	60		
770	La Grange	La Grange	Cook	133	13	2	4		19	6		12	2		20	132	117	90		14	14	122	25	00		
771	Bay City	Bay City	Pope	21		1			1				1		1	21	18	90				19	50	36		
772	New Burnside	New Burnside	Johnson	24	2				2				1		1	25	22	50	1	3	2	23			10	00
773	Mansfield	Mansfield	Piatt	35									1		1	34	30	60		2	1	34				
774	Lake View	Chicago	Cook	253	36	2	3		41	2		4	1		7	287	258	30	12	27	34	273	34	75	30	00
776	Grand Crossing	Chicago	Cook	124	25	2	2		29	1			1		2	151	135	90	5	28	25	139	115	00		
777	Ravenswood	Chicago	Cook	235	34	3	2		39	2		10			12	262	235	80	10	37	35	237	86	00	14	00
778	Gurney	Allen Springs	Pope	32	3	1			4			1			1	35	31	50		3	3	33	10	00		
779	Wright's Grove	Chicago	Cook	206	28		2		30			1	2	1	4	232	208	80	23	26	32	219	108	44		
780	Siloam	Chicago	Cook	265	32	4	8		44	6		2	3		11	298	264	60	2	31	34	274	359	11	25	00
782	Potomac	Potomac	Vermilion	37	6	1			7	2		4			6	38	34	20		3	5	37			33	50
783	Constantia	Chicago	Cook	125	32	1			33	4		1	1		6	152	136	80	3	30	30	143	61	70		
784	Beacon Light	Norwood Park	Cook	79	14		1		15			6	1		7	87	78	30	3	11	12	83	50	00		
786	Riverton Union	Riverton	Sangamon	58	8				8			1			1	65	58	50	1	6	6	63				
787	Morris	Waterloo	Monroe	52	5				5			1			1	56	50	40		4	5	51				
788	Lerna	Lerna	Coles	36	2			1	3			1	2		3	36	32	40		4	2	32				
789	Auburn Park	Chicago	Cook	289	27	2	8		37	6		5	2		13	313	281	70	10	34	30	291	222	00	15	00
790	Pittsfield	Pittsfield	Pike	91	6				6			1			1	96	86	40		4	6	88	18	64		
791	Broadlands	Broadlands	Champaign	45	2		2		4			1			1	48	43	20			1	42	15	00		
792	Calhoun	Hardin	Calhoun	33	1				1			1			1	33	29	70		1	1	33				
793	A. T. Darrah	Victoria	Knox	28	6	1	1		8			1			1	35	31	50		7	6	35				

TABULAR STATEMENT—*Showing Amount of Dues, Number of Members, Increase, Decrease, and Amount of Charity.*

Lodge No.	NAME.	POST-OFFICE.	COUNTY.	Membership 1902	INCREASE.				Total Increase.	DECREASE.					Total Decrease.	Present Membership 1903.	Dues 1903.	Rejections.	Initiations.	Passed.	Memb'p residing in Illinois	Con. to Memb's, their widows and orphans.	Contributed to those not Mem bers.	Con. to Illinois Mason'c Orphans' Home.
					Raised.	Reinstated.	Admitted.	Add. for error.		Suspended.	Expelled.	Dimitted.	Died.	Ded. for error.										
794	Tadmor	Karber's Ridge	Hardin	23	1				1	1			1		2	22	19 80		1	1	22			
795	Myrtle	Chicago	Cook	125	13		3		16	6		2	1		9	132	118 80		15	13	123	25 00	86 00	
796	E. M. Husted	Roodhouse	Greene	50	7		2		9							59	53 10		10	8	51	30 00		
797	Normal Park	Chicago	Cook	352	31	1	9		41	5		11	1		17	376	338 40		26	27	347	40 21		
798	Sidell	Sidell	Vermilion	31	2		1		3							34	30 60		3	2	33			
799	Colfax	Colfax	McLean	52	3		1		4			3	1		4	52	46 80	1	3	3	48			
800	Kenwood	Chicago	Cook	399	81	1	12		94	13		37	5		55	438	394 20	3	85	77	411	498 28	15 00	5 00
801	Sangamon	Fisher	Champaign	38	2				2			1	4		5	35	31 50			1	33	91 50		
802	Williamson	Carterville	Williamson	57	1		2		3			2	1		3	57	51 30	4	4	2	57	67 75		
803	Neponset	Neponset	Bureau	33	1		1		2			3	2		5	30	27 00				28			
804	Kensington	Chicago	Cook	155	16				16				2		2	169	152 10	10	17	16	151	158 13	10 00	
805	S. M. Dalzell	Spring Valley	Bureau	94	4		1		5	3			2		5	94	84 60	1	6	7	77			
806	Nebo	Nebo	Pike	38									3		3	35	31 50				30	10 50		
807	Royal	Macedonia	Hamilton	22								2			2	20	18 00		1		20			
808	Cornland	Cornland	Logan	27	3				3							30	27 00	1	5	3	28			
809	Gillham	Woburn	Bond	36									1		1	35	31 50		1		34	10 00	1 00	
810	Tracy	Chicago	Cook	66	10		4		14			2			2	78	70 20	1	19	12	74	25 00		
811	Melvin	Melvin	Ford	25	6		2		8							33	29 70		8	7	31	20 04		
812	De Land	De Land	Piatt	26	5		1		6			1			1	31	27 90	1	5	6	30			
813	Humboldt Park	Chicago	Cook	178	42		5		47	4		3	2		9	216	194 40	8	38	35	208	160 50		
814	Ohio	Ohio	Bureau	25			1		1			3			3	23	20 70		1	1	22			
815	Lawn	Chicago	Cook	81	11		4		15	4		3	1		8	88	79 20	3	12	12	83	113 00		
816	Ridgeway	Ridgeway	Gallatin	39						2		1	1		4	35	30 60	1	1	2	31	100 00		
817	Creal Springs	Creal Springs	Williamson	33	3		1		4	1		2			3	34	30 60	1	2	3	32		1 00	
818	Ben Hur	Chicago	Cook	140	20		1		21			3	1		4	157	141 30	7	24	21	146	39 99	30 00	27 50
819	Columbian	Chicago	Cook	158	23		2		25	3		6	3		12	171	153 90	5	30	26	163	148 69	37 25	
820	Henderson	Kenney	DeWitt	45	1				1				2		2	44	39 60		1	2	40	3 00		
821	New Canton	New Canton	Pike	38	3	1			4				1		1	41	36 90	1	2	2	40			
822	Belknap	Belknap	Johnson	36	3		1		4			1			1	39	35 10		1	2	37		15 00	
823	Pearl	Pearl City	Stephenson	65	3				3							68	61 20	1	2	2	59			
824	Grove	Downers Grove	DuPage	67	12	1	2		15							82	73 80	3	10	12	74			
825	Arthur	Arthur	Douglas	39	4	1	1		6			1			1	44	39 60	1	2	2	41			
826	Mazon	Mazon	Grundy	59	1				1				1		1	59	53 10		1	1	50			
827	Sequoit	Antioch	Lake	47	1				1			3			3	45	40 50		2	1	44			

829	Edgar	Hume	Edgar	84	2		1		3			1	2		3	34	$ 30	60		5	3	34			
830	Rockport	Rockport	Pike	44	4				4			1			1	47	42	30		3	3	36			
831	Findlay	Findlay	Shelby	54	19	1	4		24	2		5			7	71	63	90	3	18	19	67			
832	Magic City	Harvey	Cook	61	26	1	1		28	4		3			7	82	73	80	5	28	28	78		41	09	25	00
833	Dean	Ava	Johnson	39						1					1	38	34	20	1	2	2	36	50	00	3	00
834	Toledo	Toledo	Cumberl'nd	61	1		1		2				3		3	60	54	00	1			54	80	00	5	00
835	Triple	Venice	Madison	46	3		7		10				2		2	54	48	60	6	5	2	48				
836	Windsor Park	Chicago	Cook	124	10	1	3		14				2		2	136	122	40	1	11	12	123	50	00		
837	Hindsboro	Hindsboro	Douglas	49	4		1		5			8	1		9	45	40	50	1	4	3	40				
838	Charity	Seaton	Mercer	36												36	32	40				33				
839	Berwyn	Berwyn	Cook	75	8		6		14			1			1	88	79	20	4	6	6	77				
840	Alto Pass	Alto Pass	Union	36	2				2				1		1	37	33	30		1	2	37				
841	Woodlawn Park	Chicago	Cook	164	46		8		54	7		9	1		17	201	180	90		45	42	192	130	00	21	00	15	00
842	Fides	Chicago	Cook	97	9		1		10							107	96	30	5	18	13	88	63	53	25	00		
843	Park	Chicago	Cook	241	25	1	10		36	3		8	2		13	264	235	80	2	17	20	245				
844	Hopewell	Hope	Vermilion	28	1		1		2			1	1		2	38	34	20		4	1	33				
845	Martinton	Martinton	Iroquois	31	6				6							37	33	30		4	5	32				
846	Bluffs	Bluffs	Scott	35			1		1			1	1		2	34	30	60		1		29				
847	Stronghurst	Stronghurst	Henderson	30	1		3		4			3	1		4	30	27	00				27				
848	London	London Mills	Fulton	23								2	2		4	19	17	10				18	10	00		
849	Palestine	Palestine	Crawford	28	2		1		3			2			2	29	26	10		3	2	27				
850	Austin	Chicago	Cook	197	34		11		45			2			2	240	216	00	1	30	27	230	16	50	27	50
851	Chicago Heights	Chicago Hei'ht	Cook	70	13		5		18			6			6	82	73	80	4	8	11	74				
852	Gothic	East St Louis	St. Clair	55	11		5		16	2			1		3	68	61	20	1	14	12	65	69	35	19	00	7	50
853	Latham	Latham	Logan	33	5				5							38	34	20	1	5	5	37				
854	Brighton Pk	Chicago	Cook	78	12		8		20				1		1	97	87	30	2	10	11	97	121	50		
855	King Oscar	Chicago	Cook	138	34				34			2	2		4	168	151	20	6	29	32	162	292	70	1	00
856	West Gate	Hamburg	Calhoun	31	1		1		2							33	29	70	1	2	2	32				
857	Boyd D	Kirkland	DeKalb	40	6		2		8			1	1		2	46	41	40		7	5	46			4	00
858	Utica	Utica	LaSalle	28	3		1		4			1	1		2	30	27	00		3	3	29				
859	Apple River	AppleRiver	Jo Daviess	23	2				2							25	22	50		3	2	25				
860	Metropolitan	Chicago	Cook	68	27		3		30			1	1		2	96	86	40	6	28	26	95	100	00	5	00
861	Sorento	Sorento	Bond	18	3		3		6			1			1	23	20	70		1	2	23				
862	Riverside	Riverside	Cook	29	5		1		6			1			1	34	30	60		3	7	34				
863	St. Andrews	Chicago	Cook	46	32		2		34							80	$ 72	00	1	34	34	80	$10	00		
864	Olympia	Chicago	Cook	83	41		8		49			1			1	131	117	90	7	46	46	126				
865	St. Cecelia	Chicago	Cook	59	14		2		16			1	1		2	66	59	40	1	16	16	65	112	75	$ 2	00	$ 5	00
866	West Salem	West Salem	Edwards	20	3		3		6							26	23	40	1	3	3	24			3	50		
867	Chadwick	Chadwick	Carroll	21	12		1		13							34	30	60	3	10	12	34				
UD	Cornell	Cornell	Livingston		6		10		16							16				6	6	16				
UD	Argenta	Argenta	Macon		22		7		29							29			6	25	22	29				
UD	Maywood	Maywood	Cook		18		24		42							42			4	19	18	42				
UD	Lostant	Lostant	LaSalle		5		21		26							26			1	9	6	26				

INDEX.

PAGE.

Acknowledgment 168

Address—
Of Grand Master 17

Alphabetical List of Lodges (in Appendix, Part II) 2

Alphabetical List of Postoffices, with name and No. of Lodges, (Appendix, Part II) 19

Amendments—
To Grand Lodge By-Laws 134

Appeals and Grievances—
Committee on 8, 104, 184
Report of Committee on 111

Appendices—
To M. W. Grand Master's Address 50

Appeal for Aid 151

Bonds 168

Chartered Lodges—
Committee on 8, 104, 184
Report of Committee on 112

Committees—
Appointment of 104, 184
Appeals and Grievances, report of 111
Chartered Lodges, report of 112
Correspondence, report of (Appendix, Part I) .....
Credentials, report of 5
Finance, report of 125
Grand Master's Address, report of 105
Jurisprudence, report of 127
List of 104
Lodges U. D., report of 120
Mileage and Per Diem, report of 151
Obituaries, report of 135
Petitions, report of 118
Railroads and Transportation, report of 166
To examine Brethren 167

PAGE.

Chartered Lodges—
Tabular statement of, (in Appendix, Part II) 44

Correspondence—
Committee on 8, 104, 184
Report of Committee on, (See Appendix, Part I) .....

Credentials—
Committee on 9, 104
Report of Committee on..... 5

District Deputy Grand Masters—
List of 6
Reports of 66
Election of Officers 135

Encyclical—
On death of Henry P. H. Bromwell 60
On Death of Daniel Monroe Browning 62
On death of Wiley M. Egan 64

Finance—
Committee on 8, 104, 184
Report of Committee on 125

Grand Officers—
List of 2
List of Elected Grand Officers from formation of Grand Lodge to date 186
Appointed 188

Grand Secretary—
Report of 95
Account 97

Grand Secretaries—
List of 196

Grand Examiners—
Report of 87

Grand Treasurer—
Report of 92

Grand Master's Address 17
Committee on 9, 104
Report of Committee on 105

Installation—
Of Grand Officers 182

PAGE.
Invitations 109

Letter of Regret 167

Lodges constituted 26

Lodges Under Dispensation—
Committee on 8, 104, 184
Report of Committee on 120

Lodge Directory (in Appendix, Part II) 2

List of Defunct Lodges (in Appendix, Part II) 40

List of Lodges by Districts (in Appendix, Part II) 25

Masonic Homes—
Special Committee on 9, 104
Report of Special Committee on 128

Masonic Jurisprudence—
Committee on 9, 104, 184
Report of Committee on 127

Mileage and Per Diem—
Committee on 8, 104, 184
Report of Committee on 151

Motions—
To dispense with reading of minutes 17
By P. M. W. Grand Master Edward Cook 117
By Owen Scott 149

Obituaries—
Committee on 9, 104
Report of Committee on 135

Officers of Grand Lodge 2

Oration—
By Dr. James B. McFatrich 113

Petition—
Committee on 8, 104
Report of Committee 118

Prayer—
By Grand Chaplain 3

Railroads and Transportation—
Committee on 9, 104
Report of Committee on 166

Remarks— PAGE.
Of Brother Wright 182
Of Brother Moulton 183

Reports—
Of Committee on Obituaries 135
Of Committee to distribute donation to flood sufferers..... 85
Of Grand Examiners 87
Of R. W. Grand Treasurer Wiley M .Egan 92
Of R. W. Grand Treasurer Leroy A. Goddard..... 93
Of R. W. Grand Secretary 95
Of Committee on Appeals and Grievances 111
Of Committee on Chartered Lodges 112
Of Committee on Mileage and Per Diem..... 151
Of Committee on Correspondence (See Appendix, Part I).....
Of Committee on Grand Master's Address..... 105
Of Board of Trustees 107
Of Recognition of Foreign Grand Lodges 110
Of R. W. District Deputy Grand Masters..... 66
Of Committee on Credentials 5
Of Committee on Petitions 118
Of Committee on Lodges U. D..... 120
Of Committee on Finance 125
Of Committee on Finance, additional report..... 151
Of Committee on Jurisprudence 127
Of Special Committee on Masonic Homes..... 128

Representatives—
Of Lodges 10
Presentation of 150
Of other Grand Lodges near this Grand Lodge 195
Of this Grand Lodge near other Grand Lodges 194

Resolutions 168

Special Memorial Services 149, 169

Standing Committees 184

Tabulated Statement—
Showing amount of dues, number of members, etc., (in Appendix, Part II) 44

Telegrams 167

Vote of Thanks—
To Retiring Grand Master 183